Lumumba, President Dismiss Each Other; U.N. May Call Council

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Kasavubu Asks U.N. to Take Over

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From Press Dispatches

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo—Moderate President Joseph Kasavubu and pro-Russian Patrice Lumumba ordered each other ousted from office Monday night in a political clash that threatened to plunge the Congo deeper into anarchy and civil war.

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Kasavubu struck first and in his capacity as chief of state went on the air over Radio Leopoldville to denounce Lumumba as the cause of "fratricidal war" and a would-be dictator trying to stifle civil liberties. He proclaimed himself "in personal union."

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Lumumba, who has been leaning toward Soviet help to tighten his grip on the country, sped to the radio station and in three vituperate radio appeals, while surrounded by loyal soldiers, he denounced the President and said Kasavubu is no longer chief of state.

"HAS RIGHT"

Lumumba, not even Chief of State Kasavubu, has the right to dismiss the government of the people, elected by the people, which today has the confidence of the people," said Lumumba.

The confusing exchange set off these developments:

1. President Kasavubu called on the United Nations to take over the entire responsibility for law and order. The immediate reaction of U.N. authorities was that Kasavaubu "has given us a legal mandate to act."

2. U.N. sources indicated Monday night that the Security Council may be called into session again if the confused developments in Leopoldville prove to have caused a major upset.

KEEPS IN TOUCH

3. U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was keeping in constant touch with U.N. military and civil officers in the Congo.

4. President Kasavubu proclaimed Joseph Ileo, moderate president of the Senate, as the new premier.

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Premier Lumumba never has been confirmed in office by the Parliament and Kasavubu, under the constitution, has the right to declare him out of office. But whether either one had the actual power to throw out the other remained the big question.

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In the South, Kasavubu's Abako Party is supreme. Lumumba draws support for his National Congolese Movement from the north, especially around Stanleyville.

Lumumba, who also heads the armed forces, vowed he would win his goal of a united Congo.

"As minister of defense I am ready to die as a soldier under the flag," he said.

Ending his broadcast, he stalked from the studio, only to return 30 minutes later to repeat that Kasavubu—once his rival for the premiership—no longer was chief of state.

After a third harangue on the air, Lumumba called a cabinet meeting at his troop-guarded residence. His parting radio shot was to call Kasavubu a "valet of the imperialists." He said the parliament would meet Tuesday to deal with Kasavubu, although Kasa- Joseph Ileo, another moderate, as new premier.

Kasavubu's immediate whereabouts were unknown. There were reports his radio statement had been recorded.

In the hot, still night air, it was impossible to tell who was running the chaotic country.

United Nations forces were out on patrol in Leopoldville. But in New York, a U.N. spokesman said the situation was so "fluid" that there could be on U.N. comment at this time.

Fierce fighting continued in the interior between Lumumba's troops and Baluba tribesmen.

In Brusssels, Belgian foreign minister Pierre Wigny hailed Kasavubu and denounced Lumumba as being unable to ensure "domestic tranquility."

Beilef that a secret council session might be necessary was expressed by unofficial sources in New York following press reports received here that President Kasavubu had asked the U.N. to take over the administrtion of the country.

Such a situation, as a U.N. official was reported to have said in "new mandate" if the wolrd5cau Leopoldville, would require a "new mandate" if the world organization's powers were to be broadened. The mandate could come only from the council, which sent the United Nations forces to Africa at the governemnt's request.

If, however, Premier Lumumba maintained control, as some late indications here seem to show he might have done, his request for U.N. assistance and his agreement with Secretary Hammarskjold over its operations presumably would stand. While the council might wish again to review the situation, an immediate meeting probably would not be required.

Congo Capital Seized by U.N.

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Wed, 9-7-60

By WILBUR G. LANDREY

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—United Nations forces seized control of Leopoldville Tuesday and shut down the airport in a move that halted the unauthorized Soviet airlift of Premier Patrice Lumumba's army troops to Kasai Province to battle Baluba tribesmen.

The U.N. forces, moving to maintain "peace and security" in the Congo, acted as Lumumba's police fired a volley of 200 shots from Sten guns and automatic weapons into 2,000 followers of President Joseph Kasavubu demonstrating against Lumumba.

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Two demonstrators were killed and "many" injured as the power struggle between Lumumba and Kasavubu exploded into violence. The crowd scattered and Lumumba's troops moved in and clubbed stragglers with their rifle butts.

SHUT OFF RADIO

U.N. troops also shut down Leopoldville Radio shortly before Lumumba was to take to the air again to blast Kasavubu. The unprecedented U.N. action threatened an early showdown between the world organization and the volatile Lumumba.

Lumumba and Kasavubu have been trying to "fire" each other since Monday night and Lumumba had planned to use the radio to rally his followers. In a speech earlier Monday he denounced Kasavubu as a "traitor," announced he had "fired" him again and warned the U.N. not to help Kasavubu.

The closing of the airfields to all but U.N. traffic stranded Lumumba's army commander, Gen. Victor Lundulu, in Luluabourg from where he had directed the civil war against the half-naked Baluba tribesmen fighting the Congolese army with bows and arrows.

STOPS SOVIET AIRLIFT

A Soviet Ilyushin transport was to have brought Lundulu here Tuesday afternoon but the U.N. action prevented it. The U.N. action also stopped the Soviet airlift of troops from Luluabourg to Bakwanga where heavy fighting is reported.

The entire Congo situation was a picture of confusion and anarchy. However, it was apparent the United Nations was moving with more decision than at any time since its troops arrived in the Congo. Andrew Cordier, assistant to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, was calling the signals.

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At Leopoldville Airport U.N. forces drove trucks and placed oil drums on the runway, removing them only for U.N. traffic. The action came after a Soviet Ilyushin plane took off without authorization last night and three more left this morning.

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Lumumba immediately asked for an explanation about the closing of the airfield. He was expected to react with even more anger to closing of the radio station which went off the air half an hour early at 1:30 p.m. and did not reopen as scheduled later.

Ghana U.N. troops ringed the station and demanded a special pass from anyone who tried to enter. Lumumba talked his way into the radio station Monday night when he rejected his ouster by Kasavubu and said he was still in power. It appeared the U.N. forces were prepared to stop him if he tries again.

A U.N. spokesman said: "In response to duties that the United Nations has under the Security Council resolutions for the maintenance of peace, security, law and order, it decided to exercise even more effective control over

air traffic from these airports considered important to the United Nations operation. For the same reason we also made arrangements that temporarily Radio Leopoldville will not be on the air."

A spokesman insisted the United Nations is not taking sides in the dispute between Kasavubu and Lumumba but that its Security Council mandate requires it to keep law and order as asked by Kasavubu.

The fighting in Leopoldville broke out when Kasavubu supporters marched through the streets with shouts of "Long Live Kasavubu" and "Down With Lumumba." They entered the street where Lumumba lives behind heavily guarded doors and police opened fire without warning.

Two persons fell dead and others were wounded. The Congolese army and police moved in, clubbing stragglers and firing at some of the persons already in flight. The police smashed abandoned bicycles and arrested any demonstrators they could catch.

Despite Lumumba's warning to the United Nations the blue-helmeted U.N. troops were guarding Kasavubu's residence.

Ebullient Envoy in Congo

The New York Times

Clare Hayes Timberlake

New York

ONE of the most interested observers of the parade of Congo Army troops in Leopoldville yesterday was a slightly built man who has represented the United States in the turbulent Congo since it gained independence from Belgium last June. Friends of Clare Hays Timerlake say they are sure he has enjoyed every minute of his stay in the Congo. They describe him as a man who is so much in love with life that he begrudges that part of it he has to spend sleeping.

Man in the News

The adage about early to bed and early to rise does not apply to him, they say. He often gets up early to go fishing or sailing or duck shooting. But he would much rather sit up late talking politics or telling stories or singing than go to bed early.

Angry Soldiers Calmed

During the riots in Leopoldville recently a crowd of mutinous soldiers gathered in front of the United States Embassy howling for a photographer who had somehow incurred their wrath. Against the advice of his colleagues Mr. Timberlake walked outside, spoke to the soldiers through an interpreter, and succeeded in calming them.

At the State Department later someone remarked on his courage. "That wasn't courage," he replied. "I knew that if they wanted to they could break right in through the big plate glass windows, and I did not want them to break those windows."

The United States Embassy at Leopoldville, built a few years ago as a consulate, is one of the State Department's proudest architectural achievements in Africa.

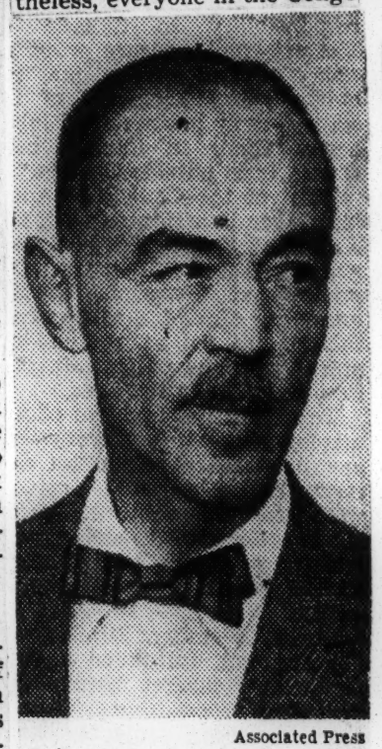
Mr. Timberlake is slender and favors non-diplomatic sports jackets and plaids. He always wears a bow tie.

On the rare occasions when he wears a hat he wears one with a snap brim and cocks it over one eye.

Born in Michigan fifty-three years ago, he has been in the Foreign Service thirty years. He has served in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa.

His first diplomatic experience in Africa was as Vice Consul, later Consul, for Aden and the French Somali coast from 1940 to 1943.

Leopoldville is Mr. Timberlake's first ambassadorial post. Some diplomats in the Congo say a man with more experience ought to be in such a difficult post. Nevertheless, everyone in the Congo



Associated Press

His door is always open

praises Mr. Timberlake for making himself accessible to almost all callers.

He lives in a villa on the bank of the Congo River a few blocks from the residence where Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, is under guard. On his way to and from the embassy Mr. Timberlake must make a detour because the street is blocked by United Nations and Congolese troops guarding Mr. Lumumba.

Diplomacy in the Congo

Mr. Timberlake, who served in 1948 as Consul General in Bombay and in 1950 as Counselor in New Delhi, fondly remembers his service in India.

He is a personal friend of Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo. During one of the recent Congo crises Mr. Timberlake was asked whether he had talked politics with the man he calls "Raj."

"We swapped Indian cooking recipes, "the United States Ambassador replied.

Everywhere he and his wife, the former Julia Meehan, have left a trail of friends and stories about their ebullient ways. Mrs. Timberlake participates with him in some of his outdoor pursuits, particularly sailing.

They have five children ranging in age from 14 to less than a year. Two boys, the oldest, are at school in the United States.

The girls flew to Leopoldville with their mother to join Mr. Timberlake early in October.

KASAI CHIEF GIVES A WARNING TO U.N.

The N.Y. Times

Kalonji Threatens Congo Strife if 'Massacre' of His Tribesmen Is Not Halted

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 12—The leader of secessionist South Kasai threatened today to order another military offensive unless the United Nations forces halted what he described as a massacre of his Baluba tribesmen by their traditional enemies.

Albert Kalonji, political and tribal chief of the Kasai Balubas, charged that the Lulua tribe and other groups supporting Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, were terrorizing Balubas in the northern and eastern parts of Kasai.

"I will again call out my volunteer army to liberate my Baluba brethren in the entire territory from the borders of the Mining State [South Kasai] to Port Francqui," Mr. Kalonji warned.

Lawlessness Continues

Meanwhile, reports of lawlessness continued arriving from Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province. Slavomir Brzak, Czechoslovak United Nations civilian officer there, reported to the world organizations headquarters here yesterday on turbulence in the province. Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye of India, acting United Nations chief in the Congo, termed the situation in Stanleyville serious. The Congolese army is completely out of hand there, he said.

The independence of South Kasai was proclaimed by Mr. Kalonji Aug. 9. The separatist state was to have its capital in Bakwanga, diamond-mining center southeast of Luluabourg, capital of Kasai. Port Francqui is a town on the Kasai River important as the point where the railroad to Katanga takes over from boat transport.

Mr. Kalondji accused the United Nations and Brigadier Rikhye of having "betrayed" him by allowing the Luluas, Kaniokas and other hostile tribes to persecute Balubas. A cease-fire negotiated by the United Nations last September to end savage tribal fighting in Kasai is "nul and void," Mr. Kalonji declared.

U. N. Officials WWorried

United Nations officials tended to take a serious view of Mr. Kalonjis' threat to resume tribal warfare. An official of the world organization remarked that the Balubas did not ordinarily bluff.

Tribal fighting in South Kasai

European

THREATENS REPRISAL: Albert Kalonji, who said his Baluba tribesmen were being terrorized by enemies on Congo's Kasai Province.

flared again late last month. Brigadier Rikhye declared that a state of civil war existed in Kasai and alleged that it had been aided and abetted by Belgian officers and gunrunners.

The Kalonji "volunteer" army was estimated to consist of between 2,000 and 5,000 men, many of them wearing armbands or other badges of recognition.

The United Nations forces in South Kasai have been reinforced lately by Ghanaian troops. A Malayan battalion at present in the Leopoldville area is scheduled to be moved to Kasai Province later this month.

Show of Devotion

Mr. Kalonji, who is the paramount Kasai Baluba leader, was surrounded by five tribal chiefs in full regalia who claimed to represent 1,500,000 tribesmen in Kasai. They said they had come to Leopoldville to show their devotion to Kalonji and demonstrate their determination to fight.

Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, chief of the army regime, said today that he had ordered the arrest of Cleophas Kamitatu, a Lumumba supporter, because he had spirited away secret documents and made them available to the United Nations. The documents in question were files of the police, of Leopoldville Province of which Mr. Kamitatu is President. United Nations officials denied any "involvement." Mr. Kamitatu was detained by troops Thursday.

Mr. Kamitatus' Bambala tribesmen, in his native Kikwit area, about half-way between Leopoldville and Luluabourg and in the capital, warned that "big trouble" would start if Col. Mobutu did not stop harassing Mr. Kamitatu. Yesterday tribesmen rioted in protest against the arrest.

Lumumba Army Believed Driving Into Katanga

Premier Tells U.N. To Get Out

The Atlanta Constitution

From Press Dispatches

Premier Patrice Lumumba Thursday won the backing of the Congo Senate for his policies and was reported to have sent invading troops into secessionist Katanga Province.

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Lumumba followed up his Senate confidence vote by demanding

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U.N.'s Dag Hammarskjold fires warning at Belgium. Page 2.

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that the United Nations withdraw from the Congo unless it returns to him control of the nation's airfields and Leopoldville Radio.

INVASION REPORTED

Later, reports reaching Elisabethville, the Katanga capital, said an estimated 200 to 300 Congolese troops had invaded the province, which declared its independence from the Congo in July.

The reports, which could not be officially confirmed, did not say whether the Lumumba forces ran into opposition from troops of Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe. Tshombe has mined roads and bridges leading into Katanga and promised that his hastily trained army would defend the province to the death.

An armed conflict in the area could touch off a full-scale Congo civil war.

ATTACKED IN NORTH?

The reports said the invaders launched their attack from the Congo rovince of Kivu, entering the northern part of Katanga near Kongolo, a Congo river town more than 400 miles north of Elisabethville.

Lumumba has been threatening to invade Katanga for several weeks, but he made no mention of any immediate plans in Thursday's speech to the Senate.

At Leopoldville, Premier Lumumba consolidated his parliamentary backing with a 41-2 confidence vote from the Senate Thursday and hinted he is ready for a showdown with the United Nations.

HEADS WILL ROLL

"Heads will roll now," shouted a Lumumba supporter.

The lanky, left-leaning premier wooed the senators from noisy hostility to virtually unanimous support in a 2½-hour speech pegged to accusations against Belgium and U. N. operations in the Congo.

"Freedom! Freedom!" they roared approvingly when the vote was announced.

The Senate vote, like an Assembly vote Wednesday, disapproved President Joseph Kasavubu's actions Monday in decreeing dismissal of the premier and naming the Senate's moderate president, Joseph Ileo, to form a new government.

It strengthened Lumumba's hand in dealings with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, who wants the surly and poorly disciplined Congolese army disarmed to clear the way for U. N. soldiers to carry out their mission of restoring order.

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The vote came about 12 hours after Hammarskjold called in New York for Security Council action to halt the flow of outside aid to the warring factions. TTIS CALL PRESUMABLY WAS D Stilt Rto Lumumba and Belgianb for rebellious Katanga Province.

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HAD UPHILL FIGHT

Lumumba had an uphill fight in the seven-hour session of the seven-hour session of the young nation's mercurial and inexperienced lawmakers.

Screaming senators barred him from speaking until Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, who countersigned the Kasavubu decree dismissing Lumumba, had his say.

Bomboko accused the Lumumba regime, which is backed by Soviet-bloc transport planes, trucks, arms and technicians in its fight against secessionit, of "creating a tate of anarchy."

PLEADS FOR ORDER

The foreign minister pleaded for re-establishment of order and legality "to keep out international prestige." He left the speaker's stand to thunderous applause.

Virtually all the other speakers accused Lumumba of swinging the Congo into the Soviet orbit.

The hostile mood melted soon after Lumumba began talking.

He dominated the situation easily by blaming the Congo's present disorders on Belgium, which freed this equatorial African territory June 30, and on the United Nations, which has rushed military and technical help to save it from collapse.

Halt Aid to Congo, U.N. Tells Belgium

The Atlanta Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold Thursday delivered a stern warning to Belgium that interference in the internal affairs of the Congo was a violation of Security Council decisions binding upon all U.N. members.

The warning was addressed to Ambassador Walter Loridan, Belgian U.N. delegate, as the Council prepared for emergency discussions to clarify the U.N. role in the troubled African country.

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Hammarskjold was under sharp attack from Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, from the Soviet Union and from Yugoslavia. He in turn was pressing for new Council steps to halt the flow of outside aid to the warring factions.

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In a statement criticizing outside aid early Thursday, Hammarskjold did not mention Russia by name. But observers said there was no doubt that was whom he meant when he said "outside help."

U.N. officials said the Council probably would meet Saturday in a session which might last into the night.

BELGIAN AID

In his latest communication to the Belgian government, the secretary-general said he had received confirmed reports that nine tons of weapons were unloaded Wednesday from a Belgian Sabena Airlines plane at the Elisabethville airport in the secessionist province of Katanga.

Hammarskjold asked the Belgian representative to tell him whether the Belgian government had authorized the sending of weapons to the provincial authorities.

"Should this be the case," Hammarskjold said, "the secretary-general would consider it necessary to make a formal serious protest."

CONGO INVITES

U.N. officials announced Hammarskjold had received a cable from Lumumba inviting the Security Council to meet in Leopoldville. There was no comment, a spokesman said.

During the afternoon Hammarskjold conferred with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov and Yugoslav Ambassador Dobrivose Vidic, both of whom have been critical of U.N. policies in the Congo.

Under a drumfire of criticism from Moscow radio and the Soviet Tass agency, Hammarskjold insisted anew that the U.N. operation in the Congo must remain nonpartisan and proposed disarming non-U.N. military units in the country as a step toward restoring order.

Yugoslavia's delegation, on orders from President Tito, moved into the picture at noon Thursday demanding an urgent council meeting on the Congo. Yugoslavia is not a council member.

The Yugoslavs charged that not only were the Belgians continuing their aid to Katanga's rebellious Premier Moise Tshombe but that the U.N. neutrality force helped Tshombe and another rebel, Albert Kalonji, in Kasai's Mineral State.

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CLAIMS INTERFERENCE

Moscow, in broadcasts to the West, charged that Hammarskjold's 16,000-man force in the Congo interefered in its internal affairs and thus helped Lumumba's foes. In familiar terms, presaging the Soviet statement in the Council, Soviet propaganda organs said "U.S. ruling quarters and other Western powers" were using the U.N. flag to mask an imperialist effort to blow up the Congo from within.

They had been calling Tshembe a stooge of Belgian policy.

The latest broadcasts said Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, foe of Lumumba, had become an instrument of imperialist policy.

KASAVUBU TO CALL CONGO'S LEADERS TO TALKS ON UNITY

The New York Times
New York
Fri. 11-18-60
P. 1

Agrees to Role for Lumumba in New Government That Parley Would Set Up

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 17 — Joseph Kasavubu, President of the Congo, announced today that he would soon call a conference of "all Congolese leaders," including tribal chiefs, to form a government of national unity.

Mr. Kasavubu said the conference would "define the basic principles which should govern the Congolese state." He added that he would agree to the inclusion in the government of Patrice Lumumba, whom he dismissed as Premier last September, if that was the will of the conference.

Mr. Kasavubu called the news conference on the eve of a General Assembly meeting that is to decide whether to seat him and his appointees as the Congo's delegates.

The Soviet Union, Ghana, Guinea and other supporters of Mr. Lumumba are expected to try to adjourn the Assembly before it can take action. A close vote is expected.

The Congo chief of state said he would not agree to a visit to Leopoldville by an African-Asian conciliation committee unless his delegation was seated by the Assembly. The committee would try to resolve the differences between the factions in the Congo.

Committee Elects Head

The conciliation committee met today and elected Jaja Wachuku, Nigerian Minister of Economic Development, as chairman. It agreed to assemble in Leopoldville Saturday morning, Nov. 26.

He was noncommital when asked if he would give his consent to the work of the conciliation committee if his delegation was seated. He replied that Congolese authorities would examine "the usefulness and necessity" of sending such a committee only after that. According to the United Nations Charter, he said, the committee could be sent only with the agreement of the Congo.

Mr. Kasavubu read a passage from the letter he sent earlier this week to Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo, in which he refused to accept the conciliation committee.

Group's Trip Postponed

In the letter, Mr. Kasavubu warned that a visit by the committee without the consent of his government "would constitute a precedent whose danger and significance cannot be overlooked by anyone."

Athough Mr. Kasavubu indicated that his Government would not use force to prevent the conciliation committee from going to the Congo, he warned that the committee would encounter "risks" if it went there without his Government's consent.

Mr. Hammarskjold's advisory committee on the Congo, the parent organization of the conciliation committee, decided last night to postpone the committees departure until Tuesday in the hope of obtaining Mr. Kasavubu's consent.

The Congo President said he had not received an answer from Mr. Dayal to his letter protesting against the fact that plans had been drawn up to send the committee to Leopoldville without consulting him.

The advisory committee, composed of the fifteen African and Asian members of the conciliation committee, plus Ireland, Sweden and Canada, instructed Mr. Dayal last night to reply to Mr. Kasavubu's protest.

He declined to say whether he thought that the conciliation committee was weighted against him.

In his letter to Mr. Dayal, Mr. Kasavubu suggested that the task of solving the Congo's governmental crisis be taken from the conciliation committee and entrusted to the heads of the twenty-five African states, which would bring in his champions among African members of the French Community.

The United States and Britain are anxious to have the Assembly seat Mr. Kasavubu before the conciliation committee goes to the Congo.

On Nov. 9 the supporters of Mr. Lumumba succeeded in adjourning debate on the issue after they saw that they did not have the votes to seat Mr. Lumumba's rival delegation.

New States Hold Key

The West's chances of victory tomorrow depend on whether the newly independent states of Africa—and in particular nearly a dozen former French colonies—give their support to Mr. Kasavubu.

Fulbert Youlou, president of the French community's Congo Republic, arrived today to strengthen the supporters of Mr. Kasavubu.

Giving his first account of the constitutional developments that followed his dismissal of Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu conceded that Mr. Lumumba would normally have been allowed to maintain a caretaker administration until a new Government had been formed.

He charged, however, that Mr. Lumumba, by refusing to accept dismissal, had violated the Congo's Fundamental Law, or constitution.

Mr. Kasavubu said that Joseph Ileo, whom he named to succeed Mr. Lumumba, had not been able to present himself to Parliament for the necessary vote of confidence because of "military pressure." He added that he had named a group of commissioners headed by Justin Bomboko to fill the vacuum.

Mr. Kasavubu said his relations with Col. Joseph D. Mobut, Congolese chief of staff who currently exercises authority, were those of any chief of state with his army chief of staff.

The New York Times

TO MOVE FOR UNITY IN THE CONGO: President Joseph Kasavubu at news conference yesterday. At left is Justin Bomboko, chief commissioner in the Congo.

Overtime in Africa

North American Newspaper Alliance

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—It looks as if the UN's so-called "African Year," a term diplomats have been applying to 1960 since early in 1959, will go into overtime.

The Security Council has been seized by problems in Africa all year.

South African apartheid, and the resulting Sharpeville massacre, was the first African item on the Council's agenda. Recently, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold regretfully announced he would be unable to fulfill terms of the resulting council resolution, which asked that he visit South Africa to see what he could do about improving human rights.

Then there was the Congo. Since the resolution which created a Congo "police force" late in July, the Council has met several times to consider fresh developments. There is no guarantee that it will not be forced to meet on the Congo again—Perhaps even before the General Assembly convenes Sept. 20.

SANDWICHED between intermittent meetings on South Africa and the Congo, the Council has met to approve U.N. membership applications by Cameroun, Togo, the Mali Federation (Senegal and Sudan), the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), Somalia, the (former Belgian) Congo, the (former French) Congo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Central African Republic, Gabon, Niger and Chad.

Nigeria and Mauretania, slated for independence Oct. 1 and Nov. 27, respectively, may also be approved before the 15th General Assembly session closes.

South Africa and the Congo probably will both be featured in the coming Assembly session. There will be other African problems to settle, too.

One is the problem of what to do about the shattered Mali Federation. The Security Council already has approved Mali's membership application, thus recognizing it in effect as a sovereign entity.

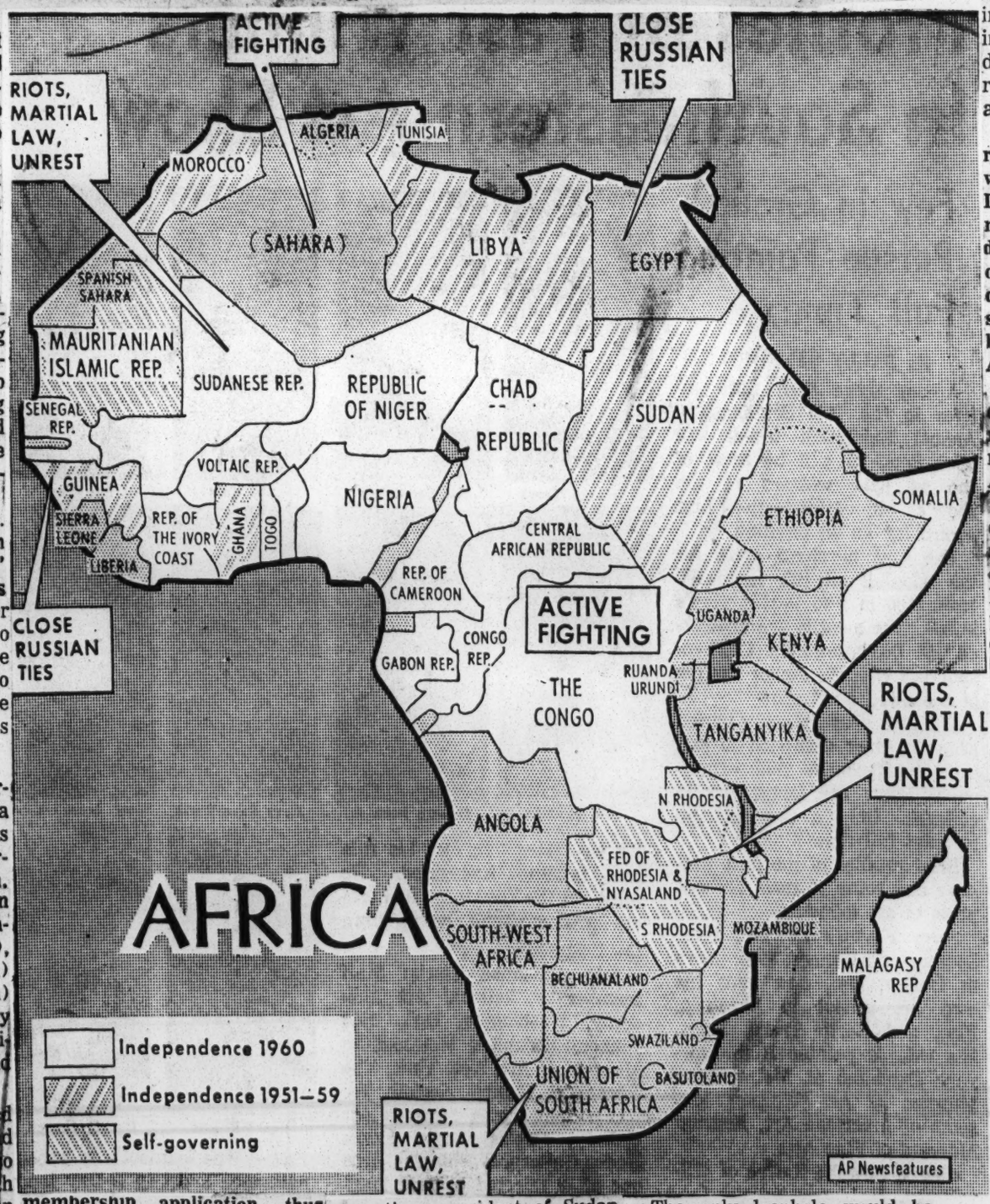
Now the federation has split into its two components—Senegal and Sudan. The Senegalese president, Mamadou Dia, has submitted his government's application for U.N. membership.

MEANWHILE, Mobido Keita, president of Mali and at the same time president of Sudan, has called on the Security Council to send military forces to whip Senegal back into the federation.

The U.N. has to make up its mind whether Mali is one country or not. If it is, it would be impossible to grant Senegal's membership application, and difficult to send troops there for any purpose.

The only loophole would be that, if Mali's dismemberment affected other states, the U.N. might consider it a danger to world peace and treat Mali as an international problem. In any event, Mali can't escape being tossed into the Assembly's lap.

ANOTHER PROBLEM is the old familiar one of Algeria.



The Algerians' six-year struggle for independence looked like it was coming to a peaceful close this summer, with rebel representatives negotiating truce terms with De Gaulle in Paris. But the talks broke down when France refused to recognize the rebels' provisional government.

Last fall, a General Assembly resolution demanding action was defeated when President De Gaulle promised "self-determination" through a referendum, the rebels called for a U.N. over the terms of that referendum, the rebels called for a UN supervised vote. It will have to be considered by the General Assembly.

Mauritania, the name of another problem with French roots, is one of France's former territories in northwest Africa.

President De Gaulle plans to cut it loose in November, despite a long-standing Moroccan claim that the area rightly belongs to them. Morocco plans to plead its case before the General Assembly.

THE STATUS OF other territories:

Ruanda-Urundi — Belgian-administered U.N. protectorate adjoining the Congo.

Kenya — British colony, no date set for independence.

Tanganyika — U.N. protectorate under British rule, due for independence soon.

Uganda—British protectorate, no independence date set.

Angola—Portugese territory.

Mozambique — Portugese territory.

An African "year" at the UN?

The General Assembly will be lucky if it settles even current African problems by 1970.

Lumumba Kicked Out, Kasavubu Tells U.N.

The Atlanta Journal & Constitution

Rebel Named to New Regime; Confusion Shrouds Congo

Atlanta Ga.

Sun. 9-11-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 10 (UPI)—Moderate president Joseph Kasavubu formally notified the United Nations Saturday that he has formed a new government and fired pro-Russian Patrice Lumumba as premier.

Kasavubu, who announced in a Leopoldville radio broadcast last Monday that he had ousted Lumumba—only to be confronted with Lumumba's declaration that he was still in power—cabled Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold that Senate President Joseph Ileo, another moderate, had been named premier of the new government.

The cabinet included Albert Kalonji as interior minister.

Kalonji is the Baluba tribal leader who has set up an independent "mining state" in the Congo's Kasai Province with himself as premier.

It was not immediately clear whether the government was the same named by Kasavubu last Monday or a new one he had organized since then. Nor was it immediately clear whether his cablegram was sent from Leopoldville or from a point outside Lumumba territory.

* * *

THERE WAS NO WAY of telling whether Kasavubu would be more successful in this effort to oust Lumumba than he was on Monday. Only Friday, Lumumba declared himself chief of the Congo state with near-dictorial powers. But in the meantime, the Congolese senate had nullified the mutual firings of Kasavubu and Lumumba.

The situation was as confusing on the diplomatic level, with Russia supporting the Congo and Lumumba himself charging again in Leopoldville that the U.N. was guilty of "flagrant" interference in internal Congolese affairs.

Kasavubu's message to Hammarskjold was received as the Security Council debated a request by Lumumba's governmnet to delay Saturday's scheduled crisis session of the council until a Congolese delegation could reach here.

* * *

THE LUMUMBA request was strongly seconded by Russia, which demanded in addition that the U.N. Congo command immediately surrender control of the Leopoldville radi and Congolese airfields.

P. 6-A

It was the seizure of the airfields by the U.N. Congo command that put a crimp in the airlift of Lumumba's troops in Soviet planes to jungle fronts for action against rebel units.

Atlanta Ga.

Lumumba's Soviet-supported request to stall further council action was relayed by Rajeshwar Dayal of India, Hammarskjold's representative in Leopoldville, from "the central government of the Congo."

Hammarskjold had said the situation was so confused the U.N. did not know who it should deal with.

In a report to the council spell-out the political, economic and military chaos in the Congo, Hammarskjld made it clear that the U.N. command considered that there was the no responsible government in the country, due to the political feud between Lumumba and Kasavubu.

U.N. Guns Turn Back Lumumba

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Ghanians Thwart Attempt To Seize Leopoldville Radio

Mon. 9-12-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — A show of United Nations machine guns Sunday thwarted an attempt by Patrice Lumumba to seize the Leopoldville radio.

Blue-helmeted Ghana troops took positions in foxholes dug around the radio station building as Lumumba, the deposed Congolese premier, led about 20 armed soldiers toward it.

"I called you here to help," Lumumba shouted to Ghana Lt George Short, an Englishman.

"I will fire if you don't leave," Short replied calmly.

"Excellency, don't risk your life," screamed Serge Michel, Lumumba's press advisor who was sent to the Congo by the Algerian National Liberation Front.

HAND OVER RIFLES

As Lumumba turned around half a dozen bewildered Congolese soldiers handed their rifles to grinning Ghanians.

Their arms were returned later and sullen-faced, they drove off in a truck, after staring at the Ghanians for about half an hour.

Gen. Victor Lundula, the ex-sergeant who is supposed to command "the Congolese national army," watched the incident, biting his lips. Later he drove off in an official car flying the blue Congo standard.

One of Lumumba's prime points of ire at the United Nations has been the U.N. seizure of Leopoldville's radio station. He urgently wants it back so he can talk to the Congolese people and exercise his persuasive brand of oratory.

For two days Lumumba has been threatening to seize control of the station closed by the United Nations last Tuesday to prevent inflammatory statements.

DIRE PROMISES

Saturday night Michel told newsmen, "You will see what the Congolese army can do." He also promised, "The airport will be ours." He said United Arab Republic paratroopers guarding sprawling Ndjili Airport "are with us all the way."

Earlier, a U.N. military team had moved out to enforce a truce in the civil war in Katanga and Kasai provinces.

The radio station takeover attempt resembled a Sunday picnic rather than a potentially explosive incident. Scores of newsmen and Europeans stood on the broad Boulevard Albert to watch the Ghanians deploy. Several European women paraded in tight slacks in front of the British-made Bren machine guns and the cordon of troops.

"You are laughing now," shouted a civilian Congolese official to newsmen. "But one day we will kill you all with our bare hands."

KEPT GUARD ARMS

It could not be determined how the troops Lumumba led to the radio building got their arms. The United Nations announced Saturday, after paying the Congolese soldiers' overdue wages, that from now on the arms will be stocked "to be issued only when necessary."

Apparently a number of Congolese soldiers kept their arms for guard duty. There are approximately 2,500 Congolese soldiers in Camp Leopold.

Meanwhile, a U.N. military team moved out to enforce a truce in the civil war in the Kasai-Katanga area.

A Picture Of Paralysis

The Montgomery Advertiser

No wonder the United Nations is belted by all sides in the Congo—its mission is so imperfectly understood that Hammarskjold keeps the road hot getting Security Council approval for every fresh action.

Montgomery Ala.

Thus Hammarskjold lacks the authority to decide whether U.N. forces should relinquish control of the Congo airports and radio stations, and asks the Security Council for a decision.

Mon. 9-12-60

The Congo brawl is no place to look for logic and consistency, but the U.N. seems to be committed to vacillation. The airport seizure is an example. Hammarksjold obviously felt that the U.N. had authority to take control in the first place; he seems in doubt as to whether the U.N. can retain control.

P. 4-A

In all its existence, the U.N. has never confronted such a hydra-headed monster as the Congo, and never have its imperfections appeared so obvious.

Summoned to the Congo by Lumumba, the premier, the U.N. proceeded with the expectation of government cooperation. It swiftly encountered obstruction, and that has been the story since. The U.N. has succeeded in antagonizing virtually every party to the Congo dispute. So that today the U.N. force in the Congo, possibly cowed by its unpopularity, is the picture of quaking indecisiveness.

The fault is not entirely Hammarskjold's; it lies with the U.N.'s exalted view of sovereignty—ordinarily a proper and admirable consideration, but ludicrous in the case of the Congo. Sovereignty is earned, not conferred—and if the Congo has earned sovereignty or any other constructive quality of government, it is not discernible.

Russia's suggestion that the Security Council fly to the Congo is not offered with the hope of resolving the conflict, but it is not a half-bad suggestion in any case. Perhaps having seen the impotent bystander role which its forces are playing, the Security Council might contrive some new purpose and authority for its part in the Congo. Neither is visible at the moment.

United Nations Backs Belgians?

By CHARLES P. HOWARD
(Special to AFRO)

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — "There is no longer a bit of doubt but that the United Nations high command here in the Congo is in full cooperation and support of the Belgian, Kasavubu and Tshombe forces and have, throughout, completely ignored the legally - elected representatives of the Central Government."

Responsible African leaders made this statement here last week for the AFRO. Deriding the claim that President Kasavubu was properly authorized to remove Premier Patrice Lumumba, they cited the new nation's constitution.

The constitution, they said, does authorize the removal of the premier by the president. However, this action must receive a vote of confidence from Parliamant — both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

As it is, the Parliament building has been closed to everyone by the forces of Col. Joseph Mobutu.

The 74 Deputies and 40 senators met, however, with Prime Minister Lumumba and addressed a memorandum to "All the member countries of the United Nations, the Province governments of the Republic of the Congo, the presidents of the provincial assemblies and to the people of the Congo."

* * *

THE MEMORANDUM states: "Members of the Congolese Parliament, deputies and senators duly elected and representatives of the Congolese people, energetically protest the inaction of the United Nations in the face of the menace that faces the Congo."

The members of parliament said that President Kasavubu wants to set up "an oppressive and dictatorial regime. . . against the decisions taken by the parliament and the wishes of the people."

The memorandum reviews the efforts of parliament to reconcile Kasavubu and Lumumba after expressing "renewed confidence" in the deposed premier.

They charge that President Kasavubu "could not overthrow the government legally because the parliament did not have confidence in him. . ."

The memorandum charges that the president then tried another method — that of inviting to a conference persons with "no political mandate."

The memorandum then blames disruption of the Congo government on "the aggression of Belgium of which our country was the object."

The parliament recommends that its two chambers be allowed to function right away and denounced the conference called by Pesident Kasavubu as being destructive of national unity."

* **

AFTER THIS strong statement, Premier Lumumba, who still occupies the official residence, issued a statement naming members of a new cabinet.

Col. Mobutu immediately arrested 12 Lumumba adherents — members of the new cabinet included.

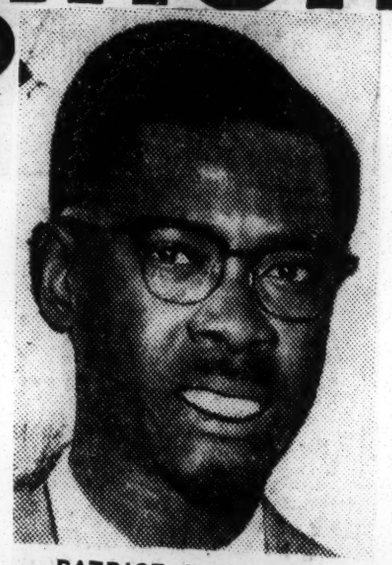
Mobutu, called the "strong man" of the Congo, indicated a willingness to let Parliament reconvene if enough members turn against Lumumba.

This would insure, of course, a vote of confidence in President Kasavubu's removal of the premier.

* * *

DR. STURE LINNER, who heads the United National civilian operations program, reported:

"The United Natons' chief job lies in the civilian operation. Confusion handicaps our operation mightily.



PATRICE LUMUMBA
Ousted by military, fights to regain power.

JEAN BOLIKANGO
Leader of anti - Lumumba Puna Party, some of whose members are accused of trying to assassinate Lumumba.

JOSEPH KASAVUBU
Accused of joining with Lumumba's political enemies to oust him.

"The Congolese who appear in the headlines are not representative of the real Congolese."

He added: "We (the United Nations) are here at the invitation of the Congolese Government and our over - riding job is to train Congolese to run the government."

He concluded: "A real, constructive job could be done if we had the cooperation of the politicians. It is a real problem to deal with three governments — each afraid of the other."

AFRO UN Correspondent flies to Congo Republic

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Charles Preston Howard Sr., AFRO United Nations correspondent, was aboard Premier Patrice Lumumba's private plane Wednesday night when it took off with the UN Congolese mission on its return to Leopoldville, the Congo Republic capital.

While in Africa, Mr. Howard, a seasoned newsman, will cover the summit meeting of African nations. He also plans to visit secessionist Katanga province, observe the independence celebrations of Nigeria and interview President Tubman of Liberia. He has been covering the United Nations for the AFRO for two years.

Mr. Howard will give AFRO readers an eyewitness account of history - making events on the dark continent.

You can leave Congo, UN told

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

—IN A NUTSHELL—

- Lumumba orders UN forces out of Congo Republic
- By land and air, Congolese troops move into Kasai Province to halt fighting
- UN gives five million dollar credit to Congo; funds will pay for imports to new nation
- UN silent on latest Congo demand that military forces be withdrawn

Sat. 9-3-60

By CHARLES HOWARD SR.
AFRO Special Correspondent

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — Premier Patrice Lumumba said Friday he wants the 17,000 United Nations troop here to get out of the Congo as soon as the last of the Belgian troops leave.

"We don't want to replace the Belgian military occupation with a United Nations occupation," he said, and added, "We will assure order with our own troops and police."

The statement represents a sudden reversal in Lumumba's attitude toward the United Nations. Just four days previously he had dropped his demand that the UN revise its military operations here. He had asked that white UN troops be replaced by African forces.

A timetable set by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold calls for the last of Belgian soldiers to depart by Monday.

* * *

MEANWHILE, LUMUMBA ordered Congolese troops into Kasai province to curb tribal warfare there and avert a secessionist movement.

The government requisitioned virtually all available planes of Air Congo to form an airlift between Leopoldville and Lulabourg, center of continuing tribal warfare.

Steel - helmeted Congolese soldiers board the planes for the trip as Col. Joseph Mobutu, chief of staff of the Congolese Army, described the situation as "a national emergency."

Meanwhile, about a thousand Congolese troops were marching on the "Mining State" in the Kasai Province, according to a senior Belgian army officer. He said Premier Lumumba's troops were spotted by Belgian air force reconnaissance plans southeast of the Kasai capital of Lulabourg.

The troops were advancing on the "Mining State" recently proclaimed by Albert Kalonji, an ally of Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe. The two secessionist leaders claim a federal system is already working between the two territories.

A UN diplomat said this week that a credit to the Congo Republic has rescued the 14,000,000 people under Lumumba from a desperate economic situation.

The credit, made available under the United Nation's Assistance Program, was advanced to the UN by the United States as a part of the American conribuion oward Congo's rehabiliation. The money does not have to be repaid.

It is to be used, as an official statement issued at UN Headquarers makes clear, for essential imports for which the shippers were not willing to be paid in Belgian Congo francs.

The five million dollars was "Designed to assist the Republic of the Congo in meeting its most immediate needs for the import of merchandise", the UN announced.

Congo 'strong man' a tool'—Nkrumah

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.— Col. Joseph Mobutu, so-called new "strong man" of the Republic of Congo, on Friday was branded a "mutineer"

JOSEPH MOBUTU

who is acting as a tool of "imperialist intrigue."

The blunt label was applied by President Kwame Nkrumah of the Republic of Ghana during a speech before the General Assembly.

The Ghanian President insisted that Patrice Lumumba still is the legal premier of the Republic of Congo.

* * *

JOINING NKRUMAH in support of the regime of Lumumba were five other African nations, all of which insist that he be restored to power.

The Mobutu coup de'etat Nkrumah called the "fake Mobutu episode." He said Mobutu had prevented a reconciliation between Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu, who is sympathetic to the West.

* * *

MOBUTU IS still in control in the Congo Republic.

However, he is displeased because UN troops have prevented his arrest of Premier Lumumba, at his home, under the guard of Ghana and Guinea troops.

Mobutu arrested Antoine Gizenga, Vice Premier under Mr. Lumumba, and Maurice Mpolo, Lumumba's Minister of Sports.

Sat. 10-1-60

Mobuto seized control of the Army, "Neutralized" the Kasavubu - Lumumba Government, ordered Russian advisers of Lumumba out of the country.

Because of support from other African states, Lumumba was again a major part of the Congo picture over the week end.

* * *

THE CHRONOLOGY of the week's struggle between Lumumba and Mobutu follows:

* * *

SEPT. 15: Lumumba threatened twice with lynching by soldiers at Camp Leopold. Rescued by Ghana UN troops, then by Congolese police and placed under house-guard.

Mobutu, in command at Camp Leopold, ordered Lumumba placed in an Army truck and taken away from Announced intention to the camp.

"neutralize" the "politicians" to stem chaos and disorder in the Congo.

* * *

SEPT. 16. Lumumba silent. Order for expulsion of Soviet and Czechoslovakian Embassy staffs issued by Mobutu under President Kasavubu's signature.

SEPT. 17. Lumumba reported dead, attempting to flee country and hiding in an embassy.

SEPT. 18. Lumumba reappears, places self under protection of UN troops and moved back into official residence. Revealed to have hidden for past two days in Guinea Embassy at Leopoldville.

SEPT. 19. Lumumba offered a cabinet post in Kasavubu Government, remains silent. Reported to have agreed that he would not attempt to fly to New York for UN Assembly meeting, but would abide by UN decision on future of Congo.

through window arrested by Mobutu soldiers.

Mobutu appears in tacit agreement with proposal for setting up of government with Kasavubu as President, Joseph Ileo as Premier and Lumumba as a member of the cabinet.

SEPT. 20. Lumumba says he's still Premier.

Mobutu sets up Congolese technical commission to supersede both the ousted regime of Lumumba and proposed Government of Premier - designate Joseph Ileo.

SEPT. 21. Lumumba asks stronger UN guard around his home.

SEPT. 22. Lumumba received verbal backing of Guinea President Sekou Toure, who tells as Indonesian audience, "Patrice Lumumba's Government is the only legitimate government in the Congo. The Guinea people will continue to fight alongside the Congolese."

18a 1960 CONGO

Accuse Congolese of 'Living It Up' at Barclay

The Pittsburgh Courier

Hotel Denies Collusion Charges

By ALFREDO GRAHAM
(Courier Staff Writer)

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK — The management of the Barclay Hotel which housed the Congolese delegation to the United Nations found itself hotly denying charges leveled missions that they assisted the Daily News with information concerning the expensive tastes of the Congolese.

Sat 5-3-60

The News published photographs of hotel tabs in a story last Wednesday ridiculing the Congolese for "living it up."

P. 20

A spokesman for the hotel told the Courier that at no time did the hotel seek to intrude on the privacy of any of its guests.

He said the attitude of the News could have been due to a brush-off they got from the delegation.

■

NEWSMEN from the paper were told brusqely that the Congolese would give a statement only to the New York Times.

"Naturally, the newsmen were peeved at this and the slight received could have been responsible for their attitude," he said.

African and Asian missions to the United Nations feel that it was in poor taste for the newspaper to infer that Africans are unused to dining in luxurious circumstances. "They took a liberty," a hotel spokesman said.

Richard Winters, public relations man for the hotel, told the Courier that there was definitely no collusion between the hotel and the newspaper resulting in the publication of the story. He said the hotel was especially keen on accommodating the Congolese, so much so that they had a special Congolese flag made and flown on the occasion of the arrival there of Premier Lumumba and his entourage. He said the Hotel management is very incensed about the whole thing.

■

HE SAID letters from Henry Cabot Lodge and the State Department bear out the fact that they did everything to make the Congolese guests comfortable and there was no attempt to discourage Africans from using their facilities.

Public relations for the hotel is handled by the firm of Martial and Company at 29 East 61st St.

Mr. Winters said the matter has caused the hotel deep concern as they received scores of letters and phone calls about it.

In turn they have expressed their disapproval to the News and demanded the return of hotel tabs which the newspaper was able to secure. Nobody at the hotel gave it to them and they got hold of the chits through the ingenuity for which newspapermen are well-known, the public relations firm said.

OLD BUDDIES—Congo Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga, left, was embraced by W. M. Q. Halm, Ghana's Ambassador to the United States, when he was in Washington, D.C., recently. Mr. Gizenga and other members of the Congo Government attended an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council in New York City, but the plane was diverted to the Washington area because of bad weather.

The Pittsburgh Courier

BIG STICK — The big stick of a Ghana policeman, a member of the United Nations' force in the Congo, helps keep Congolese crowds on the move in Leopoldville during a demonstration. The Africans were protesting the centralized government of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Sat 5-7-60

Guarded by African Troops in Leopoldville

Lumumba's Out But He's Still 'In'

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo—Although President Joseph Kasavubu announced the "dismissal" of Premier Patrice Lumumba three weeks ago, he as yet has not even been able to remove Lumumba from his official residence.

Five nations — Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Sudan and the United

Mpolo Gizenga

Arab Republic—have come to Mr. Lumumba's aid. The five African nations have been alternating spending time in talks with both Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu in conciliatory visits.

The diplomats representing the five African nations have been intensifying pressure on Mr. Kasavubu to maintain Mr. Lumumba as premier.

IT IS REPORTED that in their visits to Mr. Kasavubu they are pressing the contention that Mr. Lumumba was the Congo's one irreplaceable politician and that no lasting solution to the Congo crisis was possible without him.

For the first time Moroccan, Tunisian and United Arab troops joined the Ghanaian and Sudanese detachments guarding Mr. Lumumba's residence where he has been holding out with a faithful few aides.

The Ghanaians who originally held guard alone have been bitterly criticized by Col. Joseph Mobutu, chief of staff of the Congo army which took control on Sept. 14.

HE CHARGED that the Ghanaian units of the United Nations force have prevented Mr. Lumumba's arrest.

Antoine Gizenga, vice president under Lumumba, and Maurice Mpolo, Lumumba's minister of sports, were arrested after Lumumba forces made a futile attempt to wrest control of the city's garrison from Colonel Mobutu recently.

Mr. Mpolo, wearing a general's uniform at the time of his arrest, said he had been named a general by Lumumba in July, but had never tried to command.

Lumumba Has Strong Hand

By CECIL GREGORY
(Courier Press Service

Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Congo, brought a strong hand with him as the latest found in the African game got under way at the United Nations Sunday night.

In the pot was Katanga Province and its pro-Belgian leader, Moise Tshombe, who prior to the current crisis was a bankrupt trader.

For his hand Patrice had a King, Mohammad V of Morocco, and a pair of Jacks in Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

There was a possibility of M. Lumumba drawing a third jack in Kwame Nkrumah as the Security Council began to shuffle the deck. And in the African cards he could draw from, there didn't seem to be a joker in the deck.

M. Lumumba's hand came close to being pat when Morocco expressed "complete agreement" with the UAR and Guinea who have advocated the formation of an African army in the Congo.

King Mohammed expressed his point of view in telegrams sent to Guinea and the UAR. In the event the UN fails to stabilize its position in the Congo, most observers feel that this trio is set to coordinate its actions.

All three have expressed their opposition to a divided Congo which is what Katanga has been seeking.

Both Dag Hammarskjold and Dr. Ralph Bunche, the architects of UN policy for the Congo have expressed their dismay and dissatisfaction over the treatment accorded UN personnel in Leopoldville which culminated in the beating up of Canadian troops by Congolese forces at the Congo capital's airport.

ON THE Congo side of the ledger has been the admission by certain UN officials that certain Belgians were wearing UN armbands in the Leopoldville area.

Mr. Lumumba was considerably miffed over the fact that Mr. Hammarskjold did not consult with him when he went to the Congo. Instead, Mr. Hammarskjold flew straight to Elizabethville and began talks with Tshombe. This has been interpreted as a snub by Congolese leaders, many of whom are of

MOISE TSHOMBE AND DAG HAMMARSKNOLD

. . . in Patrice's hand two jacks and a king

the opinion that the UN cannot be trusted and is favoring Belgian financial interests.

M. Lumumba has also been bitterly critical of the fact that white troops have been utilized by the UN and charges that they have fomented much of the trouble by tending to favor the Belgians.

Thus, the UN is faced with a dilemma. Should it withdraw from the Congo and leave the way open for war between Elizabethville and Leopoldville? Or should it remain with the knowledge that confidence in its activities has been shaken?

In possible consideration of the poor relationship which evidently exist between Dr. Ralph Bunche and Premier Lumumba. Mr. Hammarskjold appointed Rajeshwar Dayal of India t become the top UN official in the Congo.

Both Russia and the Congo have been attacking Dr. Bunche as an American "tool" or "spy." Dr. Bunche is expected to be relieved of his post around Sept. 1.

Nkrumah Offers African Plan for Congo

By Mary Hornaday

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

A six-point program to end the Congo impasse, based on recognition of the Lumumba-Kasavubu government, has been presented to the United Nations by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, President of Ghana.

In an address devoted three-fourths to African problems and one-fourth to general world affairs, the African leader plunged into the UN's present No. 1 political crisis with proposals that brought cheers and applause from the increased African bloc in the 15th General Assembly.

He proposed:

1. "Clear positive directions" to the United Nations Command in the Congo to support Mr. Lumumba's regime throughout the country simultaneously with reorganization of the force to include only forces of the independent African states now serving in the Congo.

2. Full support by the United Nations of the central government as "the legitimate government of the Congo."

3. Disarming of all "private armies," including Belgian-officered forces in Katanga, and reorganization of the Congolese National Army.

4. Reversion to the Security Council's first resolution on the subject as the basis for restoring law and order in the Congo.

5. Guarantee by the United Nations of the territorial integrity of the Congo in accordance with the provisional constitution agreed at the time of independence."

6. Channeling of all financial aid and technical assistance to the Congo through the United Nations guaranteed and supervised by a committee of independent African states appointed by the Security Council."

Though he was harsh in his criticism of United Nations handling of the Congo crisis, President Nkrumah did not display personal animosity toward UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

"In proposing these recommendations," he told the Assembly, "I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my personal appreciation of the way the Secretary-General has handled a most difficult task, and my own personal belief in the ideals of the United Nations Charter which constitutes in our time the strongest bulwark for international peace and security."

At the same time he insisted that "the Congo is an acute African problem which can be solved by Africans only" and warned that unless leadership in a solution is turned over to the independent African states, another Korea could develop.

In other portions of his speech, the United States-educated African leader called for:

1. A permanent seat for Africa in the UN Security Council.

2. Encouragement by the UN of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa.

3. Ending of the "tactical isolation" of Communist China from the United Nations.

Other Points Touched

Wearing colorful African robes to the UN podium, President Nkrumah ventured away from the African scene only briefly, dealing with questions of disarmament, South Africa, Southwest Africa, China, and Algeria. On all of these he took the general African-Asian line. He also called for general elections in Korea and Viet Nam as soon as possible, and asked the UN to set up machinery in the Middle East to make war there—either cold or hot—impossible.

Where the United Nations made its big mistake in the Congo, President Nkrumah declared, was in trying at the same time to preserve law and order and to be neutral between "legal authorities" and "law breakers."

He protested that Ghanaian troops sent into the area by the UN at the request of Premier Lumumba were employed to prevent him "from performing the most obvious functions of his office—for instance, using his own radio station."

Stern Measures Asked

He called on the General Assembly to go over the head of the Security Council, making it "absolutely clear that the United Nations contingents in the Congo Republic have an overriding responsibility to preserve law and order which can only be done by supporting, safeguarding, and maintaining the legal and existing parliamentary framework of the state."

In addition, he demanded that the UN deal "sternly" with all types of military mutineers in the Congo and continue to work for the ousting of all Belgian troops. He ruled out all possibility of UN trusteeship over the area, declaring, "the Congo is independent and sovereign."

Action Stirs Behind Congo Scenes

Secret Negotiations for Stability

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Léopoldville, Congo

Ambassadors and representatives of Africa's independent states now are engaged in an intense round of secret diplomatic activity in Léopoldville in an attempt to reconcile the Congo's two rival political camps led by President Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba.

African delegations have held a string of meetings in the past few days, some with Mr. Lumumba, and are scheduled to meet with Mr. Kasavubu later Sept. 27.

Ghanas President Nkrumah has a particular interest in Mr. Lumumba, for he advised him long before Congo's independence and considers him the likeliest Congolese politician to cooperate in his own plans for Pan-African unity.

With independence looming at the end of this week for giant Nigeria, which has shown little enthusiasm for Mr. Nkrumah's United States of Africa dream and which may challenge his current influence, this Pan-African unity planning is assuming new urgency for Mr. Nkrumah.

Puzzling Ally

There are some grounds for believing Mr. Nkrumah became alarmed at Mr. Lumumba's close cooperation with the Communists after independence. It may be he now is competing with Guinea in recognition of Mr. Lumumba, for although Guinea is ostensibly a close ally of Ghana puzzling little Guinea has hewed far closer to the Communist line than Mr. Nkrumah probably would like to see, on the basis of his own past record of international neutrality.

Meanwhile, whatever the outcome of the negotiations, there now is a pressing need for some form of political settlement of Congo's crisis so that the new nation can get to grips with the less sensational but perhaps basically more important problem of the country's deteriorating economic position.

Behind day-to-day political maneuvers, this is a country whose financial and economic resources are withering away for lack of economic direction and stability. Sixty per cent of the central government's income comes from taxes on mining of copper in the breakaway Province of Katanga. Until Katanga's position is cleared up this income, of course, is not forthcoming, and public finances are in a perilous state with many government servants in doubt where their next pay check is coming from.

Foreign exchange reserves which stood at $338,000,000 in 1956 but which dropped with the flight of Belgian capital to $87,000,000 by 1959, last month stood dangerously low at $35,000,000 which is about enough for one month's imports.

According to estimates, the unemployment total in this capital city of Léopoldville will reach 70,000 in the next few days out of a male working total of 130,000.

The United Nations plans to spend $100,000,000 on the first year's operations in the Congo, as compared with the organization's previous highest aid program of $2,000,000 in one year to India.

Teachers Needed

Although the $100,000,000 includes military operations, it is obvious the UN is giving other aid freely here. But even so its operations are complicated by the impossibility of finding a government which can conclude contracts with teachers, and so forth, which the UN is going to import for the Congo.

Thus, although there are Congolese for primary schools there is a virtual breakdown in the secondary schools, formerly run by 2,000 Belgian teachers but 1,600 of whom have returned to Belgium, leaving but 400 teachers to cope with secondary schooling in a country of 14,000,000 Congolese.

Similarly there are no courts, magistrates, judges, or punishment for crime, and there is a breakdown in various governmental departments.

Although there has been a collapse in secondary industry, one gets the impression that if only the Congo could get some political stability the economic outlook would be brighter.

Also the country retains its rich mineral resources and has a basic framework of rail, road, and river transportation.

Col. Joseph Mobutu has installed a commission of university men to help get the economy running again, but two of these have been beaten up, presumably by pro-Lumumba forces.

Peril Seen in Ghana-Guinea Moves

By Arnold Beichman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A clash between Congo Government troops and Ghana-Guinea troops under United Nations command has become a distinct possibility, according to sources close to the Congolese delegation to the United Nations.

The possibility is envisioned following an expected rupture in diplomatic relations within the coming week between the government of President Kasavubu and the two West African countries. So incensed has the Kasavubu regime become against the activities, both political and military, of Ghana and Guinea in the Congo that it is reported as virtually certain that their embassies will be ordered to leave Léopoldville.

Force Considered

Thereafter, UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold would be asked to order the Ghanaian and Guinean troops out of the Congo. If they refused to leave, the command would be given by Col. Joseph Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, to eject them by force if necessary.

It is reported by persons in a position to know the facts that President Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu are working closely together and that they have agreed on the necessity to oust Ghana's and Guinea's diplomatic representation from the Congo. One of Colonel Mobutu's first actions, when he set up his caretaker government with Mr. Kasavubu's full approval, was to ask the Soviet and Czechoslovak embassies to close up shop and leave immediately.

In the opinion of the Kasavubu government, Ghana and Guinea have become the surrogates of Soviet policy in the Congo, and, instead of following UN military orders they are following a unilateral Ghana-Guinea policy which seeks to reestablish Patrice Lumumba as Premier.

Propaganda Drive

The two countries are held responsible for a propaganda campaign that a reconciliation between Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba is in the offing. This forecast, it was stated categorically by persons in a position to know the situation in Léopoldville, is without foundation. In fact, it is said that Mr. Lumumba will be rearrested in a matter of days at the direction of the Congo chief of state.

The Kasavubu government, it is reported, believes that the Congo has become a pawn in the struggle for African leadership by President Nkrumah of Ghana. With the scheduled independence of Nigeria Sept. 30, it is argued, Ghana's influence in Africa would be very much reduced because Nigeria will immediately become the biggest country in population and thus probably the most influential in Africa south of the Sahara.

Therefore, it is held by Kasavubu adherents, President Nkrumah and President Touré of Guinea are pressing for the restoration to power of Mr. Lumumba so that they can create an alliance with a potentially second major African country.

Even more serious is the belief of the Kasavubu government that Guinea is today a Soviet base in Africa and that to permit Guinean troops and diplomats to remain in the Congo is to endanger what little stability obtains in the country.

Congo Ripples Lap Ghana

The Christian Science

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Léopoldville, Congo

Upon the eve of Ghanaian President Nkrumah's address to the United Nations General Assembly, a new spat appears brewing in the Congo between the leaders of the military coup on one hand and the governments of Ghana and Guinea on the other.

Thurs. 9-22-60

The Congolese charge the Ghanaians and Guineans with meddling in Congolese internal affairs and with attempting to overthrow leaders of the coup and restore to power Premier Patrice Lumumba, whom both Guinea and Ghana have been supporting to date.

The coup's leader, Col. Joseph Mobutu, who has survived three assassination attempts since last week, is protesting to the UN over the role of Ghanaian troops, who are guarding Mr. Lumumba at the latter's official residence.

Plot Charged

It is reported that Colonel Mobutu has attempted to exercise a warrant for Mr. Lumumba's arrest but has been prevented by the Ghanaian guard, whose officers are alleged to have challenged the validity of the warrant in a country where the legality of any one governing group at any one moment is somewhat in doubt.

Meanwhile, spokesman of the pro-Mobutu party led by Albert Kalonji, Kasai Province leader, has charged discovery of a Lumumba plot against Colonel Mobutu implicating the governments of Ghana and Guinea. Edouard Mavindi has told correspondents that a document discovered in Mr. Lumumba's briefcase by Capt. Moissa Kamus, one of Colonel Mobutu's staff officers, involves the Ghanaian and Guinean Governments in a Lumumba plan to overthrow the Mobutu regime.

Speaking for his party, Mr. Mavindi demanded immediate withdrawal of the Ghanaian and and Guinean Embassies and troops. This demand, it is being widely speculated, has the tacit support of Colonel Mobutu himself.

Ghanaians Withdrawn

Just how much there is to all this in the current atmosphere of political intrigue and dabbling by foreign nations who have access and influence in the Congo remains to be seen. But already the UN command has withdrawn some Ghanaian troops guarding Mr. Lumumba and has replaced them with

Mobutu Protests

Sudanese so that the garrison is now 50-50 Ghanaians and Sudanese.

Across the road Colonel Mobutu's Congolese Army troops wait watchfully. It also is reported that the UN, picking a delicate path through the maze of internal Congolese politics, is also planning to withdraw the Ghanaians completely from Léopoldville and reassign them to eastern Kasai Province leaving the garrison work in the capital to troops whose governments are less conspecuously involved politically in the Congolese situation.

Disagreement in Ranks

To many it seems a pity that the Ghanaian troops, who had been superb and have won probably the best reputation of any of the UN forces here should assume the character of pawns in political maneuvering.

Many Ghanaian troops and African officers disagree strongly with their government's pro-Lumumba line. Some of them in private say their government has been badly advised by the Ghanaian Embassy in Léopoldville. They find President Nkrumah's continued support for Mr. Lumumba extremely difficult to understand.

Of course they are soldiers whose outlook is confined only to incidents they personally have witnessed. But in those which they have seen Mr. Lumumba at work they are singularly unimpressed, and they declare they will have much to talk about when they return to Ghana.

Meanwhile, despite the alleged maneuvering by Guinea and Ghana, the new governing commission installed by Colonel Mobutu is quietly moving into its task. It has taken over the administrative offices occupied by earlier officials and is attempting to encourage the return of preindependence industrialist employers who left the Congo during the riots.

Ghanaians Reply

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

Ghanaians, charged by the United Nations with carrying out ousted Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba's request for protection, have denied that they had resisted any lawful attempt to arrest him.

"We have a difficult job here," said one top Ghanaian. "We are soldiers and have obeyed orders; now we are being kicked by both sides."

In Elisabethville, the capital of breakaway Katanga Province, the UN annouced Sept. 22 that fresh orders have been issued to UN troops there to resist any repressive measures by Katanga gendarmerie against the civilian population.

18a 1960

CONGO

U.S. and the Congo

The New York Times

Washington Depends on U. N. While Shaping Own Program for Africa

P. E H Sun. 8-21-60

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—In the Congo crisis the United States is caught in the familiar dilemma between the forces of an old, and in this case dying, colonialism and a most difficult young state—complicated to an exceptional degree by the intrusion of the Soviet Union, which seeks to exploit the difficulties to its own advantage.

New York Times

Belgium, like the other main colonial powers of Africa —Britain, France and Portugal—is allied with the United States in NATO. Furthermore, her reputation as a colonial power has in the past been good. If she erred in not providing the Congolese with sufficient higher education or experience in administration, she excelled in providing them with a healthy economy and a base of about 100,000 primary school students. Finally, she went the limit in attempting to launch the new state under the friendliest of auspices.

All this the United States Government knew.

It could not for a moment, therefore, give credence to charges, when disorders flared up in the Congo, of Belgian double-dealing.

This is not to say that Washington is unaware that the intentions of the Belgian Government and the conduct of Belgian troops and of local officials were not always the same. The advantage to great mining interests, mainly Belgian, but also British and American, of a separate Katanga ruled by a pro-Western Premier, is evident. But any conniving to bring it about appears to have been done locally.

Emerging Africa

On the other hand, the United States Government is acutely aware of the need to make friends and influence governments in Africa. These nations and their plans and dreams represent the future; the colonial governments represent the past. In the long run, it is only by cooperating with the African governments and peoples that the United States can hope to keep Communist influence in the continent in bounds. And this Administration has learned by experience in Asia and the Middle East since 1953 that even a government that declares a policy of "positive neutralism" can be a useful barrier to Soviet penetration.

That would explain some of the elaborate consideration and courtesy Washington showed the captious Premier Patrice Lumumba of the independent Congo. A few weeks after his army had run wild he came here with demands that the United States help him to throw out the Belgians and prevent the secession of Katanga Province. Washington heard him out but made no commitments.

For the State Department thinks United States interest is best served at this point by avoiding the underlying dilemma of the United States' role in Africa, by insisting on neutrality and non-involvement in the specific issues troubling the Congo and other African states.

In the United Nations, the United States has found a ready vehicle for its policy.

Following up the United States Air Force's support of the brilliant deployment of United Nations troops in the Congo, Under Secretary of State Dillon has now asked Congress for a contingency fund of $100,000,000, much of which, he says, might be used through the United Nations to help the Congo. President Eisenhower has confirmed that this is the idea.

New Departure

If Congress agrees and the program to support the United Nations is carried out, it will constitute a new departure, not in kind but in quantity. The United States has supported lots of United Nations funds, but it usually kept the United States role in the United Nations subordinate to bilateral United States programs. Now the United Nations would have pride of place.

It may well be that the experience in the Congo will have lasting effects on the United Nations and on Africa, and on the United States' relationship to both. But in the long run the United States will be under pressure also to develop its bilateral political and economic relations with Africa.

In the past, the United States has willingly played second or third fiddle to Britain and France in Africa, on the ground that the European powers' interests far exceeded ours.

U. S. Investment

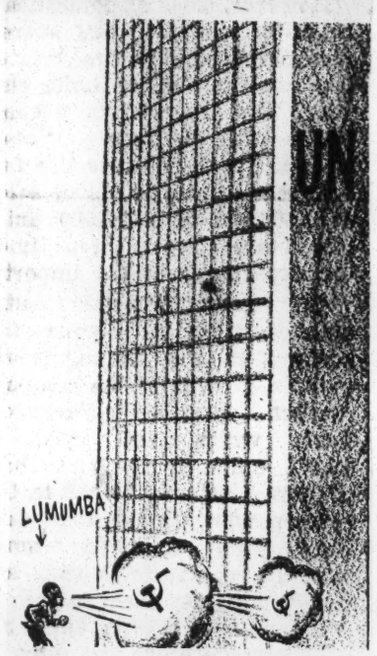
This is, of course, still true. The American investment in Africa is about $1,000,000,000, of which one third is shipping under the Liberian flag. By comparison Belgium has an investment of $4,000,000,000 in the Congo.

The United States' small aid program for Africa is overshadowed by that of the European countries, which during the last year provided their African dependencies with more than $500,000,000 in economic support.

But every African leader who comes to the United States maintains that this country should assert itself economically, politically and morally.

All over the continent there is a demand for opportunities to study at American or at least American-type institutions. The point is that the 10,000 African students in Britain and 10,000 in France represent too small an elite in the population of 220,000,000 Africans.

Beyond that the educated non-Communist Africans — and very few are interested in communism—men such as Tom Mboya of Kenya, Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika, and President Nkrumah of Ghana, show regard for American political ideals. They expect the United States to live up to those ideals.



Little in The Nashville Tennessean

"I'll huff and I'll puff—"

Domestic Problem

The United States' role is, however, limited by its own racial problem, which may prove more troublesome than financial limitations. This fact must be borne in mind in bringing larger numbers of Africans to this country, or we may send them back with lifelong resentments—as has occasionally happened in the case of Arabs, Indians and others.

As the United States is drawn into a larger bilateral role in Africa and is tempted to offer advice to the whites and blacks there, it may be worth pondering a haughty remark recently made by an African visitor.

"We won our independence in five years," he told American Negro friends. "You have not achieved equality in 100 years."

STRUGGLE IN CONGO

The New York Times

Tribal Ties Are Strongest Force In the Shifting Power Contest

New York

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 24—It is one of the many anomalies of the Congo crisis that throughout the three months of its duration (it feels like three years) the Congolese people, in contrast to everybody else, have played practically no role. Swedes and Ghanaians, Soviet technicians, Indian generals and United States fliers have been actors in the drama—but not the Congolese man-in-the-street.

The fight to reach and to mobilize that man-in-the-street has been a major element in the confused political situation here since July 25.

Sun. 9-25-60

Patrice Lumumba and a few others braved bayonets and cocked guns trying to get control of the national radio, and the deputy secretary general of the United Nations risked his reputation keeping them out of the station. The radio, of course, is by far the most important means of information and propaganda, as in all African countries where distances are vast, roads few and newspapers limited to a few thin sheets in the capital cities. A politician's voice in Leopoldville may be heard in the army barracks of Oriental Province and in the thatched huts of villages in Kasai. Nevertheless reporters have found that the impact of the radio on the population was practically nonexistent, at least in the region of the capital.

Speeches Don't Inflame

The "inflammatory" speeches of which the United Nations was afraid simply failed to inflame. Premier Lumumba several times warned that if the "plotters" from Belgium and the United Nations continued to obstruct his moves the African city would descend on the center of the capital and sweep all the intruders away in one angry gesture. The African city never moved, and except for a few days in early July, foreigners—whites as well as Africans—were able to circulate freely among the friendly people of the city.

Mr. Lumumba's opponents found it equally difficult to "mobilize" public opinion. When Jean Bolikango, once a candidate for the Presidency, a powerful tribal chief and influential member of the lower house of Parliament, was arrested by Premier Lumumba, reporters drove out into the African city expecting protest marches or at least excitement. All they found was half a dozen angry party workers at the seat of Mr. Bolikango's party and a few members of the party's youth movement who unfolded banners they promised to carry at a mass demonstration in the afternoon. The demonstration never took place.

Bolikango Freed

Mr. Bolikango, more efficient than most politicians in most places, was freed on the following day by a group of a hundred or so soldiers of his tribe who drove up to his place of his confinement with jeeps, armored trucks and mounted machine guns.

The Congolese, to judge from contacts this reporter has had, are a passive people, not easily aroused and—at least in the cities—also a people among whom the concept of "legality" has surprising force.

Almost the entire population of Leopoldville belongs to the Bakongo tribe, of which President Joseph Kasavubu is a chief, and to the Abako party of which the President is the head. Almost without exception the men who work as

clerks in the city's stores and in the city administration are bitterly opposed to Mr. Lumumba and said so, privately, even when he was riding high.

Cables Blocked

After Mr. Lumumba's dismissal by President Kasavubu, when the President remained closeted in his suburban residence unable to wrest the levers of power from the deposed Premier, he wrote a simple letter to the telegraph office declaring that Mr. Lumumba and five ministers henceforth would not be allowed to send cables abroad. For days the letter was lying on a desk in the cable room where the operators, and also the Lumumba-appointed directors, could see it. As far as could be made out, the President's order was effective—enforced at considerable personal risk by the young operators.

In spite of this unanimity of the capital population, there had been no serious attempt to mobilize the masses against Mr. Lumumba. During the entire period of his Premiership there were only two demonstrations against him—both easily dispersed by police and military police firing over the heads of the crowd and charging it with rifle butts.

What then are the elements of politics in the Congo?

Tribal loyalties and regional interests appear to be the most powerful factors.

Mr. Lumumba, beaten in Leopoldville, this week was believed to retain a good deal of strength in "his" province, Oriental, and in "his" city, Stanleyville.

In Kasai Province two tribes—the Balubas and the Luluas—remain at loggerheads. And since Mr. Lumumba had backed the Luluas hard, and since the Luluas now are afraid that the new government might bring the Balubas back, Mr. Lumumba's strength is believed to remain great also in that province.

Tribal Battles Fierce

It is in the context of tribal fighting, moreover, that the Congolese seem to shed their apathy most readily. They may be impervious to political agitation, but on the tribal warpath they become intoxicated, savage fighters, burning villages, killing and maiming men, women and children.

On a recent swing through Kasai Province, this reporter was struck by the fact that every single member of the tribes, including old invalids and small children, appeared to be caught up with equal intensity in tribal divisions. In Baluba country he was expected to greet villagers with the V-for-victory sign introduced by Albert Kalonji, head of the independent "Mining State," and in Lulua country the expected greeting was an outstretched forefinger. Pity any absent-minded traveler who got the two greetings mixed up!

Mr. Lumumba, for all his obvious faults and demagoguery, is one of the few politicians in the Congo who has been trying to operate not on a tribal basis but in the context of a modern nation.

The only others who are likely to do so in the present situation are the articulate young nationalists—students and university graduates—who constituted the "College of High Commissioners" this week and took over as a caretaker government at the request of Colonel Mobutu, the country's strong man.

All others—Kasavubu, Bolikango, Kalonji and President Tshombe of Katanga—appear to be operating in a tribal context. Any stability they might be able to produce would rest on a balance between tribes and between regions, the balance which Mr. Lumumba had destroyed by trying to establish a dictatorial central regime.

Army Remains Key

But no politician or group of politicians can hope to give the Congo a semblance of stability witthout controlling the army which remains the only real lever of power.

The army too, of course, is rent by tribal divisions, a problem the Belgians sought to solve by never having a man stationed in the region of his own tribe and by giving soldiers a living standard that was far above that of the villages they came from. The United Nations, aware of the key importance of the army, has initiated a technical assistance program intended to give the army unity, discipline and, above all, an esprit de corps.

A New Role for the U.S.

The Christian Science Monitor

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The time is fast drawing upon us when the United States must make an important decision regarding its foreign policy toward the underdeveloped areas of the world. The Congo crisis has made it increasingly clear that if the emergent nations of Africa are to survive they must be supported economically and politically by countries such as the United States.

Boston Mass.

The question immediately arises as to what specific role the United States is to play in the African scene. As the free-world's leader we can ill afford to allow nations that have territorial interests in Africa to adopt a policy of complete indifference in regard to the future political aspirations of their wards.

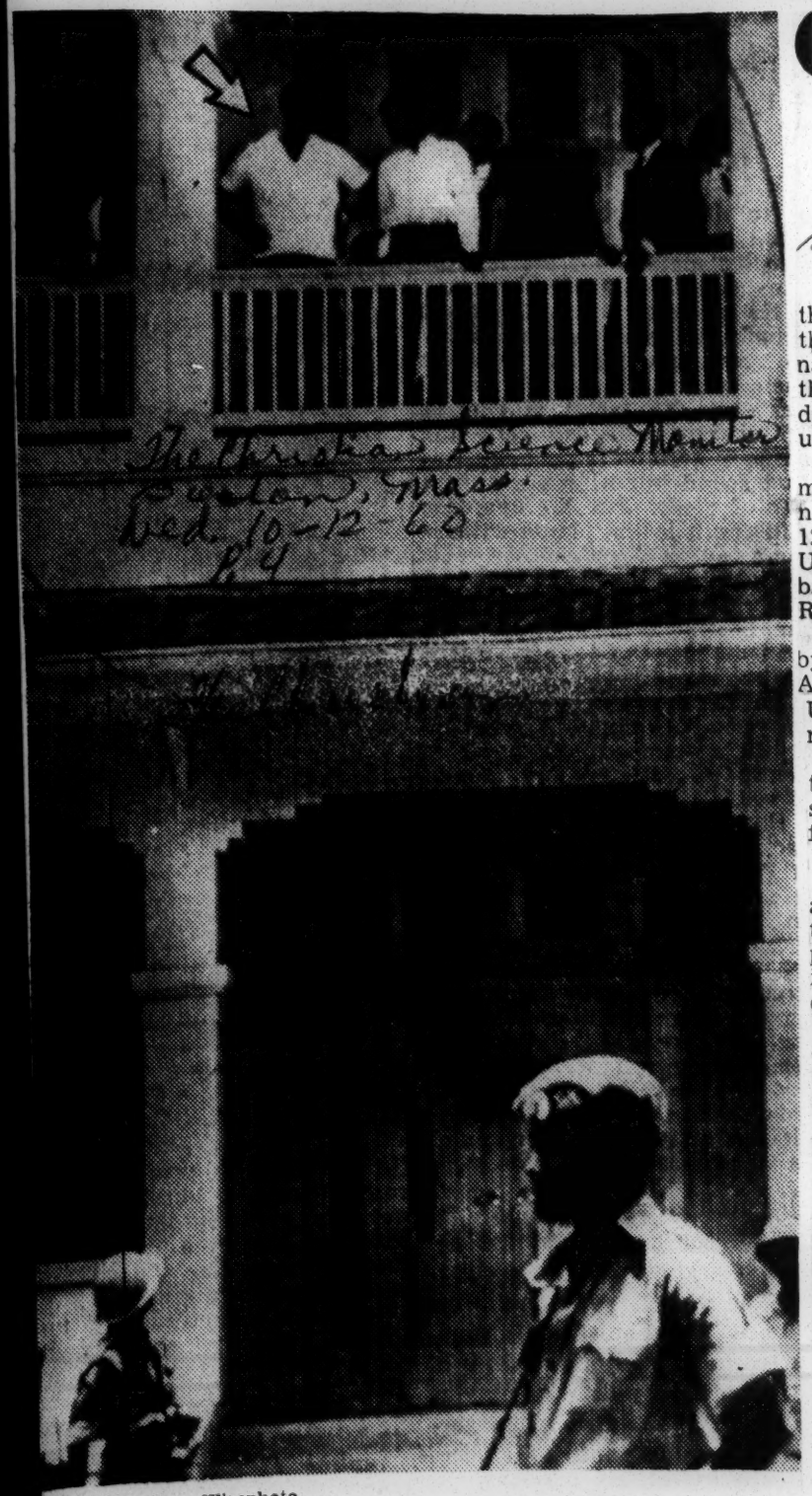
Portugal and Belgium are two examples of this type of nation. Portuguese Angola and Mozambique are two areas that will eventually feel the impact of nationalism. This is especially true in the case of Angola, which is contiguous with the now independent Congo.

It is obvious that the Portuguese have no intention of preparing these people for the eventual responsibilities connected with independence. Although Portugal maintains that Angola and Mozambique are integral parts of itself, it is quite clear that it has neither the economic nor military potential to sustain these claims in the event that nationalism should raise its head. It is only a matter of time before this nationalism will arise in the violent manifestations now being observed in the Congo unless something is done.

I feel that the United States as the guarantor of world peace and freedom has the right to protest most vigorously to nations such as Portugal in regard to their colonial areas. We should impress upon them the necessity for prompt action in the adaptation of a liberalizing policy. This should be followed up by offers of economic assistance and educational aid. Native youths of these areas must be educated in the free democratic Western countries.

Elvin W. Sill, Jr.

Arlington, Va.



The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Wed. 10-12-60
p. 4

Associated Press Wirephoto

UN Troops Guard Lumumba

Deposed Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, arrow, hands on hips, stands on balcony of his house in Léopoldville with members of his family and some of his friends as Ghana troops of the United Nations forces stand guard in the foreground.

Congo Threatens Action Against UN

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass. p. 4

By the Associated Press

Léopoldville, Congo

The Congo's leaders have threatened new sanctions against the United Nations as the international body refused to bow to their ultimatum to hand over deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The College of Technical Commissioners theoretically running the country threatened Oct. 12 to break relations with the United Nations and to stop UN broadcasts on Léopoldville Radio.

The announcement was made by information commissioner Albert Bolela who charged "the United Nations makes fun of our national army."

"If they intend to impose their trusteeship on us, let them say so," Mr. Bolela told a news conference.

Situation Deteriorates

UN officials continued going about their tasks, but the relationship between the Congo's provisional government and the international organization was deteriorating from hour to hour.

Few observers dared to forecast what the next day may bring, and no one seemed to see a way out of the deadlock.

Scores of Mr. Lumumba's supporters, barred from visiting him, took out their anger on white motorists.

Europeans driving by his luxurious villa ran into a hail of stones from a crowd of Congolese massed in the area. No serious injuries or damage was reported in these and other sporadic incidents, but hostility toward white residents apparently was on the rise.

Residence Surrounded

While opposing troops armed with machine guns faced each other around the Lumumba residence, the Congo's ruling government commission pondered the next move in its efforts to arrest the ousted premier.

The commission Oct. 11 threatened an army uprising unless UN forces hand over Mr. Lumumba.

The UN command declined to deliver Mr. Lumumba on the grounds that under the Congo's temporary constitution, Parliament must approve the arrest of one of its members. UN officials said they would honor the arrest warrant if the Parliament approved it.

The UN officials also said they could not abandon their neutrality in an internal affair. Central figures in the Congo Government, an announcement said, were being given UN protection regardless of how they stood in relation to each other.

Rajeshwar Dayal, the Indian officer heading the UN command, asked Mr. Hammarskjold for instructions Oct. 10. There has been no word that new instructions were sent, but UN sources in New York said Mr. Dayal had standing instructions to guard the leaders of all factions without favoritism.

Meanwhile in Brussels, the Belgium Radio reported that the Belgian technical-aid mission to the Congo's breakaway Katanga Province is being closed.

Services to Continue

Various Belgian technical cooperation services will continue operating in the secessionist province, however.

The radio said Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe and Belgian officials had agreed that the mission has accomplished its main objectives.

Mr. Tshombe — whose government has been supported by Belgian aid—threatened Oct. 9 to reverse his policy of favoring Belgian interests in Katanga after blaming Brussels for the Congo's troubles.

He charged that Belgium had been pressing for a unified Congo "to serve the special interests of certain Belgians and Belgian groups.

"They are undeniably the cause of the troubles in the Congo since independence," he added.

UN Writes Congo Aid Saga

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass. p.

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Léopoldville, Congo

One of the most significant chapters of the United Nations story is being written here in the tropical Congo, far from the UN's modern headquarters on the banks of New York's East River.

Sat. 10-15-60

Some 450 UN civilian officers, and nearly 20,000 troops from many lands under UN command, are engaged in the biggest single UN operation in the history of the international organization.

Scope of the Congo operation can be judged by the estimate that it will cost $100,000,000 for the first year's working. This is in striking contrast to the UN's previous biggest aid program to any single country—$2,000,000 in one year to India.

The Congo figure of $100,000,000 of course includes the cost of the UN's military operations in the Congo. To many, the assembling of a UN army, made up of colorful units from 30 different countries, has seemed the most dramatic aspect of the UN's Congo program.

Congolese Warned

However, of far greater long-term importance is the UN's techical-assistance program to the Congo. Many UN officials, viewing the current economic chaos, believe this program may keep the UN in the Congo for 30 or 40 years.

Over-all head of UN Congo operations is India's Rajeshwar Dayal, who is special representative of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

For him and his staff there are many apparent frustrations. The main one is the political uncertainty caused by the presence of a number of rival governments. This has made well nigh impossible the task of finding a representative government with which to negotiate the contracts and agreements under which the UN would recruit and bring in foreign specialists and technicians on a long-term basis.

Mission Criticized

Mr. Dayal's Swedish chief of the technical assistance program, Dr. Sture Linner, already has warned the Congolese of the "big panorama of disaster" which looms unless they resolve the political crisis and tackle the Congo's pressing economic problems.

In this confusion the UN mission has been attacked, on the one hand, for inactivity while the economic situation deteriorates, but on the other it is under more or less continuous attack from one Congolese political faction or another for "interference" in Congolese political affairs.

Confronted with this situation the UN has moved little beyond the first, emergency, stage of its technical-assistance program. This is to plug the immediate gaps caused by the departure of the Belgians with replacements of foreign specialists. Thus the UN has sped in Swiss to keep the radio working, Canadians to control the air traffic, and health teams from many lands, for example.

UN Out to 'Lose Its Job'

The second and long-term stage is to train Congolese to do all these specialized jobs. As one UN officer, echoing the voices of colonial spokesmen in various other African lands, put it: "Our aim is to work ourselves out of our jobs here in the shortest possible time."

For the moment, however, the UN is mainly concerned with keeping the Congo's essential services ticking.

But there are many constructive aspects of the UN's Congo operation. Some of the small countries which have sent troops and aid to the Congo have literally scraped the bottom of the barrel at home to do so. Some have sent virtually their entire armies to the Congo leaving but a few staff officers at headquarters at home. Others are themselves hard pressed by problems and shortages. Even a big country like India makes

sacrifice when it diverts aid to the Congo which its own people sorely need.

States Blossom

Then there has been the blossoming of many African states as they assumed international responsibilities for the first time in the Congo. In answering the call for help from another African land some of these have found new stature and dignity for themselves.

Then, too, there has been the international cooperation among the troops of many nationalities, both white and nonwhite, now serving in the Congo, and the Congolese themselves confronted by the arrival of strangers from many lands. For the most part there has been remarkably little friction.

Of the UN's 450 officers in the Congo who are civilian employees, about 150 are engaged directly in the technical-assistance program. Another 150 are engaged on administrative duties, and the remaining 100 are more or less on the personal staff of Mr. Dayal.

UN Chief Holds Congo Stance

United Nations, N.Y.

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has quietly notified the Kremlin that he will follow through with his present Congo policy until or unless the UN General Assembly tells him to alter it.

This simple gesture of rock-ribbed defiance was Mr. Hammarskjold's answer Sept. 26 to the furious assault launched against him last week by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. He received an ovation from the 96-nation Assembly when he finished his brief statement.

Mr. Khrushchev enigmatically pounded his desk with his fists, a gesture variously interpreted as fury and as approval.

Meanwhile UN diplomats, sifting the probable motives for Soviet diplomacy, believe Mr. Khrushchev has a twofold purpose in attacking the person and institution of the Secretary-General.

Double Goal

His minimum objective, it is said, is to force a modification of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's policies in the Congo, thus clearing away the principal roadblock to Soviet subversion in Africa.

His maximum objective is believed to be to destroy the United Nations as an effective peacemaking instrument. The Secretary-General, with a peace force at his disposal, has become the principal operating organ of the world organization.

Whether Mr. Khrushchev succeeds or fails will depend in considerable part, diplomats here believe, on the attitude of Africans and of neutralists such as Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic, and President Tito of Yugoslavia, all three of whom now are here at UN headquarters.

President Tito has indicated he would like to see uncommitted states join to form a buffer between the great powers. A round of conferences began over the weekend, apparently with that objective, among others, in view.

If the neutralists, acting in concert or separately, were to give all-out support to Mr. Hammarskjold, this backing—together with that of the West, which is assured—might well enable him to ride out the storm, despite the formidable pressure of Moscow.

If, on the other hand, the neutralists waver, it is thought virtually certain that sooner or later Mr. Hammarskjold will feel obliged to resign.

No Change Likely

A distinction is being drawn between the institution of Secretary-General and the man holding the job. The institution could not be abolished and replaced with a three-man directorate, as Mr. Khrushchev has demanded, without amending the UN charter.

Since Charter amendments may be vetoed by any of the five great powers, no such change is considered possible.

Mr. Hammarskjold the individual, however, is more vulnerable. His predecessor, Trygve Lie, found it impossible to continue long in office when he lost the support of the Soviet bloc and of certain other segments of the membership.

If Mr. Hammarskjold were to be forced to resign, however, it would be all but impossible to replace him under present circumstances. Moscow, trying to force acceptance of its three-man directorate, could and presumably would veto all proposed candidates.

Thus, either the post would be vacant or Mr. Hammarskjold would continue as a kind of lame duck — in either case causing serious disruption to UN activities, and affecting the institution as well as the man.

To avoid such a catastrophe, there may be great temptation for Mr. Hammarskjold to compromise with the Soviet Union in the Congo, modifying his policies and thus giving Mr. Khrushchev his minimum objective.

The pressure in this direction is heightened by the fact that several ostensible neutralists, including Yugoslavia, Ghana, Guinea, and the U.A.R., themselves favor a different line of UN conduct in the Congo. They favor positive UN support of Patrice Lumumba.

This, in Western eyes, would reopen the Congo — and hence much of Africa — to Soviet influence. Mr. Lumumba is regarded as highly susceptible to Soviet advice; indeed, some consider him irrevocably "Moscow's man."

No Buckling

The diplomatic problem the West faces is, therefore, so to buttress Mr. Hammarskjold as to counteract pressures for a change of policy in Mr. Lumumba's direction.

The Secretary-General, in his statement to the Assembly Sept. 26, indicated he has no intention of buckling under the pressure. He insisted that he had faithfully and impartially carried out the instructions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, adding that if the Assembly wanted him to do any different-ly, it should give him new instructions.

"This is your operation, gentlemen," he said. "It is for you to indicate what you want to have done.

"As the agent of the organization I am grateful for any positive advice, but if no such positive advice is forthcoming . . . then I have no choice but to follow my own conviction, guided by the principles [of "independence, impartiality, and objectivity"] to which I have just referred."

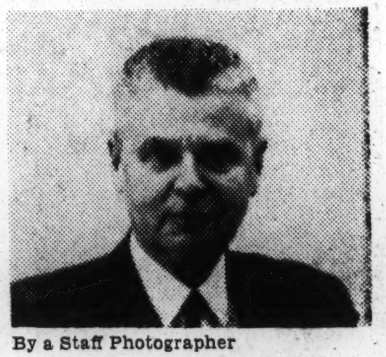
Volley Returned

The statement placed the ball squarely back in Mr. Khrushchev's court. If the Kremlin wants a substantive change in Mr. Hammarskjold's policy, the Secretary-General said in effect, then it must get a majority for that new policy in the Assembly. This almost certainly will be impossible for Mr. Khrushchev to do, in the judgment of most observers.

Mr. Hammarskjold also, more mildly, rebuked Africans and others who have portrayed support of Mr. Lumumba as "impartiality." A guiding principle laid down by the Security Council, he said, is that "the United Nations force is not under the orders of a government requesting its assistance and cannot be permitted to become a party to any internal conflict, be it one in which the government is engaged or not."

Mr. Lumumba demanded UN help in suppressing dissident elements in Katanga and Kasai Provinces. It was Mr. Hammarskjold's refusal to involve the UN in a Congolese civil war that originally brought him under leftist fire.

Diefenbaker Blasts Mr. K's Proposals



By a Staff Photographer

Canada's Diefenbaker

By the Associated Press

United Nations, N.Y.

Canada has accused Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of conducting a "giant propaganda drama of destructive misrepresentation" aimed at undermining the United Nations.

Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker told the UN General Assembly Sept. 26 that President Eisenhower had tried to open the door to international conciliation and world fellowship, "but Mr. Khrushchev tried to shut that door."

Canada supports insulated Africa: Page 10.

Toure Bids U.N. Seat Lumumba Aide

The New York Times

President Sékou Touré of Guinea at the General Assembly

By DAVID ANDERSON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 10—Guinea moved today to seat provisionally a representative of Patrice Lumumba of the Republic of the Congo in the General Assembly. President Sékou Touré of Guinea introduced an enabling resolution to this effect. He urged that it be adopted immediately lest the United Nations appear "ridiculous" for denying recognition to a delegation "which is perfectly valid."

The seat has been emptly since the opening of the Assembly session when two rival Congo spokesmen arrived. They are Foreign Minister Justin Bombako, on behalf of President Joseph Kasavubu, and Thomas Kanza, sent here by Mr. Lumumba. It was decided to seat neither and to refer Credentials Committee.

Rule Is Basis for Plan

The Guinean resolution was based on a rule providing for the provisional seating of a disputed delegation "until the Credentials Committee has reported and the General Assembly has given its decision."

"We insist that the seat of the Republic of the Congo be occupied by the representatives accredited by the central Government, invested and supported by the Congolese Parliament," President Touré said. He said such a course was legitimate and unobiectionable "as long as this investiture is not given to any other central Government by Parliament."

Earlier in his speech in the Assembly's general debate, M. Touré said it was "perfectly clear that the only one responsible for the conduct of the fate of the Congolese people is the Government of Mr. Lumumba."

Tunisian Defends U. N.

Mongi Slim of Tunisia defended the Congolese and the United Nations for its handling of the Congo crisis.

Mr. Slim paid tribute "honestly and objectively" to Secretary General Hammarskjold for his "untiring revotion." He said radical charges in the present executive organization were unjustifie dand even dangerous.

Tunisia, he continued, opposes alignment with any blocs, specifically with the Asian-African nations here. His country, he said, would preserve complete freedom of action.

The union is seeking a two-year contract with wage increases of 3½ per cent each year. It is asking a supplemental unemployment benefits plan, continuation of the cost-of-living escalator, a union shop and improved vacation and holiday schedules.

General Electric has offered a retraining program for employes who lose their jobs because of lay-offs and plant closings. It has also proosed improvements in pension and insurance plans.

It has offered a 3 per cent wage increase immediately and another 3 per cent in April, 1962, plus improved fringe benefits or a reopening of wage talks in 1962.

Wages before the strike ranged from $2.30 to $2.40 an hour, according to the union.

Guinea endorsed a plan advanced by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana for changes in the Secretariat but did not name the author. M. Touré contended, "We should like to make a suggestion which seems to us to take very broadly into account the concern of the Soviet Union, while safeguarding desirable harmony at the head of the executive." He then recommended three Deputy Secretaries General whose political persuasion would be east, west and neutral.

U Thant of Burma and Dato Nik Ahmad Kamil of Malaya each supported the United Nations intervention in the Congo. They agreed that a bad situation had been saved from becoming worse.

U Thant noted that the United Nations forces "had neither the mandate nor the responsibility to cope with the growing internecine strife among the Congolese."

The two Asian speakers approved of Mr. Hammarskjold's tenure in office and objected to radical changes in the Charter.

STUDENT LEADERS STABILIZING CONGO

Foreign Diplomats Agree 'High Commissioners' Are Solving Problems

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 9—Foreign diplomats here were willing to concede today that the caretaker Government of students and university graduates might well represent the best chance of returning a measure of stability to the Congo.

These professional observers of statecraft appeared to be abandoning their initial incredulity and were watching as the group of young men asserted themselves while the Congo's political leaders remained in a sullen stalemate.

The youthful High Commissioners describe themselves as the "intellectual leaders" of this country of 15,000,000 Africans. They are indeed—although the High Commissioner of Health is just a student of medicine.

The fifteen-member College of High Commissionerers set up by the Congo Army three weeks ago and sanctioned by President Joseph Kasavubu, is quietly encouraging the return of foreign technicians to key jobs in this country. A number of Belgians are unobtrusively drifting back with the students' approval.

Eager for Advice

The United Nations, with nearly 20,000 troops and hundreds of civilian experts here, has started working with the students. Foreign embassies have established liaison with them and are finding the High Commissioners cooperative and often eager for advice.

The young commissioners look solemn and embarrassed as they go about the staggering task of bringing some order to the Congo after the three months of turmoil that followed the country's independence from Belgium June 30.

They have started by tackling the most urgent administrative problems. with austerity as their watchword. Their first step was the announcement Friday of a currency reform. They were also said to be preparing action against unauthorized money-changers and other profiteers who swarm about Leopoldville.

Salary Cuts Planned

The students have made known their intention of reducing the salaries of top-ranking Congo officials who received spectacular raises from Patrice Lumumba, the first Premier.

Work programs are planned to reduce the wide spread unemployment. The United Nations has made $7,000,000 available to the caretaker Government for this purpose.

The students are working on new foreign trade regulations, curbing luxury imports. Leopoldville apparently faces a Spartan life under the intellectuals and prospects are that the inventories of many businesses will not be restocked in the near future.

Characteristically, the group is much concerned with higher education. The students hope to send envoys to the United States to seek funds to keep Congolese schools going. Foreign educators have been urged to keep on teaching in the schools here.

Most of the members of the group are products of Lovanium College, the gleaming university that the Roman Catholic Church opened near Leopoldville six years ago. Lovanium is the Congo's only university.

TOURE BACKS NKRUMAH

Guinea's President Supports Ghanaian's Stand on Congo

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, Morocco, Sept 25—President Sékou Touré of Guinea gave support tonight to proposals on the Congo Crisis made by Ghana's President, Kwame Nkrumah before the United Nations General Assembly.

President Touré said Guinea's position on the Congo "conformed to the spirit" of the program presented Friday by Ghana's President. Mr. Nkrumal urged that Patrice Lumumba be recognized as the only legal head of the Congolese Government and that United Nations troops in the Congo be comprised only of Africans. Mr. Lumumba has refused to accept as legal President Joseph Kasavubu's attempt to replace him.

Mr. Touré arrived here tonight after a Far Eastern tour. He is scheduled to take off tomorow morning, for Conakry, Guinea's capital, where he will remain for forty-eight hours before joining Guinea's delegation at the United Nations.

Training Personnel for the Congo

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Belgians are not going to return to the Congo there will be a great shortage of personnel there which the U. N. may be asked to make up. Plainly the French-speaking countries have not resources sufficient to supply all the persons needed. The U. N. will look to the United States. From the response of some Negro friends and the greatly increasing Negro interest in Africa, I feel that many Negroes would volunteer to go under contract to the Congolese Government if the United States were to back them.

Might not the United States Government set up a program to teach any volunteers French, and then to subsidize their fares and perhaps guarantee jobs on their return? Something of this nature is necessary if the United States is to compete with Russia in any African countries other than those where English is spoken. D. M. Last.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 16, 1960.

POLICEMEN REBEL IN LEOPOLDVILLE

City Officials Jailed in Brief Mutiny Over Lack of Pay—Blow to Lumumba Seen

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 8—This capital's police force of 1,500 men staged a half-day mutiny this morning and thus added to the political isolation of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Angry policemen rounded up the city's Mayor, his principal deputies and the Interior Min-

ister of the Provincial Government, all of them political friends of Mr. Lumumba. They locked up almost all of the thirty officers of the force.

Mutineers with rifles and Sten guns drove to the villa of Cleophas Kamitatu, President of the Provincial Government, and announced that they were going to arrest him. The President had fled. He is a key man among Mr. Lumumba's followers.

For several hours jeeploads of heavily armed policemen patrolled city streets in search of the missing President and police officers they might have missed in their early-morning arrests.

Lack of Pay Reported

A policeman who was asked who had ordered the arrests replied, "Our anger." He said members of the force had held continuous meetings beginning Thursday night and then had decided to mutiny. "We are hungry," he said. "We have not been paid for a month."

At Camp Lufungula, a sprawling police compound in the city's African quarter, excited mutineers occupied the administration buildings and the entrance. The entire camp was in an uproar and for a while it looked as if the situation might get out of hand.

Then, in the early afternoon the milling crowds of uniformed men calmed down and finally dispersed just as unaccountably as they had turned angry and rebellious.

In midafternoon a spokesman for the mutineers told newsmen that the mayor and other prisoners had been released after they had promised higher wages and the prompt delivery of overdue back pay for the entire force.

The mutiny had political implications even though apparently it started simply as a wage demand by the policemen, who earn average monthly salaries of $25.

Force Backed Lumumba

The city police force was one of Mr. Lumumba's few remaining pillars of power.

The force was thought to be personally loyal to Mr. Kamitatu, who in turn came out strongly for Mr. Lumumba in the deposed Premier's conflict with President Joseph Kasavubu.

After Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army strong man, assumed power, his move was counterbalanced by the fact that the police force, which controls the city's African section, remained faithful to Mr. Lumumba. On several occasions police units broke up anti-Lumumba meetings only to be chased a half hour later by Colonel Mobutu's men.

Mr. Kamitatu, moreover, fought Mr. Kasavubu's followers within the provincial and city government. Ten days ago, he removed one of President Kasavubu's followers from the office of mayor and replaced him with his own candidate, Daniel Kansa, a supporter of Mr. Lumumba.

The short-lived mutiny was taken as proof that neither Mr. Lumumba nor Mr. Kamitatu could count on the city police. The position of Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Kasavubu has been strengthened as a result, observers said.

Still Holds Residence

Mr. Lumumba is still holding out in the Premier's official residence. He sends daily letters to ambassadors and to the United Nations. Yesterday he issued a mimeographed communiqué announcing the formation of a new Government."

But his moves appear to be more and more removed from reality. His links with his followers outside the protective ring of United Nations guards surrounding his residence seem to grow more and more tenuous, as the caretaker Government of students and college graduates gradually assumes the practical tasks of administering the country.

The caretaker Government was named by Colonel Mobutu and formally installed by President Kasavubu.

Today Mr. Lumumba's "new government" was ignored by all concerned—by "ministers" who were on the list as well as by Mr. Lumumba's enemies.

A spokesman for the caretaker Government told newsmen they were free to accept statements from any politician, including Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Lumumba canceled a news conference he had called for this evening.

The New York Times p. 3
Sun. 8-14-60

KATANGA'S FLAG WAVES FOR U. N. HEAD: Dag Hammarskjold, right, as he was greeted Friday at the airport at Elisabethville by Premier Moise Tshombe, center. Mr. Hammarskjold led United Nations troops to the area.

Swedish Troops of U. N. Begin Duties at Elisabethville Airport

The New York Times
P. 3
Sun. 8-14-60

Hammarskjold Maps Further Replacing of Belgians—New Contingents Are Due Tomorrow and Tuesday

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 13 (AP)—United Nations forces began taking over police duties from Belgian troops in Katanga Province tonight under a formula worked out by Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General.

Mr. Hammarskjold met with Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, and the Belgians who supported the secessionist, to plan a procedure for withdrawal of the Belgian troops from Katanga as quickly as United Nations forces can take over.

In the first step of the changeover, a company of Swedish United Nations troops paraded on the apron in front of the terminal building at Elisabethville airport. Belgian troops on guard drew up facing the Swedes.

A Swedish officer approached the Belgian commander, informed him of the agreement, and the Belgian saluted. The Belgian ordered his men to withdraw. They marched off, climbed into trucks and returned to their billets in town.

More to Be Flown In

The airport guard duty was the first United Nations assignment, in this provincial capital, but the duties will multiply as Belgian soldiers begin pulling back to their bases and more United Nations forces are flown in Monday and Tuesday.

Having brought United Nations troops to Katanga, where Mr. Tshombe once said they would have to fight their way, Mr. Hammarskjold turned to his next problem—getting the Belgian troops out quickly.

In the Congo capital of Leopoldville, Premier Patrice Lumumba has been insisting for weeks that the Belgians quit Katanga at once. He has accused them of starting the separatist movement in Katanga in an attempt to dismember the republic.

To Leave For Leopoldville

A communiqué said Mr. Hammarskjold would head back for Leopoldville tomorrow, but would stop at the big Belgian base at Kamina, in northern Katanga, "for discussions about arrangements for the withdrawal of Belgian forces from Katanga."

There are 4,000 Belgian troops in Katanga. About half are a lower Congo naval base southwest of Leopoldville. At the height of the crisis, Belgium had 10,500 troops in the Congo.

The two companies of Swedes that accompanied Mr. Hammarskjold here yesterday will be reinforced by Irish, Moroccan and Ethiopian contingent. An advance United Nations party will arrive tomorrow to arrange for handling the flow of reinforcements.

The Belgians were summoned by Mr. Tshombe to maintain order after the Congo Army mutinied against its white officers and went on a rampage of anti-white terrorism in the Congo early last month. This was shortly after the Congo became independent of Belgium.

Texts of U. N. Communiques in Katanga

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 13—Following are the texts of three communiqués issued today b ythe United Nations mission in Elisabethville, the Congo, the first two on meetings between Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold and officials of Katanga Province and the third on a meeting between United Nations and Belgian military representatives:

The New York Times

Communique No. 1

The participants in the talks have made a tour d'horizon regarding the problems arising under the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August. In that context special attention has been given to the modalities for the deployment of the United Nations Force within Katanga in accordance with the resolutions.

Sun. 8-14-60

Note has been taken of the principle of non-interference in internal affairs which applies to the activities of such a force and which has been explicitly stated by the Security Council regarding the operation in the Congo in its resolution of 9 August.

The Secretary General has in this context explained the report which he presented on the 12th of August to the Security Council in elaboration of the principle of non-interference as applied to any United Nations presence.

Communique No. 2

The military representatives who accompany the Secretary General have made arrangements for the speedy deployment of the United Nations Force and discussed with the Belgian military representative immediate withdrawal of the Belgian troops to the bases on arrival of the United Nations contingents.

Two Swedish companies are already on the spot, having come with the Secretary General yesterday. The rest of the first contingent of the United Nations Force will arrive at Elisabethville as well as at other places Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of August; an advance party to provide the necessary preparations will arrive in Elisabethville tomorrow.

The Secretary General will leave Elisabethville tomorrow with several members of his party. On his way to Leopoldville he will stop over in Kamina for a first-hand acquaintance with the situation and for discussions regarding the modalities for the Belgian withdrawal from the bases.

Communique No. 3

After discussions between the military representatives of the United Nations and of Belgium, it has been decided that the relief of the Belgian troops in Katanga by United Nations troops will begin today, Saturday, 13 August 1960, at 5 P. M. local time. From that hour, guard duties and the protection of the airport at Elisabethville will be carried out by Swedish elements of the United Nations force.

TRIBES FAN CONGO STRIFE

The N.Y. Times
New York N.Y.
Nov. 11-13-60

Along With Political Leaders and Foreign Powers They Endanger U. N.'s Effort at 'Reconciliation'

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 12—The highest officials of the United Nations here advocate a "fresh start" to unblock the stalled constitutional machinery of the Congo. They hold that a reconciliation between the feuding Congolese factions and politicians is possible now.

The reconciliation in Congolese politics as envisaged by these officials—mainly the Indians—would allow the national Parliament to reconvene. The legislative assemblies have been suspended since Col. Joseph Mobutu proclaimed his military "coup" two months ago.

Western observers here, though not happy about the Mobutu regime and the Congolese army which is the unruly foundation of its shaky power, are afraid the reopening of Parliament would lead quickly to another government headed by Patrice Lumumba, the great spellbinder of the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba's return to power would mean, in the opinion of these observers, a return also of the Soviet and Czech diplomats and agents, whom Colonel Mobutu ousted. Despite the deposed Premier's recent assertions that he is anti-Communist and for "positive neutralism", his name is linked by many Congolese and foreigners here with a policy that would make the Congo a battlefield of the cold war.

Visitor Reaction

Visitors to this capital who sample the opinions of the strident local politicians, try to talk to the bewildered inhabitants of the African city, and learn of the disconcerting and ofter alarming reports from the interior of this huge country, will be at a loss to understand the professed optimism of the United Nations as to the chances of a general reconciliation. Rather, it seems, civil war would by now be raging all over the Congo were it not for the presence of the world organization's military force.

In the factional mosaic of Congo politics two main patterns stand out: regionalism and tribalism. Great statesmanship and probably considerable time will be required to "reconcile" such deep cleavages and create some sort of unity.

The foremost regional problem of the Congo republic is of course Katanga. With this province, rich in copper, cobalt and other precious minerals, the Congo is an important industrial power with a favorable trade balance. Without Katanga the Congo is a producer of palm oil and other agricultural commodities unless and until she finds enough capital to exploit the mining possibilities of Kasai, the hydroelectric potential of the Congo cataracts and other untapped resources.

Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, and his government in Elisabethville have shown some sympathy for the Mobutu regime, rather like an alliance from state to independent state. The Tshombe group, notoriously backed by powerful Belgian interests, makes it quite clear it would never collaborate or be willing to be "reconciled" with Mr. Lumumba, who stands for a strong central government.

In South Kasai an independent state is promoted off and on by Albert Kalonji. He violently opposes Mr. Lumumba and is critical also of Colonel Mobutu.

In Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, Lumumba forces have banded together with followers of Antoine Gizenga, a pro-Communist, in a local junta that terrorizes a wide area.

Lumumba followers are strong also in various pockets in the province of Leopoldville, particularly in the north and in the Kikwit area east of the capital. The Lower Congo, west and south of Leopoldville, is the stronghold of President Joseph Kasavubu and his political-tribal machine, the Abako.

Tribal Forces

The Abako is a good example

The New York Times

Rajeshwar Dayal, chief of U .N. Congo forces.

of the enormous importance of tribal traditions, rivalries and aspirations in Congo politics. Mr. Kasavubu started his public career as an advocate of the "right of the first occupant"—meaning that immigration by members of other tribes should be curbed in the area assertedly belonging to those who speak the Lower Congo tongue, Kikongo.

Mr. Lumumba belongs to the Batetela tribe, a group that allegedly played a sinister role in the slave traffic and in more recent times is prominent in commerce of all kinds. Batetelas have a reputation for being mobile, mercurial and voluble. Mr. Lumumba enjoys much sympathy among the Bangalas, a catchall name for various tribes that spread from the north into Leopoldville.

In the capital's African city Bangalas are all those "who arrived by boat" that is from upstream. They are often opposed to the Lower Congo tribe of the Bakongos which is organized in Mr. Kasavubu's Abako. But far from all Bangalas are pro-Lumumba. A prominent Bangala leader, Jean Bolikango of Equator Province in the north, is a Lumumba opponent.

The fierce, gifted Baluba people, split into several groups and scattered over a wide area, represent a dynamic and dangerous force in Kasai and Katanga.

Mr. Kalonji is a chief of the tribe who dreams of a Baluba State comprising parts of Portuguese Angola where members of his ethnic group live.

Rifts in the Army

Tribal loyalties cut through the Congolese army. Soldiers belonging to ethnic entities that now are rallied behind Mr. Lumumba are reluctant to obey orders from Colonel Mobutu. The chief of the military regime and President Kasavubu are ostentatiously cool to each other but collaborate in keeping Mr. Lumumba from seizing power again. Both Colonel Mobutu and Mr. Kasavubu back the council of young university graduates and students who act as a caretaker government in Leopoldville.

The United Nations has grudgingly collaborated with Colonel Mobutu, although reprimanding him and his undisciplined army from time to time. The United Nations says it deals with the caretaker government "on technical matters."

At the same time the United Nations wittingly or unwittingly strengthens Mr. Lumumba's hand. Such an effect was achieved also by the world organization's harsh criticism of the role that it asserted Belgian advisers were playing in the military regime and the caretaker government.

United Nations officials have not yet clearly indicated how they propose to bring about the "reconciliation" in the Congo and how soon.

AFRICAN NATIONS WARN LUMUMBA

New York Times

Delegates at Parley Indicate Abuse of U.N. Staff Can Halt Further Support

Times 9-1-60

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 31—The delegates of thirteen African states warned Premier Patrice Lumumba today in a private meeting that such incidents as the beating of eight Americans and two Canadians last Saturday "must come to a halt."

The implication was that if the Congo Army and police continued to mistreat white United Nations personnel Mr. Lumumba could no longer count on pan-African support.

Dr. Sadok Mokkadem, Tunisian Foreign Secretary and dean of the delegates, acted as the spokesman at the meeting, just before the final public session of the pan-African conference, which opened last Thursday.

Asked what Mr. Lumumba's reaction to the warning had been, a delegate said, "It was a wise reaction."

Tunisian Quits Dinner

The Tunisian delegation has shown itself the militant champion of the United Nations throughout the conference. Last night Dr. Mokkadem walked out of a dinner given by the Congo Senate to show his displeasure over an editorial yesterday in the pro-Lumumba newspaper, Congo.

The editorial charged that Mongi Slim, Tunisian Ambassador in Washington and head of the Tunisian delegation to the United Nations, had supported Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold against Mr. Lumumba to put the Secretary General "in debt." It said "the payment would be made" when the United Nations considered the demand of the Algerian nationalist Provisional Government for a United Nations referendum on self-determination in Algeria.

Reliable Tunisian sources said Dr. Mokkadem had gone to the dinner solely to announce the Tunisian position, which was that there would be no final session of the conference and no final resolution unless the Congolese apologized. The Tunisians were understood to have had the support of the Algerian nationalist delegation.

Editorial Called Ridiculous

A North African said the editorial was "doubly ridiculous" because the Tunisian action in the Security Council had been approved in advance by the Congo delegation. This North African, who is not a Tunisian, said "the Congolese ask up to be statesmanlike in their behalf at the United Nations so they can come home and make demagogic statements about us."

Justin Bomboko, the Congo's Foreign Minister, called at the Tunisian Embassy this morning to make a formal apology for the editorial. He is reported to have said the editorial was written by a Frenchman from Brazzaville in the French community's Congo Republic across the Congo River and that it did not represent the Government's views.

Conference delegates met late this afternoon to hear a report by M. Slim on the last Security Council meeting. They then appointed a committee to call on Andrew W. Cordier, the Secretary General's executive assistant, tomorrow to discuss means of smoothing relations between the United Nations and Premier Lumumba.

At the final session of the conference today Premier Lumumba made a speech paying homage to "the magnificent work" of the United Nations in the Congo.

He added, however, that divergences of opinion between his Government and Mr. Hammarskjold were attributable to "the fact that in all their activities in the Congo the representatives of the United Nations have never consulted us as the resolutions of the Security Council recommended."

He said the incidents would have been avoided if a spirit of cooperation had existed between United Nations representatives and Congo officials.

Shortly after the conference session opened, Dr. Mokkadem said Tunisia "supported without reserve the action decided by the Security Council" and believed that this action "must continue as long as the risks of foreign interference on the African continent remain." He asserted that the United Nations' action was in the interests of the Congo and all Africa.

This statement appeared to go directly counter to Mr. Lumumbas' demand that United Nations troops withdraw from the Congo after Belgian troops had departed.

U.N's Action Endorsed

The United Nations action here was endorsed in the final resolution of the conference.

The resolution expressed "regrets that some incidents have troubled the collaboration and cooperation that must be wholehearted between the Congo Government and the United Nations." It urged that measures be taken to prevent their repetition.

The resolution also:

¶Recomended a conference of African heads of state in time to send their views to the United Nations General Assembly, which convenes Sept. 20.

¶Declared African assistance to the Congo should be increased and harmonized with all other aid, including that of the United Nations.

¶Condemned "secessionist and colonialist movements aimed at dividing the Congo" and declared the central Government to be the only legitimate and legal authority in the Congo. The resolution called on all Congolese leaders to preserve unity.

In his talk, Mr. Lumumba asserted "We want no foreign military base in the Congo, even if it is to be controlled or managed by the United Nations." This was an allusion to the base at Kamina in Katanga, which the United Nations has taken over from the Belgians.

It was announced today that no more planes from Leopoldville could land at Kamina.

M'Hammed Yazid, chief of the Algerian nationalist delegation, called on the Western powers to reconsider their policy if they want to create conditions of free cooperation with Africa. He said they must stop being bankers and suppliers of arms to colonialists.

"Those who give arms to the Belgians and French are known," he said. "They are those who sometimes give us milk and flour for our children while they give our enemies weapons to exterminate our people."

M. Yazid's statement was part of an Algerian nationalist campaign against the North Atlantic Alliance. The rebels contend that United States military assistance to France permits France to continue the war in Algeria.

The newspaper Congo published a formal full-column apology today from Gen. Victor Lundula, head of the Congo Army, for the beating of the Americans and Canadians in Stanleyville.

Arrests Made in Beatings

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Congo Army commander said today a number of Congolese civilians had been arrested on charges of starting the panic that resulted in a mob attack on eight United States airmen and two Canadians Saturday.

Gen. Victor Lundula said those arrested would face military trial. He said rumors and false orders had contributed to the incident.

Fighting Continues in the Congo

The New York Times Sept. 1, 1960

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold protested that Belgium was keeping troops at bases at Kitona (1) and Kamina (2). Fighting between Congo Army units and Kasai dissidents was reported in the Bakwanga area (3).

Black Star

Albert Kalonji, who said he had regained Bakwanga.

KATANGA THREAT HANGS OVER BASE

The New York Times

U.N. Unit at Kamina Airfield Reinforced—All Congolese Planes Are Barred

Times 9-1-60 p. 3

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Katanga Government threatened today to put the huge former Belgian military base at Kamina out of action if the United Nations did not guarantee that Congo army troops would be barred from landing there.

The threat was made in a communiqué issued by President Moise Tshombe of Katanga. The Katanga leader fears that the base, which is only lightly held by the United Nations's Thirty-third Irish Battalion, could be captured by troops of Premier Patrice Lumumba and used to subdue the secessionist province.

Following the threat, the United Nations rushed 100 Swedish troops to Kamina to strengthen the garrison.

A United Nations spokesman in Elisabethville, Ian Berendsen of New Zealand, announced the Swedish movement and confirmed that the United Nations had "neutralized" the base after taking it over from the Belgians.

Base Restricted to U. N.

Mr. Berendsen said neither Mr. Tshombe's nor Mr. Lumumba's troops would be allowed to use the base, which is stocked with arms and ammunition left by the Belgians. He said the large Kamina airfield would allow only United Nations planes to land.

About 1,000 Belgian technicians still were running the base. Mr. Berendsen refused to say whether they now were considered United Nations employes.

The Katanga government said it had no quarrel with the neutralization, but insisted on being free to control administration and justice at the base.

The communiqué insisted that the neutralization must mean "the complete ban on the arrival there of anyone other than the forces of the United Nations."

It said that if these conditions were not guaranteed, Katanga "reserves the right to insist on respect for its sovereignty and

it will not hesitate if necessary to proceed to render the base useless."

Kasai Fighting Continues

The commander of the Katanga army, Maj. Roger Crevecoeur, reported fighting between Congo army troops and Baluba warriors of Albert Kalonji was going on around Bakwanga in Kasai Province. Bakwanga is the capital of Mr. Kalonji's self-proclaimed Mining State, which has declared its secession from the rest of the Congo.

Major Crevecoeur said radio messages indicated that the Balubas had captured the Bakwanga airfield and that the Lumumba troops were running short of ammunition and supplies. Frequent appeals for planes to fly out wounded have given the impression that fighting was becoming heavier, he said.

He said none of Premier Lumumba's troops had penetrated into Katanga.

In cablegrams to President de Gaulle of France and Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunch, of the United Nations, Mr. Kalonji has contended that Czechoslovak officers were leading the troops of Premier Lumumba. He urged the United Nations to send neutral officials to make an on-the-spot check of the situation.

Mr. Kalonji's small army was said to include about sixty former Belgian colonials who have formed a volunteer corps.

Kalonji Reports Gains

ELISABETHVILLE, Aug. 31 (AP)—Albert Kalonji declared today that his troops had recaptured his capital, Bakwanga. Bakwanga, an industrial diamond center, fell to the troops of Premier Lumumba's central Government last Saturday.

Mr. Kalonji based his claim on radio reports received from "known and friendly voices" broadcasting over the Bakwanga radio station. He said his army had retaken Bakwanga, Luputa, Ganyika and Mwena Bitu, all previously reported occupied by Congo army troops.

Mr. Kalonji and his Premier, Joseph Ngalula, charged that Premier Lumumba's men had "looted, pillaged, raped and massacred" during their occupation.

Nkrumah's Help To Lumumba Told

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu's government commissioners Wednesday published what they called Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah's intimate advice to Patrice Lumumba on how to regain and hold power over the Congo.

Thurs. 9-29-60

They said the advice was in a four-page letter on Ghana government stationery to "My dear Patrice" and apparently signed by Nkrumah on Sept. 12, seven days after Lumumba was fired as premier by President Joseph Kasavubu.

P. 10

Nkrumah presently heads the Ghana delegation at the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

The letter advised Lumumba to make use of his enemies as well as of the United Nations to reestablish his power and eliminate them later.

The commissioners' spokesman, Mario Cardozo, issued photocopies of the letter, which he denounced as an attempt of "blacks to colonize blacks."

Cardoza indignantly declared that the commissioners would not tolerate Ghana interference in the Congo's affairs and said the people of this country considered themselves as Congolese first and Africans afterward.

"COMPLETELY GENUINE"

Asked about the letter, A. N. Welbeck, Ghana charge d'affaires in Leopoldville, said: "The letter is completely genuine. I brought it to Mr. Lumumba myself."

Mobutu, 29, has demanded immediate withdrawal of Ghana troops from the U.N. Congo forces. The Congo strongman has charged that both Ghana and Guinea favored the Communist-backed Lumumba in the Congo's power struggle.

Mobutu first voiced these demands last week, charging that the two African nations were meddling in the Congo's internal affairs. Together their troops constitute almost 20 per cent of the 16,400-man U.N. force.

INCREASES DEMANDS

Two incidents involving Ghana troops earlier this week led to Mobutu's increased demands that they get out of the Congo.

Mobutu last Monday reported that 60 of Lumumba's supporters kidnaped two of Mobutu's government commissioners in full view of a Ghana troop detachment, then drove them out of town and beat them severely.

Mobuto also objected to an incident Sunday when Ghana soldiers gave Lumumba an armed escort on a drive through the capital. Many Congolese interpreted the escort to mean U.N. endorsement of Lumumba's attempt to regain political power.

The U.N. Command said it would ask for an explanation of both incidents. It stressed at the time that there was no indication the Ghana brigade was taking any independent action outside the U.N. mission.

Military Chief Says Army Taking Control Of Congo During Strife

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs, 9-15-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The chief of staff of the Congolese army said Wednesday night the army is taking control to save the Congo.

Col. Joseph Mobuto said the army will rule until the struggle for power is settled between president Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba.

In the shifting fortunes of the Congo, Mobuto has been a Kasavubu man.

Mobuto asked full U.N. support. He also appealed for the cooperation of Congolese and foreign technicians.

Mobuto said it still was not clear what the positions of Kasavubu and Lumumba would be, but he called for the army to carry on and save the nation. His announcement was made in a brief radio broadcast.

FLEEING HOME

There were reports that Lumumba was fleeing to his home town of Stanleyville, but these accounts could not be confirmed.

The announcement by Mobuto came shortly after Joseph Ileo, who was named premier by Kasavubu to replace Lumumba, claimed the army was swinging its support to the president.

Ileo also told newsmen Kasavubu had removed Gen. Victor Lundula from his post as army commander, replacing him with Mobuto.

The support of the army has been seen as a possible decisive factor in the fight between Kasavubu and Lumumba for leadership. But the army has been badly split along tribal lines and has been marked by a widespread lack of discipline and control.

FORMER SERGEANT

Lundula was a former sergeant under the Belgians and became a general and commander after the Congo received its independence June 30.

Meeting in secret with reporters in his apartment in downtown Leopoldville, Ileo said most newly promoted senior Congolese officers pledged their loyalty to Kasavubu at a meeting called by the president.

"The outcome in the Congo depends on the army and police," Ileo said.

Lumumba earlier broadcast an appeal for unity and turned to Parliament for a new vote of support.

Parliament was called to vote on a retroactive constitutional amendment aimed at invalidating Kasavubu's Sept. 5 decree removing Lumumba as premier and appointing Ileo, a moderate, in his place. Tuesday, a lightly attended rump session of Parliament, packed with Lumumba's supporters and guarded by pro-Lumumba troops, voted him dictatorial powers.

SUMMONED LEADERS

Kasavubu, meanwhile, summoned numerous political leaders, including some of Lumumba's own ministers, to meet with him at his official residence.

It appeared that some responsible leaders on both sides were still trying hard to patch up the quarrel between Lumumba and Kasavubu.

While these intensive political maneuvers went on in Leopoldville, reports from Elisabethville, Katanga, said Baluba tribesmen, spurred on by witch doctors had overrun the tin-mining center of Manono.

Airplane pilots and refugees reaching Elisabethville said there had been a two-day battle, with hundreds of Balubas pouring into Manono, 400 miles north of Elisabethville. One unconfirmed account said 70 tribesmen had been killed.

TOWN IN FLAMES

The reports said the Balubas were fighting the police garrison in Manono and one said the town was in flames. Two planes flew out the wives of African policemen and some white men and women.

The government of secessionist Katanga Province has asked the U.N. Command for permission to send more troops to Manono, but the request so far has been turned down.

In his radio address in Leopoldville, Mobuto gave no details on what his next step might be.

Since the Congo became independent Mobuto has appeared to be a moderate who appreciated the dangers facing the new nation. He took a major role in the negotiations with the United Nations over the control of Leopoldville airport.

The United Nations, apparently acting under pressure from President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Tuesday reopened the Leopoldville radio station, taken over by U.N. troops Sept. 6 to prevent inflammatory broadcasts.

The first to broadcast was Jean Bolikango, information minister in the Ileo Cabinet. He was able to broadcast because pro-Kasavubu troops had relieved the Ghana U.N. forces. Bolikango appealed for the people to rally around Kasavubu. Several hours later the pro-Kasavubu troops yielded without violence to police supporting Lumumba.

LUMUMBA SPEAKS

Lumumba then showed up and recorded a speech that was broadcast Wednesday. Far from being inflammatory, he called on the army "to devote yourself body and soul to the service of your people and your republic."

Lumumba accused Bolikango of having tried to incite the population to rise against "the legal government of the republic" and added: "There is only one government of the Congo and that government defends your interests with all its strength."

In Accra, the Ghana government, which had declared U.N. recognition of the Ileo regime would create a crisis, said it welcomes "the solution of the problem of the use of the Leopoldville radio station proposed by the Congolese Parliament and accepted by the U.N. secretary-general."

Belgium Told To Shut Off Katanga Aid

Montgomery Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Thursday delivered a stern warning to Belgium that interference in the internal affairs of the Congo was a violation of Security Council decisions binding upon all U.N. members.

The warning was addressed to Ambassador Walter Loridan, Belgian U.N. delegate, as the Council prepared for emergency discussions to clarify the U.N. role in the troubled African country.

SHARP ATTACK

Hammarskjold was under sharp attack from Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, from the Soviet Union and from Yugoslavia. He in turn was pressing for new Council steps to halt the flow of outside aid to the warring factions.

U.N. officials said the Council probably would meet Saturday in a session which might last into the night.

In his latest communication to the Belgian government, the secretary-general said he had received confirmed reports that nine tons of weapons were unloaded Wednesday from a Belgian Sabena Airlines plane at the Elisabethville airport in the secessionist province of Katanga.

Hammarskjold asked the Belgian representative to tell him whether the Belgian government had authorized the sending of weapons to the provincial authorities.

"Should this be the case," Hammarskjold said, "the secretary-general would consider it necessary to make a formal serious protest."

U.N. officials announced Hammarskjold had received a cable from Lumumba inviting the Security Council to meet in Leopoldville. There was no comment, a spokesman said.

During the afternoon Hammarskjold conferred with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov and Yugoslav Ambassador Dobrivoje Vidic, both of whom have been critical of U.N. policies in the Congo.

Under a drumfire of criticism from Moscow radio and the Soviet Tass agency, he insisted anew that the U.N. operation in the Congo must remain nonpartisan and proposed disarming non-U.N. military units in the country as a step toward restoring order.

Yugoslavia's delegation, on orders from President Tito, moved into the picture at noon Thursday demanding an urgent Council meeting on the Congo. Yugoslavia is not a Council member.

Red Move Into Congo Collapses

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Soviet Group Beats Humiliating Retreat; Lumumba Disappears

Sun, 9-18-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Soviet officials beat a humiliating retreat from the Congo Saturday, crowning with failure the Communists most daring attempt to penetrate the new nations of central Africa.

The Communists flew home under the loaded guns of Congolese soldiers and on orders from Col. Joseph Mobutu, the emerging Congolese strongman. He expelled them after seizing power Wednesday from Patrice Lumumba, the goateed firebrand who used his power to give the Russians a strategic foothold here for a brief and chaotic period.

Lumumba has disappeared. Reports circulated—without any confirmation—that he is dead.

SLIPPED OUT

Whatever his fate, his departure from the Congolese political scene brought the collapse of Soviet military and economic penetration of the Congo.

Lumumba has not been seen since he slipped out of the armed protection of the U.N. troops from Ghana sometime Friday.

Late Saturday, however, a Lumumba aide posted on a bulletin board of a downtown hotel a communique purporting to have come from Lumumba.

The communique was a copy of a protest Lumumba was said to have sent to the U.N. Command Friday alleging U.N. interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

SIGNATURE ILLEGIBLE

Although the wording of the protest was similar to that used by Lumumba in the past, the signature on the communique was illegible.

U.N. officials confirmed they had received a protest Friday.

It said U.N. Ethiopian units at Stanleyville had closed the airfield and prevented troops loyal to Lumumba from reaching Leopoldville to put down a rebellion fomented by a group of army officers it said were in the pay of foreigners.

In another development the Leopoldville radio added to the confusion by broadcasting a call to senators and deputies to meet in an emergency session Sunday "in the presence of the government." The broadcast did not say which government.

WILD RUMORS

Wild rumors about Lumumba's fate swept through Leopoldville but could not be substantiated by responsible sources.

The most recurrent rumor had it that Lumumba was taken out of town by Congolese soldiers and shot down.

Two facts lent some credence to the reports of Lumumba's death:

Never before in his brief but stormy career as a world figure has he remained silent and invisible for successive days. Only last Thursday infuriated soldiers of the Baluba tribe tried to lynch Lumumba at Camp Leopold II, blaming him for casualties among their families during recent bloody fighting in Kasai Province.

Other reports had it that Lu-

mumba was in hiding in the Guinea or Ghana Embassy, had been smuggled out in a Soviet plane, or had fled to Stanleyville, the center of his stauch tribal support.

Among those who believe Lumumba dead are members of the coup to start the administrative pro-Western government appointed by President Joseph Kasavubu. This government, headed by Joseph Ileo, failed after Mobutu's machinery rolling again.

FLAG HAULED DOWN

The only sign of Mobutu's coup were heavily armed, steel-helmeted soldiers in strategic positions throughout the capital—particularly around the national Parliament where they prevented the pro-Lumumba majority from meeting in emergency session Friday.

The Czechoslovak Embassy, one of the two Communist legations here, was the first to haul down the flag and the first to leave. Departing on two small Soviet planes, they said they were heading first for Stanleyville to pick up several score Soviet "technicians."

The United Nations also was looking for Lumumba. Any announcement of his fate would have to be handled gingerly by the Congolese or the United Nations. Lumumba has strong backing in Stanleyville, and the U.N. has only token strength to keep order in that city.

Lumumba had called on the United Nations to help restore order in the Congo after a troop mutiny early in July. A predominantly African force was organized within hours by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and now numbers about 18,000 troops.

Witch Doctors Egg On Balubas In Katanga Province Uprising

The Montgomery Advertiser

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—A Baluba uprising in the interior of rebel Katanga Province was reported spreading Thursday.

Fri. 9-16-60

A Katanga government spokesman said that, despite cease-fire orders, this was accompanied by an invasion by 300 of Patrice Lumumba's troops from Kivu Province in the north.

Page 2

He said the troops moved in along a railway line toward Kongolo, their first major objective, and Katanga forces have started defensive action.

The Belgian radio said a U.N. observation plane was shot at and made a forced landing near Kongolo.

The interior uprising is staged by Baluba warriors egged on by witch doctors and following leaders who prefer Lumumba to Katanga's secessionist premier, Moise Tshombe. Some are armed with old rifles, others with battle axes and bows and arrows.

From direct advices and the government spokesman's account, these are the main trouble spots:

Manono—The U.N. commandeered planes for an attempt to withdraw 70 white persons reported trapped in that tin mining town 400 miles north of Elisabethville by drunken raiders who lost 15 men in the initial attack Tuesday night. Twenty-two Belgians and 140 Congolese escaped aboard three planes Wednesday.

Luena—800 persons, Belgians and Katangese, were said to be trapped at a coal mine and awaiting Katanga army units from Kamina, the old Belgian base 100 miles to the northwest. Two white railway officials were kidnaped by tribesmen. A Belgian broadcast said U.N. troops were guarding mine staff members and their families at the Luena clubhouse.

Bukama—A native chief, his son and three Katanga policemen were killed by a band of 400 Balubas who overran that town, 20 miles west of Luena.

Lubanda—Mali U.N. troops deployed to hunt for two Belgian missionaries reported missing.

The Katanga government protested to the United Nations that the Irish U.N. troops in Manono had failed to protect houses, shops and other property from rebel looting.

The Irish unit gave protection to Katanga police and troops and Belgian civilians when the Balubas entered and organized the evacuation of refugees.

The spokesman said, however, the rebels were allowed to set fire to an administration building and to gasoline stocks.

Activities Behind Scenes

Congo May Get Government of 'National Union'

Washington Post

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 12 While everybody waits to see if de jure Premier Joseph Ileo and his policy of moderation or de facto Premier Patrice Lumumba and his policy of racism and procommunism win out in this most crucial of all African countries, what is going on behind the scenes will probably lead to a solution that will astonish the watching world.

Tues. 9-13-60

If what nearly all the Congo's leaders are now working for transpires, it will be proved once more that Africa is different politically from other continents.

p 38a

Ileo, with the backing of United Nations brass on the spot, presumably of the Security Council of most embassies here and of nearly all free African states, is trying to establish his position as the country's effective as well as official head of government.

Lumumba Near Hysteria

Lumuba, who is living in a state of ecitement bordering on hysteria is going from crisis to crisis liek a chess player whose minor and some major pieces are disappearing with every move but who with few slick ploys can still avoid checkmate.

His astonishing performance at Radio Leopoldville yesterday, when in shirtsleeves and with a dozen soldiers he tried to seize the place by force, is remarkably eloquent of the man's courage, impetuosity and naive irrealism.

One can read at least three meanings into the warning cry of his far-leftist adviser, Serge Michel, who pulled him out of the Sten gun's mouth yith the phrase: "Excellency do not expose yourself."

He was met by cool British sublieutenant of the Ghanaian army, who threatened shoot him if his men resisted being disarmed. To Western eyes, he suffered a crushing prestige blow. You could not make a fool of yourself on such a scale in a really Twentieth Century country without resigning.

Act of Courage

But in local Congolese eyes it would seem he acted with laudable courage. He won not mocking laughs but sympathy. For the unpremierlike impotent race which sent him on this mad errang corresponds to a mood every Congolese understands, and the sublieutenant, one of the rare white heroes in this struggle to save the black nation from its own fused in the African mind with the antithhesis of the white Ghanaian eyes, Joseph Ileo, in a press conference last night, appeared a sober, pragmatic, responsible leader which is something the Congo clearly needs.

But in the eyes of the Congo's political caste, Ileo seems colorless Lumumba is still the man who went o jail for the Congo's freedom—a man who shares and therefore understands their own deficiencies.

Apathy Rules

In Leopoldville itself, President Kasavubu's bailiwick, Lumumba is not particularly popular. But neither is he as hated as might be supposed. Apathy, indifference and even a sort of fascinated admiration for his satanic skill in playing with politics and power tend to blunt the edges of any hostility he inspires in the sedate simplicity of Congolese mentality.

All the same, it would be impossible for Lumumba to drive through the African district ii an open car.

Surprising conclusions that all this is adding up to as intimates of both men agree and even insist—is a government of national union in which Ileo and Lumumba will very likely join hands and in which rebel leaders like Jean Bolikango, Albert Kalonji and probably even Moise Tshombe of Katanga also will bury the hatchet, gory as it is with the innocent blood of the Baluba people of Kasai and the Abako demonstrators here.

Lumumba's vanity rather than his idealogy could alone prevent him participating in this half-defeat and save the country.

Another impoderable is the Russian element. Russians are in Lumumba's corner, although it is true their faith in their champion is far from total.

There are African card carriers here, some of whom are ministers and all of whom are woring for the realization of a communist state—but no real Communists The Russians are aware you cannot trust an African be a Communist first and an African second as you can trust a Togliatti, a Thorez or a Browder be a Communist before all else.

"These Congolese Marxists could slip through our fingers like water They're not worth the full treatment." a Communist diplomat remarked to this correspondent recently.

If the straight pro-Lumumba solution is possible with money alone. the Russians can pull Lumuba's chestnuts out of the fire

Taking Advice

Although Lumumba is usually famous for not taking advice when advice is necessary, he certainly is listening now to Russian ideas about strategy to avoid a defeat. The Soviet Embassy has become to some degree Lumumba's back office. It is from there alone he could be kept on the pinnacle.

But even if he holds onto office it seems likely that Lumumba will never be quite as powerful again as was, say, last week or last month. Lumumba's principal undoing will probably have been racism.

It is remarkable how this satanic figure's psychotic racial prejudices have been received unfavorably though the race-conscious are too ashamed to admit it.

His fellow Congolese for most part wisely see the European whom Lumumba so passiontely despises as a highly exploitable agglomeration of gangliae and grey matter, a sort of universal harvester that talks.

Lumumba 'Interned' 3 Hours, Then Set Free

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

By Michael Goldsmith

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Congolese army interned Patrice Lumumba for three hours today and then freed him. The power struggle between the Congo's left-leaning Premier and its moderate President, Joseph Kasavubu, remained unresolved.

Kasavubu, as chief of state, named a new 23-man Government to replace Lumumba's Red-backed regime and halt what Kasavubu has called a drift toward chaos and communism. Kasavubu's Premier-designate is Senate President Joseph Ileo.

9-13-60

Whatever the outcome, the Congo is certain to remain an issue in the cold war. The Russians have backed Lumumba with a fleet of planes, 100 trucks and scores of technicians, all sent in outside U. N. channels.

he first announcement of Lumumba's detention was made by his own chief of security, Charles Muzungo.

Surrounded in Villa

About 200 soldiers of the Congolese army, being swiftly coordinated with U. N. forces, made the arrest. They met no resistance when they surrounded Lumumba's villa overlooking the Congo River.

"I do not want any bloodshed," said Lumumba, who became government chief when Belgium freed the Congo June 30. "I will come with you."

He was taken to Camp Leopold II, headquarters of the Capital's 3000-man garrison. He made the trip in a baggage-laden government limousine, accompanied by his wife and two children. Members of Lumumba's staff and a second limousine, with his belongings followed soon afterward.

About three hours later Lumumba reappeared in downtown Leopoldville. He demanded that he be allowed to speak over Radio Leopoldville, which the U. N. Congo command controls.

Though the U. N. had put the station back in service this morning after silencing it for a week, Lumumba was told it could not be used to air his views. U. N. Ghana troops, armed with machine guns, said they had orders to fire if he tried to get into the station again.

Lumumba had sought yesterday to seize the station. He was turned back at gunpoint then by a British lieutenant of the Ghana forces.

Explanation Lacking

There was no explanation for today's surprising change of events. Fifty cars with Europeans gathered around the radio station. Congolese soldiers in camouflaged vehicles chased them away.

Earlier today it had appeared that the United Nations had the situation firmly in hand.

Gen. Victor Lundula, the former sergeant who commands the Congo's 20,000-man army, had a talk with Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn, U. N. military commander in the Congo. A U. N. spokesman said they discussed reorgnization of the Congolese forces and continued cooperation between the Congolese and U. N. armies.

Then Kasavubu conferred with the U. N. special representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal of India.

U. N. Security Council postpones Congo debate pending clarification of new, confusing developments. Page A4.

Events in Congo show again that African politics are unlike those of any other country, with even Communists subject to changing influences. Page A28.

U.N. Agrees to Debate U.S. Plan for Africa; Panama Assails Canal

Assembly To Argue Congo, Too

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 9-29-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI). The United States Wednesday night won General Assembly consideration for President Eisenhower's five-point plan to develop Africa and insure its independence.

The General Assembly Steering Committee also voted, with U.S. support, to put the Congo question on its agenda for a new and full debate.

COUNTERS KHRUSHCHEV

The Eisenhower plan, the American answer to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's attempt to grab power in Africa, was put up for debate without Russian objection.

The 21-nation steering committee also accepted Khrushchev's sweeping call for independence for all the world's remaining "colonial territories."

But Soviet delegate Valerian Zorin immediately demanded that this and other Khrushchev propaganda items be considered by the Assembly without first being threshed out in a standing committee.

DEMANDS DEBATE

He said the colonial issue, charges of American aggression, and the Congo question should go before the full body immediately. At the same time he objected to any move to do this with the Hungarian and Tibetan questions.

Normally, the most exhaustive debate takes place in committee, before the final formal Assembly debate on committee recommendations.

The United States first opposed the Congo action because the Soviets had presented it as a "threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of the Congo."

It gave its support when the title was changed to "The question of the Congo."

U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth introduced the Eisenhower African plan with the United States under attack by the Communists as an "almsgiver."

Panama launched a separate attack, charging it had been "deprived" of natural rights in the Panama Canal zone by U.S. policies.

The stage thus was set for three major scraps.

Panama, who only last week was granted the right by the United States to fly its flag alongside the Stars and Stripes in the Canal Zone, presented a series of complaints and demanded major revisions in the Canal Zone Treaty of 1903. Panama said it would not be content until its flag waves "over the whole extension of the Panamanian Isthmus" and the United States stops "discriminating" against Panamanian Canal Zone workers.

President Eisenhower's five points on Africa were:

1. A pledge by all U.N. members to respect African nations' rights to choose their own way of life.

2. Preparation to help Africa maintain its security without wasteful and dangerous competition in armaments.

3. Support of all for the $100-million aid program to the Congo suggested by U.N. Secretary Dag Hammarskjold.

4. U.N. aid to help newly developing African countries shape their long-term modernization programs.

5. All-out U.N. effort to help African countries launch educational activities.

While the policy debate proceeded in the Assembly these developments highlighted the Assembly which Canadian Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker has called a "circus and drama of personalities:"

1. Australian Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies and New Zealand Premier Walter Nash, alarmed by Soviet verbal attacks on their part of the world, decided to attend the Assembly's "summit session."

2. Youthful King Hussein of Jordan, the first reigning monarch to come here especially for a General Assembly session, arrived.

3. The African membership took another boost with the Security Council's recommendation of Mali and Senegal for admission.

Lumumba's Police Battle Congo Mob

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-26-60

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Rifle fire and screams of anti-Government mobs Thursday marked the opening of the Leopoldville conference of independent African nations.

Steel-helmeted Congolese police fired over surging crowds clamoring for the death of Premier Patrice Lumumba, host to 11 African governments who answered his appeal for an all-African meeting.

An honor guard, lined up in front of the modernistic Palace of Culture, broke ranks and charged the demonstrators gathered around a dusty square.

As the rifles cracked and police smashed into the crowds with gunbutts, loudspeakers boomed Lumumba's keynote address.

"Gentlemen, you are now making contact with Congolese reality," he said." There is no compromise between liberty and slavery."

Shielded from the tumult by the palace's thick walls, about 50 African delegates listened to Lumumba. They looked grim. From conversations later, it was clear they were shocked.

REPORTER ROUGHED UP

Congolese police and troopers under the command of Col. Joseph Mobutu, army chief of staff, roughed up reporters and photographers covering the riot.

Cameras were seized, some to be returned later, films were destoyed.

Newsmen were pushed around, kicked and slapped.

Russell Howe, a special correspondent of the Washington Post, was slapped in the face by several Congolese soldiers when he refused to give up his camera.

CLUBBED WITH RIFLES

Three Congolese swooped down on AP correspondent Andrew Borowiec when he tried to telephone from a specially set up press room. They slapped the phone from his hand and pushed him outside under a hail of blows from their rifle butts.

Lumumba's chief press aide, a leftist expatriate Frenchman named Serfe Michel, watched the scene pale-faced.

"I cannot help you," he said.

The rioting broke out when Lumumba rode in an open car with Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko to open the conference. A crowd of perhaps 8,000 watched. Goats wandered about the grass and dust.

There was some applause and shouts of "savior."

But soon several thousand supporters of the opposition Abako party roared out: "Death to Lumumba."

Placards raised over the heads of the crowd demanded the resignation of "Lumumba's Fascist government."

"Long live a federated Congo," said a hoisted banner in defiance of Lumumba's efforts to impose tight unity.

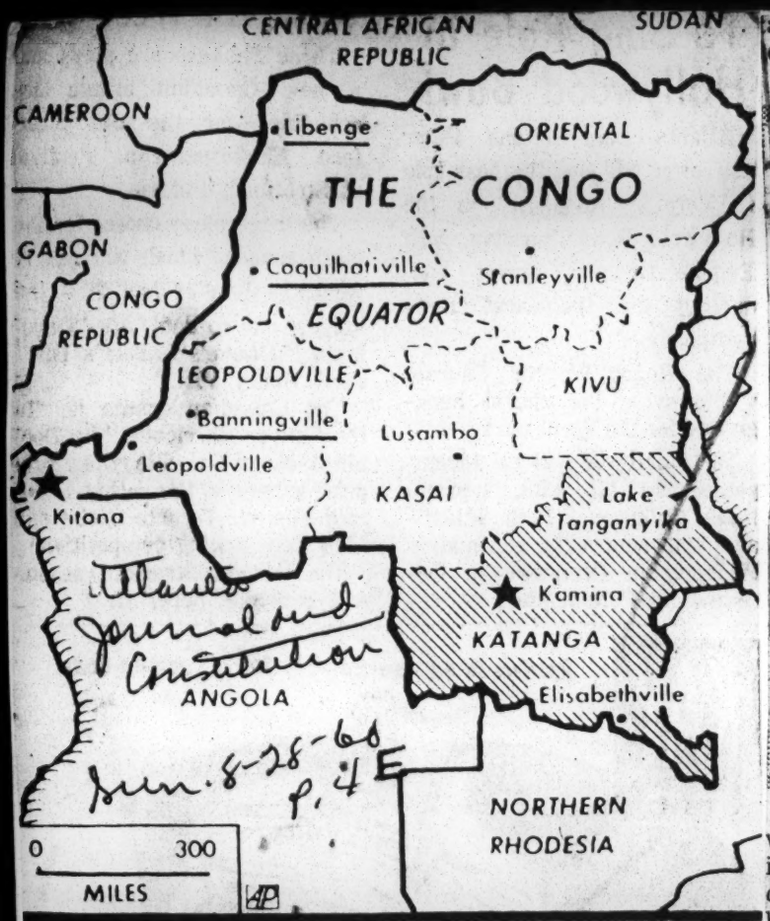
It was then that the police and troopers charged.

They were met by a hail of stones.

"Murderers," shouted the crowd, falling back.

At least two policemen were led away, apparently injured.

A score of rioters, some bleeding, were thrown into police trucks.



Atlanta Journal and Constitution
Sun. 8-28-60 p. 4 E

SEPARATISM IN THE CONGO—The strongest separatist movement is in Katanga Province (shaded area), with 1,700,000 natives. In diamond-rich Kasai (2,150,000 people), some tribal leaders want to establish a "mining state." There are also active separatist movements in Equator (1,800,000 persons) and in an area around Leopoldville (which province has 3,200,000). Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's main strength is in Oriental Province (2,500,000). The Kivu area (2,250,000) has been relatively quiet.

CONGO CRISIS

Turning Point: Africa Growing As U.N. Power

Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
p. 4 e

By WILLIAM R. FRYE
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 27—A responsible Western diplomat described the Congo crisis this past week as "the turning point of the century." How close he came to the truth was apparent to all who knew what happened—and to all who knew what might have happened. Sun. 8-28-60

U.N. people really held their tack breaths when Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold flew back from the Congo under bitter attack from Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The U.N. cannot legally maintain armed forces on the territory of a country where it is not welcome, unless it is suppressing aggression. But to have purchased Lumumba's welcome at his stated price—help in quelling the Katanga revolt—would have been to put the U.N. in the role of a colonialist oppressor, shooting Congolese who opposed Lumumba, whipping them into line, deciding the country's political destinies.

THIS HAMMARSKJOLD absolutely refused to do. He said he would pull the U.N. out first—even if that meant that Lumumba would call the Russians in.

Nor would he turn the U.N.'s guns onto Lumumba and whip him into line, despite extreme provocation from Lumumba and formidable pressure from within the U.N. command itself. Lumumba was trying to make his quarrel with the U.N. appear to be a quarrel with the U.N.'s white troops only. If Hammarskjold had struck out at him, the U.N. might have been forever discredited in Africa as an agency of the white man.

He stood fast—and won. He did it by rallying African support notably from Tunisia, Liberia, Morocco, and the U.A.R. With them on the side of the majority, Lumumba and the Soviet Union felt obliged to retreat, at least temporarily.

IT WAS unquestionably a hint of things to come. The U.N. General Assembly, which in many ways is a mirror of the outside world, is on the verge of becoming Africa-dominated, in the sense that this fall Africa will be the largest and most influential single continental bloc.

On many issues, its 23 votes (out of 97) will hold the balance of power.

If this force is applied on behalf of the West, it will give the West back its control of the U.N. and create formidable pressure on the Soviet Union—pressure which could change the whole shape of the world.

If Africa allies itself with neutralist Asia and the Communists, the West will find itself in a harried minority. This is one of the things that make the Congo crisis so crucial.

THERE ARE many straws in the wind, if one studies the Congo scene carefully. Here are some:

● Soviet influence. The Kremlin has made disturbing headway in some parts of Africa, notably the Congo and Guinea. But it has also had setbacks. The Soviets delivered a load of unmilled flour to the Congo, only to find that there were no available facilities to mill it. They dumped tons of cement for Ghana on a dock and left it in the rain uncovered. It hardened into an unusable mass. Soviet "aid" quickly lost much of its appeal.

● Racism. Discrimination on the basis of color has begun to appear in Africa—discrimination by black against white. White men in the Congo have been roughed up, had dirt thrown at them, and otherwise made targets of antagonism.

Many responsible African leaders deplore this trend and are working against it. Several delegates spoke out against it this past week in the U.N.

SCARS OF colonialism. Much of the difficulty between the U.N. and Lumumba has arisen from the bitter Congolese hatred of anything Belgian.

Even Egyptians have been assaulted as "dirty Belgians." Lumumba, exploiting this hatred to strengthen his personal position, even objected to Swedish U.N. troops on the ground that King Baudouin's mother, Queen Astrid, was a Swedish princess.

● Pride. Westerners have no idea how deep the yearning for recognition goes in Africa. "I will tell you what is at the bottom of the Congo crisis," Lumumba told a news conference this past week. "The nations are jealous of our power and our greatness."

Even Hammarskjold, who is one of the world's most skilled diplomatists, failed to pay sufficient attention to this factor. He went to Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe directly from New York without first touching base anew with Lumumba, in person. (He had explained his plans in writing.) Lumumba's pride was hurt—and he exploded.

IGNORANCE. In dealing with the Congo, many Westerners forget that just outside the main cities are tribes which engage in cannibalism and in eschipapa, a ceremonial "trial" of "witches" in which the accused drink poison, surviving if "innocent."

Prior to independence day June 30, Congolese bought "independenec tickets" from sharpers who said the tickets would enable them to take over Belgian houses and automobiles on July 1. Credulous Congolese also bought "independence boxes" containing nothing but dirt.

In such circumstaces as these, the U.N. is trying to rescue the Congo.

"It's the turning point of the century," the diplomat said. "Black versus white; the cold war in Africa."

The WORLD in Focus

Some of the complexities of a fast-moving world are put into proper perspective in "The World In Focus," designed for your own background and informed discussion.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28, 1960

4-E

Text of U. S.-British Resolution on Congo

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 18—Following is the text of a draft of a joint British-United States resolution on the Congo that is being circulated among delegations here prior to submission to the General Assembly:

New York

The General Assembly,

Recalling Resolution 1474 (ES-IV) adopted at its emergency special session on 20 September, 1960, and the Security Council resolutions of 14 July, 22 and 9 August, 1960;

Nyn 12-19-60

Noting with anxiety the continued existence of unsettled conditions in various parts of the Republic of the Congo which have involved acts of lawlessness and of violence against either persons of both Congolese and non-Congolese nationality, including personnel of the United Nations,

p. 4

Mindful of the obligations and responsibilities assumed by the United Nations to assist in the restoration and maintenance of law and order for the purpose of securing the maintenance of international peace and security, and of safeguarding civil liberties and the political independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo,

Recognizing that the aforementioned obligations and responsibilities are still an urgent United Nations concern and that all necessary action should be taken to assure the continuation and success of the United Nations operation in the Congo in accordance with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations.

1. Requests the Secretary General to continue to discharge the mandate entrusted to him by the United Nations in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly referred to above and to continue to use the presence and the machinery of the United Nations to assist the Republic of the Congo in the restoration and maintenance of law and order throughout its territory;

2. Further requests the Secretary General to continue his vigorous efforts to insure that no foreign military or paramilitary personnel are introduced into the Congo or are in the Congo in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and Resolution 1474 (ES-IV) of the General Assembly;

3. Calls upon all states to refrain from the direct and indirect provision of arms or other materials of war and military personnel and other assistance for military purposes in the Congo during the temporary period of military assistance through the United Nations, except upon the request of the United Nations through the Secretary General for carrying out the purpose of this resolution, Resolution 1474 (ES-IV) of the General Assembly and the resolutions of 14 July, 22 July and 9 August, 1960, of the Security Council, and also to refrain from direct or indirect measures that might facilitate such action on the part of others;

4. Requests the Secretary General, with due regard to Paragraph 4 of the Security Council resolution of 9 August, 1960, to do everything possible to assist the Chief of State of the Republic of the Congo in establishing conditions in which Parliament can meet and function in security and freedom from outside interference;

5. Declares that any violation of human rights in the Republic of the Congo is inconsistent with the purposes that guide the United Nations action in the Congo and expects that no measures contrary to recognized rules of law and order will be taken by anyone against any persons held prisoner or under arrest anywhere in the Republic of the Congo, and requests the Secretary General to continue his efforts to assist the Republic of the Congo in insuring respect for these rules and for civil and human rights for all persons within tehe country;

6. Expresses the hope that the International Committee of the Red Cross will be allowed to examine detained persons throughout the Republic of the Congo and their places and conditions of detention and otherwise to obtain the necessary assurances for their safety;

7. Expresses the hope that the forthcoming round-table conference to be convened by the Chief of State and the forthcoming visit for the purpose of conciliation to the Republic of the Congo by certain representatives appointed by the Advisory Committee will help to resolve internal conflicts by peaceful means and to preserve the unity and integrity of the Congo;

8. Requests all Congolese to lend practical cooperation to the United Nations in order that the purposes that guide the United Nations operation in the Congo can be fruitfully achieved;

9. Calls on all states to cooperate in giving effect to this resolution.

LUMUMBA BACKER ESCAPES REGIME

The N.Y. Times

General Lundula Makes Way to Stanleyville, a Center of Ex-Premier's Forces

New York

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 26—Gen. Victor Lundula, a supporter of the deposed premier, Patrice Lumuba, has slipped out of Leopoldville where he was under surveillance by the army regime and has turned up in Stanleyville.

Stanleyville is the capital of Oriental Prince and a center of pro-Lumuba sentiment.

p. 30

The general's move was viewed here as an effort by Mr. Lumumba to strengthen his control over the dissident Congolese army faction in Stanleyville.

Nyn 11-27-60

Prominent figures in the Oriental capital are Louis Lumumba, a brother of the deposed Premier, and Antoine Gizenga, a Communist sympathiser who was Vice Premier in the regime deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu.

Named by Kasavubu

General Lundula, a former sergeant in the forces maintained by the Belgians, was appointed to his rank by President Kasavubu before he revealed himself to be a supporter of Mr. Lumumba.

He had been watched by the forces of Col. Joseuh D. Mobutu, the present Congo Army Chief of Staff, who set aside the politicians and established a commission of young intellectuals and university graduates to stabilize the Government.

The general was able to evade this surveillance, however, and make his way to Stanleyville.

Eight days ago, two army battalions loyal to Colonel Mobutu attempted to overrun the pro-Lumumba forces there and arrest Mr. Gizenga.

The action failed and Colonel Mobutu has charged that United Nations forces interfered with his men.

The United Nations has reported that a contingent of Ethiopian troops in Stanleyville gaven "protection" to Mr. Gizenga for a period of about forty hours—from Friday to Sunday of last week.

Now, reports from Stanleyville indicate, Mr. Gizenga and the pro-Lumumba forces are once again in control of the city of about 40,000 population.

General Was Ousted

President Kasavubu dismissed General Lundula from the army command after Colonel Mobutu's military coup and he has made no overt political moves since then.

Asked about General Lundula a few days ago, Colonel Mobutu said that the former army commander was in retirement and would eventually return to his native village in Kasai Province.

A source close to the officer said that General Lundula and his family traveled by boat for eight days on the Congo River to reach refuge in Stanleyville.

The source said that the general would be recognized there as commanding general of the army.

His flight caused no obvious concern in the regime, although it was viewed as an attempt by Mr. Lumumba, who is still isolated in his official residence here behind a guard of United Nations soldiers, to muster all his forces.

Loyalty Sought

The regime, m an appeal today over the Leopoldville radio, asked the Congolese to demonstrate their devotion to President Kasavubu when he returns to Leopoldville tomorrow from New York and the United Nations.

Mr. Kasavubu arrived today in Brazzaville, across the river in the former French Congo, but he remained as a guest for independence day celebrations.

He is expected in Leopoldville at 3 P. M. tomorrow and, after welcoming ceremonies, is expected to receive a report on plans for around-table conference of all Congolese political leaders.

Moise Tshombe, president of secessionist Katanga Province, has agreed to participate in the meeting if it is held in his capital city, Elisabethville.

Mr. Kasavubu was said to have renewed his efforts for the round-table meeting in an attempt to avoid the intervention here of a United Nations conciliation commission of African and Asian nations.

United Press International

MAKES SURPRISE TRIP: Gen. Victor Lundula, deposed chief of Congolese Army. He went to Stanleyville, a pro-Lumumba area.

Lumumba in Jail Tests Mobutu Skill

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By Geoffrey Godsell

Assistant Overseas News Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Patrice Lumumba in jail presents an even bigger problem than he did during the weeks when he was sheltering in the official residence of the Congolese Premier behind a protective screen of United Nations troops. Now that Congolese Army leader Col. Joseph Mobutu has Mr. Lumumba in his hands, the all-important question is: What will he do with him?

Mon. 12-5-60

Unattractive and dangerous though he may seem to the West, there is little doubt that Mr. Lumumba is to the more radically inclined younger African nationalists an African nationalist hero. To this generation of Africans in all parts of the continent, the most immediate aim is to rid their continent of direct Western political control and influence. This is understandable when one recalls that they identify the humiliation and exploitation which they feel they have suffered during the past century as coming exclusively from the Western world.

The confusing and at times almost ludicrous course of events in the Congo has tended in the eyes of many younger Africans to separate the sheep from the goats among the various figures who have emerged on the Congolese political scene. This process of separation has marked out Mr. Lumumba more and more as the one African among them — and African Western hostility to him has strengthened this image of him.

UN Vote Noted

Western favoring of President Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu—particularly Western insistence on the seating of Mr. Kasavubu's delegation at the United Nations — has, to many Africans, further tarnished those two men as potential if not actual stooges of the West, as the agents through whom Western political control will return to the Congo.

It will not have escaped their notice that in the past couple of months many Belgians have in fact returned to the Congo, some of them to become advisers to the commissioners who, in name at any rate, are governing the Congo with the approval of Mr. Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu.

The physical maltreatment of Mr. Lumumba—some of it under Colonel Mobutu's eyes — when he was brought back to Léopoldville will probably enhance Mr. Lumumba's status as a hero or martyr and prove harmful to his Congolese foes.

And of course if Colonel Mobutu now meted out summary or severe punishment to Mr. Lumumba, the danger is that the latter might become an even greater hero or martyr. And there is little doubt that the West would find itself getting much of the blame for what had happened to him.

If he were detained indefinitely—either at Thysville, about 100 miles from Léopoldville, where Colonel Mobutu has removed him, or at some more remote spot—he could become a kind of mystic leader, as the detained Jomo Kenyatta has to African nationalists in Kenya.

Soviet Role Involved

One has only to look at pictures of Mr. Lumumba in the hands of his captors to realize that he himself feels neither cowed nor defeated. As an orator and intriguer he has shown that he has singular abilities; and in Africa these qualities seem to have unusual power over an assembly or crowd.

Mr. Lumumba's unattractiveness to the West is all the greater because of his willingness—until Colonel Mobutu strode on stage—to accept Soviet aid and of continued Soviet sponsorship of his cause.

But to many Africans this is not reprehensible, for to them help is acceptable from any quarter when an African nationalist has his back to the wall —as they see it—in the face of the most immediate danger of all, maintenance or return of Western political control.

African nationalists, even those opposed to the Balkanization of their continent, are unlikely to be impressed by reports that Mr. Lumumba had planned to set up a breakaway Congolese government in Stanleyville which would have been immediately recognized by Communist countries and those states of Asia and Africa which support him. To many African nationalists such a government would have been the legitimate African government of the entire Congo.

I'm Congo Boss, Lumumba Aide Says

The Miami Herald

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — A leftist lieutenant of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba proclaimed himself ruler of the Congo Tuesday, raising fears of civil war in this troubled land.

12-14-60

From Lumumba's old stronghold of Stanleyville in the Northeast Congo, Antoine Gizenga cabled United Nations Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold he had assumed the premiership.

GIZENGA

The deputy premier in Lumumba's old regime also announced that the capital of the Congo henceforth would be Stanleyville instead of Leopoldville.

Gizenga's proclamation is expected to have little effect in areas beyond his control, but his allies in the Soviet and African blocs are expected to rally to his cause in the U.N. and may extend diplomatic recognition.

Miami Fla.

It was Gizenga's rebellious regime in Oriental province that threatened to round up and behead white hostages unless Lumumba was released from army prison in Thysville east of Leopoldville.

12-14-60

This threat was dropped when the U.N. intervened.

President Joseph Kasavubu and Col. Joseph Mobutu, heading the pro-Western regime in Leopoldville, ignored the ultimatum.

The U.N. mission in the Congo immediately notified foreign diplomats in Leopoldville of Gizenga's challenge to the Congolese government.

Many fear Gizenga's bid for power could start new warfare between Mobutu's army and the Communist-supported provincial government at Stanleyville. Mobutu boasts strong support in Equator province, to the west of Oriental province. He has reinforced his troops in Equator.

The U.N. mission is not expected to recognize Gizenga's proclamation now.

Western diplomats said they have expected such a move by Gizenga ever since Lumumba was captured trying to reach Stanleyville and was brought back to Leopoldville.

Congo Transport Curb Scored; U. N. Sees a Peril to Operation

Military Aide Declares Plan of Regime Is a Violation of Earlier Accords

The N.Y. Times

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 8 — The United Nations Command denounced today what it described as an attempt by Congolese authorities to paralyze its operations here by interfering with transport.

Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye of India, military adviser at United Nations headquarters here, disclosed that the Security Department of the Congolese regime had ordered the company that handles most of the United Nations' transport not to move any strategic materials, including vehicles, without previous authorization by the Congolese authorities.

"This is the most serious challenge to the United Nations operations in the Congo since they started," Brigadier Rikhye declared.

The United Nations command, the Indian said, will refer the matter to the Security Council unless an agreement is reached by Tuesday, when a shipment will be attempted in a test case.

Move Called Illegal

The United Nations officials contend that they are operating in the Congo exclusively on orders and under the authority of the Security Council and General Assembly. They view the Congolese attempt to control shipments as a violation of the original accords between the Government of Leopoldville and the United Nations Command.

Meanwhile, the 20,000-man United Nations force in the Congo is in a phase of regrouping as a result of new commitments in various troubled areas.

Brigadier Rikhye indicated that the United Nations Command would meet any reduction in its force by cutbacks "in nonessential areas."

He appeared to have little hope for reinforcements to fill gaps in the force threatened yesterday. Yugoslavia, Ceylon and the United Arab Republic indicated that they would withdraw contingents.

Company Called Monopoly

The company charged with almost all United Nations transport by river, road and rail is Otraco, termed by Brigadier Rikhye a "semi-state transport monopoly." The Congolese plan to control all United Nations movements by Otraco except those involving food and medicines. Belgian interests are prominent in the Otraco combine.

According to Brigadier Rikhye the Congolese Security Department had given many reasons for its move. The Brigadier said none was relavent, "except the question of the priority of transports essential to the civilian sector."

However, the United Nations official said, Otraco representatives declared that civilian needs had not been affected by United Nations transports.

Brigadier Rikhye disclosed that the Ethiopian garrison of the city of Stanleyville was being reinforced by troops from other parts of Oriental, or Eastern, Province following outbreaks of violence against Europeans and United Nations personnel there.

Associated Press

Brig. Indar Jit Rikhye

Forces supporting Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, have invaded Equator Province near the river town of Bumba. An ordnance issued here yesterday imposed martial law on Oriental Province.

At the end of a two-day visit to Leopoldville, three United States Democratic Senators emphasized American support for the United Nations in the Congo.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho said the United Nations was "the proper agency to cope with the Congolese problem at this time."

The other Senators are Frank E. Moss of Utah and Gale W. McGee of Wyoming. All are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Meanwhile, Edward Kennedy, brother of President-elect John F. Kennedy, said the new President would use his prestige to obtain recognition of full civil rights for all American Negroes.

Edward M. Kennedy, accompanying the Senators as a consultant, is expected to make a special report for the President-elect on his fifteen-day tour of nine African countries.

Clash in Katanga Repeated

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 8 (AP)—Rebel tribesmen and Katanga policemen clashed in northern Katanga Province yesterday, leaving at least thirty-five dead, reports reaching here said today.

The Katanga Government said thirty rebels had been killed. Other reports said five Katanga policemen had been slain and four wounded.

The fighting broke out near the town of Kongolo, long harassed by Baluba tribesmen hostile to the secessionist Katanga regime.

Mission Arrives in Lagos

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 8—A Senate fact-finding mission accompanied by Edward M. Kennedy, brother of the United States President-elect, arrived here today from the Congo.

On the mission are Senators Church, Moss and McGee.

At the airport, Mr. Kennedy said President-elect Kennedy "has a special place in his heart for new nations of Africa and that is why I am here."

The four Americans will meet Nigerian leaders tomorrow. They are scheduled to arrive in Ghana Sunday.

SOVIET CHARGES U.N. CHIEF ASSISTS FOES OF LUMUMBA

The N.Y. Times

New York

Zorin Tells Council Assassins Led by Mobutu Receive Aid From Hammarskjold

Trib. 12-9-60

BELGIAN ROLE ASSAILED

Brussels Says It Will Not Call Citizens Home—Transport Curb in Congo Assailed

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 8—The Soviet Union charged today that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had fully associated himself with "the bands of hired assassins, directed by Mobutu," who had arrested Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of the Congo.

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet representative, told the Security Coucil that Mr. Hammarskjold, instead of taking action to liquidate the forces of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congolese chief of staff, had asked them to "observe some kind of appearance of respectability in this dirty business."

[In Leopoldville, the United Nations command said an order by the Congolese regime would paralyze transport.]

Cites Plea on Red Cross

The Soviet representative made his charge in the Security Council in characterizing the Secretary General's recent request that representatives of the International Red Cross be permitted to check on the conditions under which Mr. Lumumba is being held.

Mr. Zorin, whose ninety-minute speech took up almost the entire meeting of the Security Council, urged the adoption of a Soviet resolution calling for the immediate release of Mr. Lumumba and his supporters and his restoration as Premier.

The Soviet proposal would also instruct the United Nations' Congo force to "disarm the terrorist bands of Mobutu" immediately. It would call upon Belgium to withdraw "Belgian military, paramilitary and civil personnel from the Congo" at once.

Belgium, in a memorandum submitted to the Council, charged that a report submitted Nov. 2 by Rajeshwar Dayal, Mr. Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo, contained "tendentious judgments based upon a series of purely subjective allegations and interpretations, ambiguous innuendoes, unfounded insinuations and arbitrary interpretations of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations."

The memorandum said Mr. Dayal had implied that the principal source of the disorders in the Congo was "increasing evidence of the return of Belgian nationals into many phases of public life."

It repeated an earlier offer to send a special representative to New York to clear up "any misunderstanding" between Belgium and the Secretary General.

Withdrawal Opposed

"The Belgians who have returned to the Congo have done so in accordance with the wishes and often at the express invitation of the Congolese authorities," the memorandum said. It added that they would be withdrawn only at the request of the local authorities.

"Belgium cannot be prevented from helping to restore prosperity in the Congo in the manner desired by the Congolese authorities," the memorandum declared.

Meanwhile, Joseph Kasavubu, President of the Congo, protested to Mr. Hammarskjold against the protection given to Mr. Lumumba by United Nations forces in Leopoldville before the deposed Premier took flight.

Mr. Kasavubu said it was unthinkable for the United Nations to "allow an accused person under its protection to continue his nefarious and subversive activities."

The system of "unwarranted protection" must be ended if there is to be "fruitful and effective collaboration" between the United Nations Congo force and Congolese authorities, Mr. Kasavubu declared.

However, Mr. Kasavubu said that the following charges had been placed against the deposed Premier:

Usurpation of public powers; assaults on individual freedom accompanied by physical torture; attacks against the security of the state; organization of hostile bands for purposes of devastation, massacre and pillage, and inciting soldiers to commit offenses.

Mr. Kasavubu asked "what more" was desired by the delegations that had urged him to intercede in behalf of Mr. Lumumba.

"Must we in turn investigate the treatment the members of the opposition in Ghana are receiving, ascertain what has become of General Naguib in Egypt and recall the victims of the Hungarian insurrection?" he asked.

In a second communication, Mr. Kasavubu said Mr. Lumumba had been "arrested, not abducted" and that "two physicians have been able to visit this man and have concluded that he is in a satisfactory state of health."

Mr. Kasavubu did not refer to Mr. Hammarskjold's request that Mr. Lumumba be treated under "due process of law" or to the request regarding visits by International Red Cross representatives.

Mr. Kasavubu indicated that every effort would be made to grant Mr. Lumumba a fair trial.

U. N. Chief Clarifies View

Mr. Hammarskjold limited himself today to the brief statement that he had not mentioned the return of Belgians to the Congo in his speech last night because he had no factual information to add to Mr. Dayal's report of Nov. 2.

Last night, in a forty-minute defense of his Congo policy, the Secretary General said that if the United Nations force was withdrawn, "I fear everything would crumble."

Without mentioning earlier Soviet charges that he had been a "lackey" of the North Atlantic powers and demonstrated his "servility," Mr. Hammarskjold said:

"There have been no shifts in policy or changes of approach, nor have we been 'lackeys' of anybody or shown 'servility' to any interest."

The Secretary General insisted that if the United Nations supported Mr. Lumumba's return it would be violating the United Nations Charter and would also violate earlier Security Council resolutions on the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold said that nobody should be surprised by the fact that United Nations operations in the Congo had been attacked in succession "by leading personalities in the Congo of various factions, and by public opinion or Governments from the East to the West."

Denies Shift in Policy

The Secretary General conceded that mistakes "of course" had been made, but he emphasized that there had been no change of policy "implying a departure from the aims and principles proper to the organization." He repeated the reply he made to attacks by Premier Khrushchev earlier in the Assembly session: "I would rather like to see the break on this principle than a drift on compromise," he said. "What is now laid at the door of the United Nations as a step of the failure of the Congo political leaders of the Congo national assistance for the creation of normal political life within the country," Mr. Hammarskjold declared.

He conceded that these were "harsh words," but he said the United Nations too often was the unparalleled interpretage of its people to take advan-

used "as a whipping boy by those who wish to unburden themselves of their own responsibilities."

The aim of the United Nations' Congo operation, he said, is "to achieve the withdrawal of Belgian troops" and to "maintain proper protection for life and property."

Brussel Shuns Katanga Move

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 8—Foregin Minister Pierre Wigny indicated today that Belgium had no intention of recognizing Katanga Province as independent from the Republic of the Congo.

His statement was made during the presence in Brussels of Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, who declared the province independent in July.

Mr. Tshombe has been received by King Baudouin and presented with a decoration. He gave the King a wedding present of two blocks of malachite, a rare mineral. King Baudouin will marry Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragon Thursday.

M. Wigny, addressing a club of politicians and diplomats, called the Katanga problem a question of interior Congolese politics. He said he "refused energetically" to take a position on the question.

However, M. Wigny said, "Tshombe has proved the sincerity of his position and has reinforced it."

The New York Times

STAFF CONFERENCE: Dag Hammarskjold, left, Secretary General of U. N., chatting with Georgi P. Arkadyev, Under Secretary General, before yesterday's session.

Chronology of Violence in Congo Since June 30

(By The Associated Press)

Here is a chronology of major events affecting the Congo in the last six months:

June 30—Congo independent after 80-year Belgian rule; Joseph Kasavubu first president, Patrice Lumumba first premier.

July 5—Congolese troops mutiny at Thysville, seize their Belgian commanders, harass Europeans.

July 8—Congolese troops terrorize Leopoldville; thousands of Europeans flee; Belgian paratroops move into Elisabethville over Lumumba protests.

July 11—President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province (Elisabethville) accuses Lumumba of Communist tactics, declares province independent; Leopoldville government appeals for U. N. help.

July 15—First U. N. troops airlifted by U. S. Air Force into Congo; Lumumba threatens to call in Soviet troops if Belgian troops stay.

July 22 — Lumumba goes to Washington seeking friendship and aid.

July 26—U. N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold flies to Belgium and the Congo.

Aug. 3 — Tshombe mobilizes troops to keep U. N. forces out of Katanga.

Aug. 9—Belgian ambassador expelled; Lumumba threatens Katanga invasion with his own troops; rioting in Leopoldville; Lumumba's car stoned.

Aug. 11—Hammarskjold arrives again and sends U. N. troops into Katanga.

Aug. 20—Kasavubu's Abako party vows to get rid of Lumumba.

Aug. 27—U. S. Air Force airlift crew beaten by raiding Congolese.

Sept. 5—Kasavubu fires Lumumba, who refuses to quit premiership; national assembly rules both can stay.

Sept. 7—President Eisenhower warns Soviet Union to keep hands off Congo.

Sept. 14—Col. Joseph Mobutu, chief of staff, takes over government by army rule, orders Soviet diplomats and technicians out, names college of commissioners to head government.

Sept. 15—Congolese soldiers try to lynch Lumumba.

Sept. 17—Soviets leave Congo quietly after burning embassy papers.

Sept. 18—Lumumba places himself under U. N. protection.

Sept. 20—Overwhelming confidence vote in U. N. assembly for Hammarskjold's Congo policies.

Sept. 23 — Soviet Premier Khrushchev at U. N. assembly demands Hammarskjold ouster over Congo policies; move defeated.

Oct, 11—U. N. command defies Mobutu order to surrender Lumumba.

Nov. 9—Irish U. N. patrol of nine men wiped out by tribesmen in Katanga.

Nov. 22—Mobutu troops attack U. N. guard at Ghana embassy, force Ghana charge d'affaires out of Congo as enemy; Kasavubu delegation wins U. N. seat.

Dec. 2—Lumumba caught trying to flee to Stanleyville stronghold, returned to Leopoldville in manacles.

Mobutu Insists U. N. Oust Ghana and Guinea Troops

Charges Interference in Congo's Affairs —Students Take Over Ministries —Lumumba's Arrest Is Sought

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 21—Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the Congo Army leader, disclosed tonight that he had asked the United Nations to withdraw Ghanaian and Guinean troops from the country.

He said that he had made request to the United Nations mission here in a letter Sunday. He was still waiting for a reply from Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative here, he said. Colonel Mobutu did not spell out the reasons for his request except to say that the two contingents had "interfered in internal affairs of the Congo." Proof of the interference was found in "documents recently discovered," he added.

[Reuters reported from Leopoldville that Colonel Morutu said that it would "be a question for our General Staff" if the United Nations did not honor the reqeust. He was quoted as saying that documents had been discovered involving "Communists and Guineans and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.]

Ghana has about 2,500 troops in the Congo forces of the United Nations; Guinea has about 600 in the interior and a few stationed here.

The Ghanians have played a key role in the United Nations intervention. When the United Nations assumed control of radio stations and airports shortly after the dismissal of Patrice Lumumba as Premier by President Joseph Kasavubu, the Ghanians were assigned as guards. For the last ten days, Ghanians have been guarding the official residence where Mr. Lumumba is holding out against his opponents.

Guinea's soldiers in the capital have been in evidence only as sentries in front of the residence of Gen. Lansane Diane, their commander. Mr. Lumumba and several of his closest associates were understood to have found refuge in the general's house for several nights when they were threatened with arrest.

Today, for first time, soldiers from Sudan were added to the Ghanaians guarding Mr. Lumumba's residence. United Nations sources repeated their report that the guards had orders not to obstruct Mr. Lumumba's arrest if a legal warrant was produced.

Colonel Mobutu's powers appeared to be growing as the youthful members of the "College of High Commissioners" took over the modern administration building that houses most Government ministries.

Moving under the cover of a column of armored vehicles, they also took charge of the radio station and, finally, occupied the officers that had previously belonged to Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Lumumba and a few of his adherents were still holding out in his residence, less than fifty yards from the offices occupied today by the "College of High Commissioners."

Mobutu Complains

Colonel Mobutu, who assumed power a week ago to "neutralize" feuding politicians, complained today that Ghanaian troops had prevented Mr. Lumumba's arrest. Colonel Mobutu said that his officers had produced a legal warrant, signed by the Attorney General.

President Joseph Kasavubu was understood to have addressed a similar protest to President Nkrumah of Ghana.

The colonel's complaint appeared to be a departure from previous agreements. He stated before that he had no intention of arresting Mr. Lumumba.

Today he also moved against two of Mr. Lumumba's key advisers, Serge Michel, a Frenchman working for the Algerian Porvisional Government in Tunis, and Mme. Andrée Blouin, who is traveling on a Guinean passport.

Colonel Mobutu expelled them from the country.

Mr. Michel had been serving as a press secretary to Mr. Lumumba. Mme. Blouin was understood to have been an adviser to Mr. Lumumba and Anicet Kashamura, Mr. Lumumba's Information Minister and one of the most radical members his cabinet.

[Mme. Blouin, who makes a glamorous appearance, first attracted notice in Leopoldville as an adviser to Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga. Formerly she was an adviser to Sékou Touré, now President of Guinea. Both men have pronounced Leftist leanings. Mme. Blouin is said to be of Belgian and African parentage.]

The move into the ministerial offices today was interpreted as a new, important step toward consolidation of Colonel Mobutu's strength. The "College of Students and University Graduates" was his idea. He announced in his first public statement a week ago his intention to turn the country over to a youthful elite.

The troops who escorted the group were darwn from the reinforcements that Colonel Mobutu brought to Leopoldville from Thysville during the last few days.

They came from highly trained and well-equipped units stationed on the Congo River at Thysville.

Their training was evident in the businesslike way that they moved their armored vehicles into position and trained their bazookas and heavy guns on the windows and doors of the office buildings.

The unit, showing control and discipline under Colonel Mobutu, was the army group whose mutiny at Thysville in early July touched off the entire sequence of events that has rocked the Congo two months.

Radio Appeal to Workers

The "College of High Commissioners" made a radio appeal later in the day, urging civil servants to return to work. Several hundred had returned by mid-afternoon and the soldiers, who had been guarding the building, were sent away.

Later in the afternoon the commissioners met for their first business session and adopted what was later described as a public works program to be launched next week.

There are 80,000 unemployed i nthe Leopoldville area, according to official estimates. The commissioners issued an appeal for a cease-fire to forces of Albert Kalonji, head of the secessionist state of South Kasai.

In another development today, a spokesman for the United Nations announced that United Nations forces had been forced to open fire twice during the last five days in conflicts near Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province. Tribesmen suffered casualties in one of these incidents, he said.

The first incident occurred near the town of Lalenda, south of Luluabourg, last Friday.

The United Nations spokesman said that Kanyoka tribesmen there had ripped up railroad tracks and clashed with Liberian troops of the United Nations.

The second incident occurred yesterday near Gandrajika, east of Luluabourg a column of tunisian troops was said to have been ambushed by followers of Mr. Kalonji.

ECONOMIC CONTROL DECREED FOR CONGO

Interim Government's First Move Is to Put Curbs on Money and Trade

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Oct. 7—The Congo's caretaker Government of students and university graduates published legislation today establishing a National Monetary Board and imposing strict controls on currency and exports and imports.

The legislation was the first concrete step in economic policy by Congo authorities since the proclamation of independence more than three months ago.

The Monetary Board will include two foreign banking experts and four Congolese. A Swiss banker has been named chairman, according to informed sources.

The board is to draft bills for creation of a Congo national bank and the printing of new currency. It will set out "general principles" on monetary policies and lay down rules for new private banks.

The legislation was signed by President Joseph Kasavubu and Justin Bomboko, chairman of the "College of High Commissioners" that is acting as the Caretaker Government.

Antoine Ndole, High Commissioner for Finance, also signed.

A key provision is that the chairman and members of the monetary board will be named by the chief of state "after consultations with the Secretary of the United Nations."

This provision was fiercely attacked by the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, when it appeared in a draft bill several weeks ago. Mr. Lumumba cited it as an example of President Kasavubu's "subservience to foreign imperialists" and called it an act of "high treason."

It was one of Mr. Lumumba's principal arguments when he sought Parliamentary backing in his conflict with the President.

Lumumba Thwarted Again

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 7 (Reuters)—Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the army leader, thwarted a fresh attempt today by the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, to return to power.

Lumumba, who occupies the Premier's residence here, circulated a press statement this morning announcing a new Cabinet.

But Colonel Mobutu's forces moved in swiftly and arrested twelve prominent pro-Lumumba followers. Some of them were listed as new Cabinet ministers.

The army leader then declared that the newly announced government did not exist.

Diplomats interpreted today's developments as a sign that Mr. Lumumba's position was becoming increasingly weak.

Pictorial Parade

ACTS IN THE CONGO: Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, the army leader. He caused the arrest of twelve followers of Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of Congo.

AIDE OF MOBUTU BEATEN IN CONGO

The N. Y. Times

Lumumba Followers Attack Finance Chief Appointed by Military Regime

New York, N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 14—A member of the military regime's governing commission was attacked and injured tonight by a mob of Lumumba followers.

The official, Albert Ndele, High Commissioner of Finance, received a head injury, but a physician said he was not in serious condition.

Two of Mr. Ndele's assistants were kidnapped by the youthful assailants. Mr. Ndele was escorted home by a detail of Congolese police that was rushed to Leopoldville's leading hotel, where the attack occurred.

United Nations personnel did not intervene. One bewildered Ghanaian soldier of the United Nations force stood by passively as the followers of Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, assaulted Mr. Ndele.

Ndele Holds Conference

The attack followed a news conference in which Mr. Ndele strongly attacked communism.

"We not only fight colonialism but we will fight also communism," he declared. "There are certain nations that cause horror in us."

Mr. Ndele noted, however, that the Congo was ready to establish correct diplomatic relations with all countries. The main subject of Mr. Ndele's news conference was the dire financial situation of the Congo.

Mr. Ndele is a member of the governing commission appointed by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu and President Joseph Kasavubu. The commission was named after Colonel Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, assumed power in the name of the army Sept. 14. The colonel acted after Mr. Lumumba refused to bow to his dismissal as Premier by Mr. Kasavubu.

Mr. Ndele noted today that the Congo meets another critical deadline tomorrow. More than 20,000 soldiers and police men and about 200,000 other workers in the public service expect to be paid by a military regime that has no funds, no credit and almost no revenues.

The United Nations assured the governing commission today that the Congo would be able to fulfill its Oct. 15 obligations, at least in essentials.

U. N. to Supply Funds

The United Nations apparently has no choice but to provide funds for Colonel Mobutu's regime. Another payless Saturday, it is believed, would mean more trouble.

Last Saturday the Leopoldville police mutineed and locked up municipal and provincial officials for several hours. They demanded back pay and raises. If a similar crisis arose in the army and other state services, where wages and salaries are due tomorrow, the situation would be more serious.

Unemployment, too, is a crucial problem. Henri Raymond of the International Labor Office said here today that most of Leopoldville's many jobless were "near the starvation level."

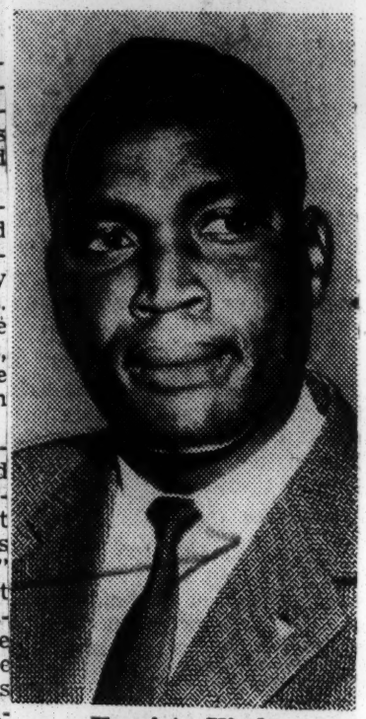
Mr. Raymond, a labor expert who is advising the United Nations here, said there were nearly 60,000 unemployed in the Congo capital. This accounts for about half of the unemployed in the country.

Mr. Raymond said United Na- were preparing work programs with a view ofemploying a maximum number of Congolese.

Colonel Mobutu celebrated his thirtieth birthday today by ordering the withdrawal of some of his troops surrounding Mr. Lumumba's official residence.

President aKsavubu's office released the text of a message to Secretary General Hammarskjold, in which Mr. Kasavubu protested the United Nations veto of Mr. Lumumba's arrest. Mr. Kasavubu said in the message that Mr. Lumumba was wanted not only for misuse of political powers, but also for other offenses, such as personal vendettas.

Aide Reports Katanga Is Organizing Services



Evariste Kimba

The Government of Katanga in the former Belgian Congo, a province that has dependent of the new Repub- declared itself a republic inlic of the Congo, is organizing governmental services, Evariste Kimba said yesterday.

Mr. Kimba, who was designated Foreign Minister of Katanga by Moise Tshombe, its popularly elected President, said the Government was printing money in Switzerland and passports in its capital of Elisabethville.

He also declared it had opened offices in New York and Brussels where foreign trade is promoted and commercial documents are validated. Soon these will be required for trade and travel in Katanga, he said.

Mr. Kimba is 34 years old, 6 foot 1 inch tall and athletically built—he used to play soccer for St. Boniface Institute in Elisabethville. He held a two-hour news conference to mark the opening of the Katanga Information Services ta 609 Fifth Avenue near Forty-ninth Street.

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CONGO

London Sees Rebuffs on Congo As Major Setback to Moscow

The New York Times

New York Post 9/11

Blow to Soviet Efforts in Africa Noted but West Is Warned of Overconfidence —Germans Cite Propaganda Loss

Times 9-22-60

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 21—The rebuffs suffered by the Soviet Union in the Congo and at the United Nations are regarded here as major setbacks in Moscow's attempts to bring Africa within its influence.

Yet British newspapers and officials are warning that it would be premature to crow.

The officials feel that the situation in the Congo is still so unsettled that almost anything could happen there. They have also come to feel, however, that the growth of the Asian-African group in the United Nations need not represent a threat to the West.

While this group of nations may vote as a bloc on so-called colonial questions, British officials believe that its members will show a wide divergence on other problems. They are reasonably confident, for example, of obtaining support from the bloc for the Western disarmament position.

Slow Recovery Foreseen

The expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador and other Soviet diplomats from the Congo is seen as an extremely humiliating blow from which it will take the Soviet Union a long time to recover.

The British also regard the 70-to-0 vote by which the United Nations General Assembly backed the Asian-African resolution supporting Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold as a blunt warning to the Soviet Union to keep its hands off Africa.

The Daily Telegraph described the action in the Assembly as a diplomatic rebuff for Premier Khrushchev "far more humiliating than any physical buffeting he received from the hostile dockside crowds on his arrival in New York to attend the new Assembly session."

Common Interest Noted

"What he finds himself up against, quite contrary to anybody's expectations, is the emergence of a common diplomatic interest between the Western powers and the Afro-Asian bloc," the newspaper said.

"Neither Britain and America nor the uncommitted countries of Africa and Asia wish to see the 'cold war' introduced into the African continent. Both consider that the best way of preventing this dread eventuality is to limit all outside intervention in the Congo to the United Nations."

The Daily Telegraph said that Mr. Khrushchev, "blinded by ideology," could not believe the capitalist powers could actually favor this course.

For the time being, it added, the Soviet Premier is not only in the wrong but is quite clearly seen to be so, and this has not been the case since the Hungarian tragedy.

The Yorkshire Post said that quite without Western assistance the Communists were busy digging their own graves "about the citadels and camps of African nationalism."

U. S. Ambassador Praised

Writing from Leopoldville, the Congo capital, Donald Seaman, a correspondent for The Daily Express, said the Russians had been outsmarted, humiliated and completely outgeneraled there.

For that he gave the United States Ambassador, Clare H. Timberlake, the chief credit. He said that Mr. Timberlake had the scalp of the Soviet Ambassador, Mikhail D. Yakovlev, dangling from his diplomatic belt.

"You will travel many miles and find few men so single-minded," Mr. Seaman wrote. "He is the typical all-American diplomat: shirt-sleeved, easy to call on, no stuffiness or formality."

'Telling Blow' Is Seen

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters)—The West German newspaper Deutsche Zeitung said today the United Nations vote supporting Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold "not only struck the Soviet Union a telling blow but also very largely destroyed Khrushchev's propaganda ideas before the Assembly proper started."

Yet the Neue Rhein Zeitung, published in Essen, saw danger in the hostile reception given Mr. Khrushchev and other Communist leaders, spotlighting the need to protect the Communist bosses.

Chinese newspapers carried only brief reports on the United Nations vote on the Congo, without editorial comment. But Jenmin Jihpad, the official organ of the Chinese Communist party, headlined its report: "United Nations emergency session winds up discussion of the Congo problem—United States continues to use the United Nations to interfere in the Congo."

The East German news agency A. D. N. asked Mr. Hammarskjold to intercede with the State Department to allow East German reporters to attend the General Assembly meeting.

The East German Foreign Minister, Lothar Bolz, said yesterday that the United States had not yet given visas to two East German reporters who are to cover the Assembly.

France Regrets 'Propaganda'

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 21—The French Government expressed regret tonight at what it termed the "propaganda, sensation and overbidding" going on at the United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

This view was announced by Louis Terrenoire, Minister of Information, after a Cabinet meeting presided over by President de Gaulle.

Because of such detrimental characteristics of the Assembly session there is "a risk of gravely falsifying the debates and resolutions," M. Terrenoire said.

The Cabinet welcomed the entry into the world organization of eleven former French colonies in Africa as independent states.

M. Terrenoire said France had decided to support the entry "as soon as possible" of the Mali, meaning the Republic of Sudan, and the Republic of Senegal into the United Nations. He did not use the expression "Mali Federation," which, until Aug. 20, was the title of the union between Senegal and Sudan. On that date Senegal seceded from the federation.

Victory Termed 'Precarious'

LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Paris newspaper Figaro said today that Premier Khrushchev's defeat in the United Nations was no better than a "precarious victory" for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Figaro said Mr. Khrushchev could make the Secretary General's position "untenable" merely by declaring in public that he had lost confidence in Mr. Hammarskjold.

SOVIET INFLUENCE IN CONGO DOUBTED

The New York Times

Observers Term Result of Technicians' Two-Month Penetration Negligible

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 21—Reports from the interior tonight indicated that the withdrawal of Soviet technicians from the Congo might be nearing completion.

Herald 9-22-60

As far as was known here, all of the seventeen Ilyushin twin-engine turboprop planes that the Soviet Union gave to the Government of Patrice Lumumba have left, heavily loaded with equipment and propaganda material that had been brought in during the two-month period of Soviet penetration.

The equipment that has been evacuated included arms and ammunition, according to unconfirmed reports.

Observers here expressed the opinion today that the net result of the two-month Soviet penetration was negligible. The Russians and the Czechs, having sent an estimated total of 450 technicians into the country, were still laying the foundation for the operation when they were expelled.

None here knew even approximately into what categories their technicians fell. Many of them apparently worked with the Congolese Army.

Since the army, under Col. Joseph Mobutu, has turned against the Communists, and since it is virtually impossible for a white man to hide his identity in the country, it was not believed that many of these technicians would be able to remain even if they had orders to do so.

The most effective area of Soviet penetration probably was propaganda, experts said today. Soviet "technicians" distributed thousands of pamphlets, including one savagely attacking the role of the United States in Africa. It is reported that the pamphlets are being confiscated now.

Practical technical and political work at the grass-roots level of the village, for which the Russians undoubtedly were prepared and equipped, could be carried out only with the approval and support of the Congolese Government. Mr. Lumumba apparently was willing to give this support. His successor as Premier seems certain to refuse it.

18a 1960

CONGO

MOBUTU ADAMANT ON GHANAIAN AIDE

The N.Y. Times

But Welbeck Says Again He Will Stay Unless Accra Orders Him Home

New York N.Y.

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 20—Col. Joeph D. Mobutu, head of the Congo's military regime insisted today that Nathaniel A. Welbeck, head of the Ghanaian Embassy, leave the Congo tomorrow morning.

After a conference with Brig. Inder Jit Rikhye, Colonel Mobutu repeated his earlier charges that Mr. Welbeck had interfered in the Congo's internal affairs. Brigadier Rikhye is acting for Rajeshwar Dayal, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo. Mr. Dayal is in New York.

The colonel repeated his demand for Mr. Welbeck's ouster as Mr. Welbeck said again that he would "stay put." Mr. Welbeck, who has the rank of minister and who is President Kwame Nkrumah's special representative in the Congo, repeated that only Mr. Nkrumah could recall him. He said he was still awaiting instructions from Accra.

An aide at the Ghanaian Embassy hinted that tentative inquiries had been made to arrange transportation for Mr. Welbeck if Mr. Nkrumah ordered him to leave. The aide said a special plane would be sent from Accra.

Ouster Stand Clarified

The embassy official stressed that the Congo army regime wanted to expel only Mr. Welbeck and not the entire embassy staff. A first announcement by the army regime last Friday said the Congo had broken diplomatic relations with Ghana.

Lovelace Mensah, a secretary of the Ghanaian Embassy, was still in custody of the Congo Army today on a charge of having acted as courier between Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier, and Left-wing Congolese plotters.

The Ghanaian Embassy was notified of the decision to hold Mr. Mensah until next Friday when he is to be escorted to a commercial airplane bound for Accra. The Congo Foreign Ministry does not recognize the diplomatic status Ghana claims for Mr. Mensah.

New Unrest is Noted

Mr. Welbeck's residence was guarded today by a reinforced detail of United Nations troops consisting of Ghanaian policemen and Tunisians. It was made clear that the United Nations guard would prevent Congolese soldiers from entering the embassy grounds.

Diplomatic tradition makes diplomatic premises extraterritorial and inviolable.

Meanwhile, foreign observers viewed renewed unrest in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province and a Lumumba stronghold, as being linked to the Congo-Ghana dispute. They recalled that documents found in Mr. Mensah's possession when he was arrested near Mr. Lumumba's residence Tuesday included a letter from Stanleyville.

The letter was said to have been signed by Antoine Gizenga, a pro-Communist supporter of Mr. Lumumba. Under the influence of Mr. Gizenga and his friends the Stanleyville police have been terrorizing the city for several weeks.

United Nations headquarters here received a report from Stanleyville today that the police had broken a truce agreement and were "roaring around town."

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4 in Baluba Tribe Seized

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Nov. 20 (AP)—United Nations troops have arrested four Baluba tribesmen said to have taken part in the masacre of thirty-three fellow tribesmen in the Katanga town of Manono.

A United Nations spokesman said today the United Nations investigation into the massacre, which took place five days ago, was proceeding smoothly.

The southern Katanga town of Luena was reported still besieged by tribesmen.

Associated Press

MILITARY DISPLAY IN CONGO: Armored cars of Congo Army rolling down Albert Boulevard in Leopoldville Thursday during parade staged by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of country's military regime. U. N. officials congratulated him on discipline of his troops.

Two U.S. Aides Are Beaten After Car Kills Congolese

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 20—A group of United States Embassy personnel narrowly escaped being lynched by an infuriated African crowd this morning after their auto had knocked down and killed a Congolese man.

Two men in the car were beaten and knifed. They are Chief Warrant Officer Clyde St. Lawrence of New Bedford, Mass., who had been driving, and Frank Carlucci of Bear Creek, Pa., Second Secretary at the embassy. Both were taken to a hospital.

Mr. St. Lawrence, who is a member of the staff of the United States military attaché here, suffered injuries and shock. His condition was reported as not serious. Mr. Carlucci was treated for gashes on his shoulder, loss of blood and bruises.

On the diplomatic scene, the Congo's dispute with Ghana continued as Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the Congo's military regime, insisted that Nathaniel A. Welbeck leave by tomorrow morning. Mr. Welbeck, head of the Ghanaian Embassy, said again that he would "stay put" unless President Kwame Nkrumah ordered him home.

Attaché Rescues Wife

Among those involved in the car accident were Lieut. Col. Edward Dannemiller, United States military attaché in the Congo, and his wife. The colonel helped Mrs. Dannemiller to safety aboard a passing bus as the mob closed in on Mr. St. Lawrence and Mr. Carlucci.

About a mile from the airport the car knocked down a young Congolese who was erratically pushing a bicycle across the highway. The man died instantly.

The car swerved off the road into a ditch. Within a few minutes thirty or forty Congolese were at the scene. The irate crowd turned on the driver and Mr. Carlucci. At least one man attacked them with a knife.

Mr. Carlucci said he probably owed his life to an unidentified Congolese who shielded him.

After a struggle Mr. St. Lawrence was wrested from his attackers. A passing car stopped and took him to the Roman Catholic hospital near Ndjili Airport.

Mr. Carlucci was able to board a bus that was on its way to the airport. From there he was taken to the United Nations Hospital in Leopoldville.

Among several persons who called on Mr. Carlucci there later was Brig. Inder Jit Rikhye of India. Brigadier Rikhye is acting as Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's special representative in the Congo while Rajeshwar Dayal is in New York.

Congolese authorities apparently left it to the United States Embassy to investigate the circumstances of the accident, to identify the victim and to get in touch with his family.

Congolese officials seemed unimpressed either by the accident or by the near-lynching. Leopoldville traffic takes a high toll and—as elsewhere in Africa — mob scenes are a standard sequel to accidents.

In some areas of sub-Saharan Africa, drivers are officially warned not to stop if they have injured or killed a person accidentally. They are instructed to proceed and report to the nearest police station.

Victim Tells of Attack

LEOPOLDVILLE, Nov. 20 (AP)—Frank Carlucci told today how a screaming African mob beat and knifed him after a car in which he and United States Embassy personnel were riding, accidentally killed a Congolese man.

"We were driving along a two-lane highway when a cyclist showed up and attempted to cross it," Mr. Carlucci said.

"We tooted, the man stopped and then turned back after he was in the middle of the road. The car turned in the same direction, rammed into him and plunged into a ditch. The cyclist was killed instantly.

"I shouted to Dannemiller, 'Get your wife out of here before they get at her!'

"The Dannemillers got out and somehow pushed through the crowd unhurt. The crowd was going after the driver, St. Lawrence, hitting him and slashing him with knives as he fled."

Mr. Carlucci said that some Congolese had attempted to rescue him as the mob struck at him with fists and knives. He said one had shouted: "Come to my house, I will protect you!" He managed to flee aboard a bus.

Miss Alison Palmer of Amityville, L. I., a United States Vice Consul, drove by minutes after the incident. She said she saw Mr. St. Lawrence running along the road bleeding.

"I threw the door open and helped him inside," she said. "He kept saying, 'We must go back to rescue the others.'"

She said she decided to drive him to the hospital immediately because he had lost so much blood.

LUMUMBA SEIZED IN CONGO; MOBUTU ORDERS HIM TRIED; U.N. URGES FAIR TREATMENT

EX-CHIEF JEERED

The N.Y. Times

Troops Display Bound Prisoner, Who Is Called a Rebel

New York

Sat. 12-3-60

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 2—Patrice Lumumba, his hands tied behind his back, returned here tonight as a prisoner of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the army regime.

Mr. Lumumba, the deposed Premier, had been a fugitive since Sunday. He was reported to have been arrested by Colonel Mobutu's forces in Port Francqui in nothwest Kasai yesterday.

He arrived at Ndjili Airport near Leopoldville shortly before 5 P. M. today in a DC-3 Belgian aircraft that had left here this morning with six Congolese military policemen aboard.

[Secretary General Dag Hammarskold of the United Nations sent a message asking Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu to insure that "due process of law" was followed in the treatment of Mr. Lumumba.]

Mobutu Looks to Trial

The former Premier was taken from the airport by truck. Congolese rushed into the streets, booing and cursing Mr. Lumumba as the soldiers displayed their prisoner in triumph.

Colonel Mobutu said it was up to the judiciary" to decide Mr. Lumumba's fate. He indicated that the deposed Premier would be brought to trial. A warrant signed by President Joseph Kasavubu early in October charged Mr. Lumumba with having misused his powers as Government chief by persecuting political opponents and having them subjected to atrocities.

[Colonel Mobutu said Mr. Lumumba would be tried for having incited the army to rebellion and other crimes, The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Lumumba and other prisoners boarded the plane in Port Francqui, where they were held by Congolese gendarmerie. The United Nations said it had ordered its Ghanaian forces in the area to "refrain from any interference whatsoever."

P. 4

A strong army force secured Ndjili Airport this afternoon. After landing, the aircraft taxied to the far end of the runway and Mr. Lumumba, surrounded by Congolese soldiers, was led to an open truck.

Mr. Lumumba was wearing faded blue trousers and an open-necked white shirt with sleeves tucked up. He was bareheaded. The truck was followed by other military vehicles. The second vehicle was filled with soldiers.

Mr. Lumumba kept his head bowed and did not look at the soldiers, who laughed and jeered. In the truck he sat on the floor, his head between his knees. His face appeared dust-stained, but he bore no signs of mistreatment.

Four other bound prisoners, including a woman, were led from the aircraft. Their identity was not disclosed.

The motorcade reached the outskirts of the capital in fifteen minutes and skirted the African city.

Taken to Headquarters

Mr. Lumumba was taken to Colonel Mobutu's headquarters at Binza on the western outskirts of Leopoldville. Congolese army detachments encircled the suburban area where Colonel Mobutu lives and works, barring excited crowds of Africans who were shouting death threats against Mr. Lumumba.

It was assumed the former Premier would spend at least the night as the personal prisoner of the army chief of staff.

While announcing Mr. Lumumba's arrest, Colonel Mobutu said earlier that the gendarmes of Port Francqui had warned him by telephone that they would shoot the former Premier unless he was flown out today.

According to Colonel Mobutu, the deposed Premier was captured while he was on his way by a circuitous route to Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province. Stanleyville is controlled by Mr. Lumumba's followers.

U. N. Charges Brutality

Later, the United Nations issued a report charging that brutality had been suffered by many of the more than 1,000 "Europeans" in Stanleyville. The victims, it was said, included United Nations personnel who had been rounded up by Lumumba supporters this week. The term European in Africa covers foreigners in general.

According to some reports, some Americans suffered beatings in Stanleyville.

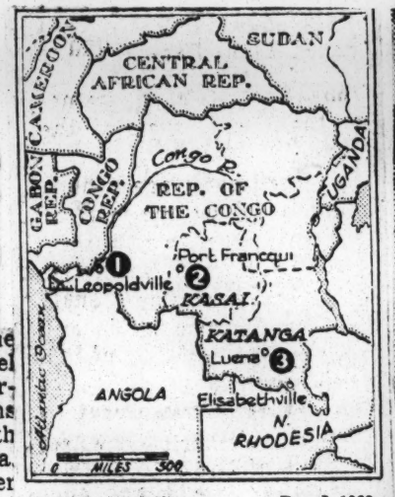
United Nations officials, recalling that their troops had protected Mr. Lumumba while he was in his residence in Leopoldville, said they were in no way responsible for his movements thereafter.

'Really Compromised'

Commenting on Mr. Lumumba's arrest, Colonel Mobutu said, "This time he is really compromised."

Colonel Mobutu said Mr. Lumumba would not be tried until Alphonse Songolo was freed. Mr. Songolo, a member of Parliament, was arrested in Stanleyville in October after having turned against Mr. Lumumba.

An International Red Cross inspection team reported that he had lost an eye and suffered other injuries as a result of beatings while a prisoner.



The New York Times Dec. 3, 1960

CAPTURED IN FLIGHT: Ex-Premier Lumumba was returned to Leopoldville (1) following his arrest at Port Francqui (2). A Baluba raid on Luena (3) was repulsed by U. N. troops.

Colonel Mobutu said three Lumumba followers had been arrested in Port Francqui. They were Anicet Kashamura, pro-Communist Minister of Information; Joachim Masena, former Minister of Labor, and Georges Grenfell, former Minister of State.

Joseph Okito, vice president of the Senate and a Lumumba supporter, was also arrested in the area, Colonel Mobutu disclosed. He confirmed that Maurice Mpolo, a pro-Communist aide of Mr. Lumumba, had been detained in another part of the country and was being brought to Leopoldville by army escort.

Europeans Rounded Up

The United Nations report on Stanleyville was released after the return of a Ghanaian liaison officer who had been sent there to make an inquiry.

The report said the turbulence broke out when provincial authorities proceeded to check the credentials of all Europeans with a view to expelling all who lacked a newly issued identity document.

Early Sunday, the report said, all Europeans in Stanleyville were brought at gunpoint to the military camp.

"Many were ill-treated, slapped and kicked by the soldiery during this process," it said. "The gendarmerie entered the Catholic church and forcibly removed priests and nuns awaiting the celebration of mass. A woman member of the United Nations staff was threatened with a loaded machine gun while explaining her identity."

Prisoners Kept in Sun

Persons of all ages and both sexes, the report said, were kept waiting in the sun for up to seven hours and many were again ill-treated, slapped and kicked.

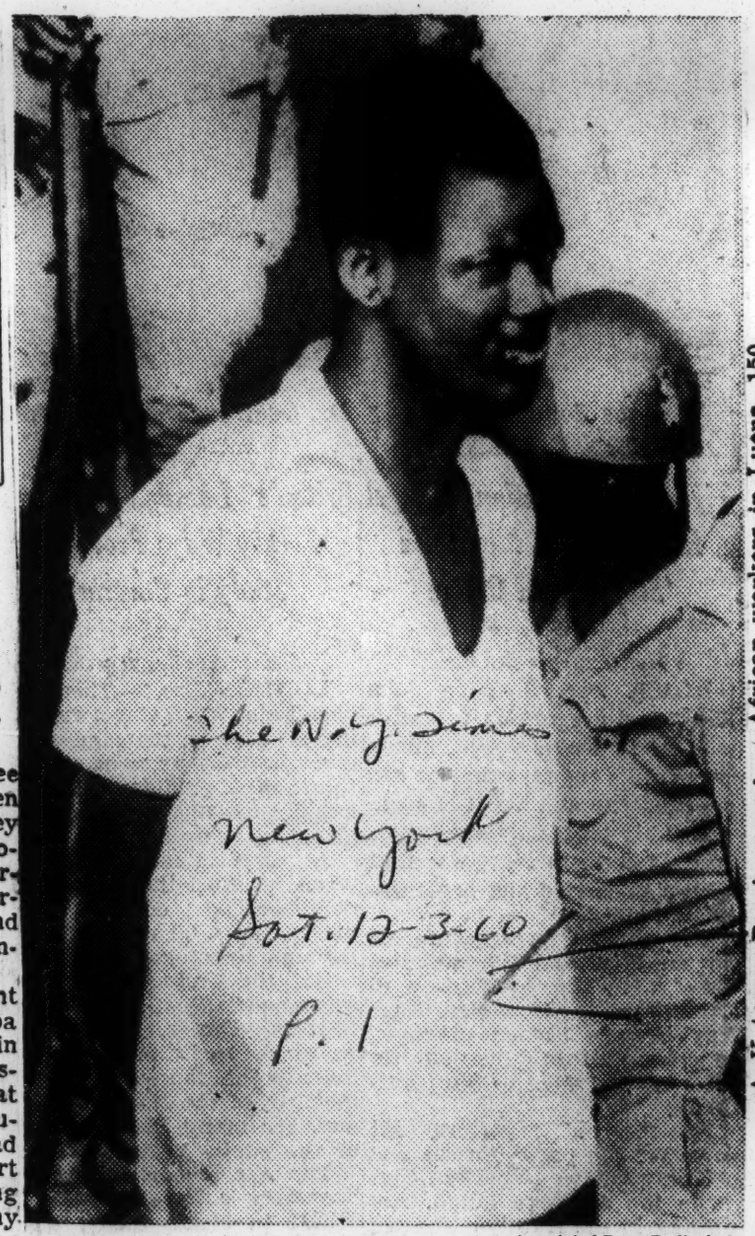
More than seventy, including four women and a child, were kept in a small unventilated room without food and water, it was said.

According to the report, Stanleyville authorities agreed to relinquish the prisoners to the United Nations on condition that they would leave the country.

The United Nations said it had rejected responsibility "for enforcing a police measure like deportation" and suggested that the Europeans be flown to Usumbura, capital of Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian trust territory east of here.

"Agreement was, however, reached," the report concluded, "that to prevent further maltreatment some United Nations troops would be posted inside the prison until a final decision was taken regarding the detainees.

"These troops have been in position and have succeeded in preventing any further maltreatment. However, the local authorities in Stanleyville have not carried out their agreement and at present refuse to hand over to the United Nations the persons concerned, of whom seven still remain in prison."



Associated Press Radiophoto

CAPTURED AND RETURNED: Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of the Congo, leaves plane at Leopoldville airport under Congolese guard. His hands are manacled.

A Katanga Province spokesman placed the number of African workers in Luena, 150 miles northwest of here, had been killed.

Nations troops captured today "hundreds" of Baluba tribesmen who attacked the coal-mining township of Luena, 3,000. A United Nations spokesman said there were no Moroccan casualties. He said six United Nations sources reported here.

It was believed the tribesmen had sought to take Luena for food and ammunition.

In another development, the

Balubas Seized in Attack

ELISABETHVILLE, Congo Dec. 2 (Reuters)—A force of 350 Moroccan United

United Nations announced the murders by tribesmen of two missionaries about 600 miles northwest of here Nov. 23.

The missionaries were identified as Edward Hodgson, 62 year old, of Preston, England, and Elton G. Knauf, about 50, from New Zealand. Both were affiliated with the Congo Evangelical Mission.

The United Nations spokesman said African Christians had reported that the missionaries had been tortured and killed. Their bodies were not recovered.

Appeal by U.N. Reported

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 2—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold asked President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo today to insure that "due process of law" was followed in connection with Premier Patrice Lumumba.

A member of the forty-five-nation Asian-African bloc said Mr. Hammarskjold had told a three-man delegation about a telegram he had sent to Leopoldville in connection with Mr. Lumumba's arrest.

The three-member delegation was chosen by the larger group to express its concern over the "turn of events" in the Congo, the source said.

Mr. Hammarskjold assured the delegation, from India, Liberia and Cameroon, that he would send another telegram tonight conveying the delegates' concern over Mr. Lumumba's safety.

NINE DIE IN CONGO AS TROOPS FIGHT LUMUMBA BACKERS

The N. Y. Times

Many Injured in Clashes in Town Said to Be a Haven When Ex-Premier Fled

New York

U. N. ACTION IS ORDERED

Moroccan Units Told to End Violence—Army Says It Replied to Tribal Attacks

Mon 12-5-60

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDSVILLE, The Congo, Dec. 4—At least nine persons were reported killed and many injured in clashes between followers of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier, and Congolese Army units in the town of Kikwit during the last forty-eight hours.

The area of Kikwit, 250 miles southeast of the capital, is a pocket of pro-Lumumba sentiment in Leopoldville Province. The deposed Premier is believed to have found assistance and refuge there during the first days after his escape from his guarded residence here last Sunday night.

The forces of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu army Chief of Staff, were able to capture Mr. Lumumba only when he reached western Kasai last Thursday. On Friday, tough commando troops of the Congolese Army closed in on Kikwit and started rounding up presumed supporters of Mr. Lumumba.

Many Civilians Flee

According to information reaching the United Nations command here, the army detachments disarmed the provincial police in Kikwit and caused many civilians to take to the bush. At least two persons were said to have been killed in fighting in Kikwit. Friday and at least seven Saturday. More casualties occurred today, according to rumors here.

Moroccan soldiers of the United Nations force stationed in Kikwit have been ordered to prevent further violence.

A spokesman for the army regime asserted that the troops had been sent to Kikwit after attacks by armed Bangongo and Bambala tribesmen, who are followers of Mr. Lumumba, on other tribal groups. The regime also charged that Kikwit had provided an armed escort for Mr. Lumumba on his flight toward Kasai Province.

Mr. Lumumba is now a prisoner in the garrison town of Thysville, eighty-five miles southwest of here. He was transferred there from Leopoldville by a military convoy Friday night.

Troops Accused of Looting

Cleophas Kamitatu, President of Leopoldville Province, sent a letter to Colonel Mobutu today requesting the head of the military regime to halt "aggression of the armed forces against unarmed and unprotected citizens" in Kikwit. Mr. Kamitatu is a member of the Bangongo tribe from Kikwit and a follower of Mr. Lumumba. He was held by Colonel Mobutu as a personal prisoner for three days last month and eventually agreed to have his provincial police collaborate with the army in the capital.

Mr. Kamitatu declared today that commando troops had looted the provincial police camp at Kikwit and fired this morning at Red Cross ambulances that attempted to recover the bodies of persons slain in the streets.

A small group of Kamitatu followers improvised demonstrations in front of the United Nations headquarters here for the second consecutive day. They shouted protests against Mr. Lumumba's arrest and against the army action in Kikwit.

New York

At least two members of Lower Congo tribes that are generally opposed to Mr. Lumumba were beaten by the demonstrators as they happened to pass by on bicycles. One was saved by United Nations guards from what looked like a probable lynching.

From Oriental Province, a center of pro-Lumumba sentiment, came threats today of reprisals for the former Premier's arrest.

A cablegram from Stanleyville, the provincial capital, to President Joseph Kasavubu demanded Mr. Lumumba's release within forty-eight hours. If he is not set free, the city of Leopoldville will be attacked and "no stone will remain on the other," said the message, which was signed, "Population of Oriental."

Reports from Stanleyville said that Bernard Salumu, former secretary to Mr. Lumumba and a Communist sympathizer, was virtually the head of a ruling junta there. Mr. Salumu was believed to have eclipsed Louis Lumumba, the former Premier's brother, and Antoine Gizenga, pro-Communist former Deputy Premier.

The New York Times Dec. 5, 1960

CLASH IN THE CONGO: Government troops fought dissidents at Kikwit (1). A secessionist move was made at Stanleyville (2).

The United Nations said today that the four Belgians still detained in Stanleyville would be flown tomorrow to Usumbura, the capital of the Ruanda-Urundi trust territory. Other European refugees from Stanleyville arrived here by plane yesterday with tales of brutalities suffered from pro-Lumumba gendarmes.

The military regime says Mr. Lumumba planned to go to Stanleyville and proclaim it the provisional capital of the Congo. Several African and Asian governments were preparing to open diplomatic missions accredited to the "national government" of Mr. Lumumba in Stanleyville, the army administration alleges.

Dr. Mourad Ghaleb, Ambassador of the United Arab Republic, left Leopoldville with members of his staff today following President Kasavubu's request last Thursday for their withdrawal. Mr. Ghaleb was accused by the army regime of having conspired with Mr. Lumumba. In a parting statement, the Ambassador said his Government wanted only to "aid the Congo to achieve its total independence."

The United Nations was still unable today to deliver a note from Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to President Kasavubu on Mr. Lumumba's status. The message arrived yesterday, but Mr. Kasavubu was reported to be absent from Leopoldville.

It was thought here that the world organization would insist that representatives of the International Red Cross be allowed to visit the former Premier in prison.

STANLEYVILLE, the Congo, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A former secretary of the deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, moved today to take over the East Congo as independent territory. He sealed the frontier of Oriental Province in an apparent attempt to hold hundreds of Europeans as hostages.

Bernard Salumu, aged 31, a Leftist who has visited the Soviet Union, Communist China and Czechoslovakia, declared himself "commissioner of the eastern district." He named a former clerk, Jean-Foster Manzilala, 30, as president of the provincial government.

"We are seceding from the Leopoldville regime," Mr. Salumu declared. "We have been promised aid from other African and European countries."

Some observers doubt that Mr. Salumu has the power he thinks he has. They say he shows none of the spell-binding appeal possessed by Mr. Lumumba.

Chaos prevails in Stanleyville. Unruly Congolese soldiers twice slapped Daphne Parks, the British Embassy's second secretary, when she arrived from Leopoldville on a diplomatic mission.

Scores of Europeans remain in jail. All have been forbidden to leave without the express permission of Mr. Salumu, who passes on each request individually. Few are allowed to leave the area.

The Lumumba Problem

The problem of the Republic of the Congo first reached the United Nations on July 14, when Premier Lumumba asked for assistance. By order of the Security Council, Secretary General Hammarskjold instantly began to send the assistance. After a little more than a month the number of Belgian troops in the new republic has been cut to a little over 3,000 and evacuations are continuing. Meanwhile, the Congo is being offered medical, economic and administrative aid.

Now Premier Lumumba, who seems able to take three sides of the same question in as many minutes, accuses Mr. Hammarskjold of "blackmail." This charge, which followed some violent insults to U. N. personnel, seems in Mr. Lumumba's mind to rest on Mr. Hammarskjold's refusal to use U. N. troops to suppress the secession movement in Katanga Province.

The Security Council was scheduled to meet this afternoon to deal with these startling developments. It will meet under lurid Soviet charges against U. N.'s Canadian technicians and Soviet threats of intervention. It will take up the dismal controversy of the conduct of Ghanaian troops in the face of violence from Lumumba's so-called "Force Publique." Wisdom and statesmanship will be needed if the Lumumba problem, which is also a problem of other new nations torn by factionalism and personal ambitions, is to be peaceably solved. This is one of U. N.'s supreme tests.

A Rebuke to the Soviets

After two days of debate, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, that was called together at the request of the United States to consider the Soviet break-up of the Geneva disarmament talks, has in effect sustained the American position and has administered an implied rebuke to the Soviets.

The commission urges—and, unless immediate action is taken, asks the General Assembly to back its stand—that "continued efforts be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations" to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. As the Disarmament Commission now contains all United Nations members, there is no doubt that if necessary the General Assembly will take like action at its session in September.

It will be noted that the commission's resolution does not call for "new" negotiations nor for a new body for such negotiations; and, as the Soviet delegate noted, it does not even mention a summit meeting at the Assembly's session, urged by Premier Khrushchev to propagandize anew his fraudulent schemes for total disarmament within four years without adequate controls. On the contrary, it calls first of all for "continuation" of international negiotations, for which the Geneva Conference was called, and it urges "continued efforts" for such continuation, such as the Western powers made in trying to get the Soviets back to the conference table. Beyond that it again emphasizes that all disarmament must be "under effective international control," which the West wants to install from the start but which the Soviets seek to evade.

The commission's action may not change Soviet policy, but the world should now have a clearer idea as to who it is that sabotages all disarmament efforts.

Congolese Bid U. N. Yield Lumumba or Face a Fight

The New York Times

New York Times 10-11-60

By The Associated Press.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 10—The ruling group of Congolese leaders demanded tonight that the United Nations hand over Patrice Lumumba or face a fight with the Congolese Army. The group charged that the United Nations forces were preventing the arrest of the deposed Premier.

The ultimatum gave the United Nations until 3 P. M. tomorrow to comply.

Rajeshawar Dayal, resident head of the United Nations operation in the Congo, sent a cablegram to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold asking for instructions. [The United Nations in New York had no immediate comment.]

The ultimatum was issued by the technical commission that was appointed last month by the Congo's military strongman, Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, to run the Government until the end of the year. The statement was approved by President Joseph Kasavubu.

[Mr. Lumumba challenged Colonel Mobutu to a duel Monday, Reuters reported. He strode onto the balcony of the Premier's official residence, which was guarded by Ghanaian soldiers of the United Nations Command, and shouted: "I challenge Mobutu to a duel. Let him choose his weapons and we will see who is the strongest."]

Bomboko Gives Warning

Justin Bomboko, chief of the governing commission, said a warrant had been issued for Mr. Lumumba's arrest. He warned that if the United Nations did not permit the arrest to be carried out tomorrow, "the Congolese Army will meet its responsibilities."

"If the population has to combat the United Nations it will do so," Mr. Bomboko Said.

The Move came after weeks of mounting tension in the Congo's capital and increased efforts by Mr. Lumumba to seize power again.

The ultimatum followed an attempt by Mr. Lumumba yesterday to whip up support for himself in a surprise tour of Leopoldville bars. The 34-year-old former Premier toured the city in a limousine with an escort of Ghanaian and Moroccan soldiers of the United Nations force who have been guarding his villa since his ouster. He declared that he was taking power again.

Col. Mobutu retaliated today with immediate action to nip Mr. Lumumba's bid for support. A cordon of Congolese troop was posted around the former Premier's residence, with orders to keep Mr. Lumumba away from his supporters.

The colonel went personally to Mr. Lumumba's residence on the banks of the Congo River and told a Congolese officer: "Nobody must go in or out."

After Colonel Mobutu left, Mr. Lumumba stormed out onto a balcony and shouted:

"I am not a prisoner. I am still master. The people are still with me."

Lumumba Calls for a Duel

LEOPOLDVILLE, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Patrice Lumumba challenged Colonel Mobutu, the military strong man, to a duel today.

Ghanaian soldiers guarded the ousted Premier from a cordon of Colonel Mobutu's troops as he strode onto the balcony of his residence, stood in shirt-sleeves with his hands on his hips and shouted:

"I challenge Mobutu to a duel. Let him choose his weapons and we will see who is the strongest."

Colonel Mobutu had driven up to the residence earlier and told reporters: "If he wants a trial of strength, I will give it to him. Nobody enters or leaves this house from now on."

A shot was fired into the air and several supporters of Mr. Lumumba bundled into a truck when Colonel Mobutu's troops appeared at the residence.

Justin Bomboko, head of the Governing Commission who was Foreign Minister in the original Lumumba Government, voiced an ultimatum on the arrest of the former Premier.

"If tomorrow the United Nations does not give up Lumumba, the Congolese Army will accept its responsibilities," he declared at a news conference.

"If the United Nations fights, the Congolese Army will fight them," he added.

Mr. Bomboko said the "certain African countries" had dictated the United Nations attitude, and he envisaged a rupture of a diplomatic relations with Ghana.

"There is no question of United Nations tutelage here," he declared. "We chased out the Belgians and wew ill chase out the United Nations, if necessary," he said.

'NKRUMAH' LETTER GUIDED LUMUMBA

The New York Times

Note Told Ousted Premier How to Use His Enemies —Forgery Is Charged

New York

The text of a letter addressed to Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of the Congo, over the name of President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has been made available by diplomatic sources in New York.

Herald Tribune 9-10-60

The letter contains advice to the Congolese leader about how to weather the political storms besetting the Congo, how to deal with the United Nations and how to use his enemies to his own purpose.

Although the letter, dated Sept. 12, was declared authentic in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, by Nathaniel A. Welbeck, Ghanaian chargé d'affaires, it was branded last week as a false document by Kwaku Boateng, Ghanaian Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Mr. Boateng accompanied Mr. Nkrumah to the United Nations General Assembly session.

It originally was made public by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army Chief of Staff, two weeks after he took control in the Congo Sept. 14.

Disavowed in New York

Asked about the letter at the time, Mr. Welbeck said it was "completely genuine." He added: "I brought it to Mr. Lumumba myself."

However, Mr. Boateng said in New York that he and the President had studied the text carefully and that they disavowed it. He said the signature had been forged and he expressed the belief that the document had originated in Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga Province. The Ghanaians have strongly supported Mr. Lumumba in his campaign, now at a standstill, against the Katanga regime of President Moise Tshombe.

The letter advises Mr. Lumumba, who was deposed by President Joseph Kasavubu last month, to go slow in handling his political enemies. "The time will come to deal with them," it says.

In view of the multitude of problems, "you cannot afford, my brother, to be harsh and uncompromising," the letter continues.

Detailed Instructions Given

"Do not force Kasavubu out now. It will bring too much trouble. Do not make an issue of his treachery now or even Tshombe's treachery," it suggested, adding that the situation demanded "tactical action."

The "Dear Patrice" letter contains detailed instructions for Mr. Lumumba to follow "to safeguard your position and save the unity of the Congo."

The purported Nkrumah letter ranged from advice on how to set up a cabinet to a suggestion that Mr. Lumumba make a radio appeal for the Congolese people to settle their differences. It would have an "electric effect," the letter said.

As for the Security Council and the United Nations, the writer said, "leave that to me." You can be sure, Mr. Lumumba was told, that "on any issue I shall mobilize the Afro-Asian bloc and other friendly nations to support you."

"Whenever in doubt consult me," the letter writer said. "Brother," the letter added, "we have been in the game for some time now and we know how to handle the imperialists and the colonialists. The only colonialist or imperialist I trust is a dead one."

The Congolese leader was advised to be patient and moderate in attempting to regain power.

Urged to Work With Foes

The letter suggested these specific points:

Work with "your bitterest political enemies in order to give you time to consolidate your position."

Do not "push the United Nations troops out until you have consolidated your position, and then you can ask them to leave." Mr. Lumumba was warned that he would not be able to cope with the confusion that would follow a United Nations withdrawal.

"Quickly establish your administration so that people may feel secure that they will get work to do." The note pointed out that the United Nations was in the Congo "with plenty of funds to help you." It warned that hungry people might respond to anyone who would give them " 'bread and games,' as the ancient Romans put it."

Mr. Lumumba was warned that "if you fail, you have only yourself to blame." He was told that his policy to "do away" with his enemies now would fail. "Remember," the letter said, "the forces pitched against you are legion. But the odds are in your favor and you will succeed if only you handle the situation carefully and tactfully."

LUMUMBA RETURN TO POWER HINTED IN CONGO PARLEYS

The New York Times

Mobutu Talks With Premier and Kasavubu in Effort to Reconcile Foes

New York Herald Tribune

Sun. 9-25-60

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 24—Patrice Lumumba will make spectacular comeback within two or three days, high-ranking African diplomats predicted tonight.

The diplomats belonged to group of representatives of five African countries who have been exerting constant pressure on President Joseph Kasavubu to make peace with Mr. Lumumba and retain him in the office of Premier. These diplomats felt certain tonight that their "conciliation" efforts were about to bear fruit.

Their show of optimism coincided with an unexpected visit to Mr. Lumumba by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, army "strong man," who assumed power ten days ago.

Would Impose Conciliation

Colonel Mobutu appeared at the Premier's official residence at 3 P. M. with an army escort of two jeeps, one with a mounted 75-mm. Recoilless cannon. He stayed with Mr. Lumumba for an hour.

After the meeting Colonel Mobutu said he had seen both the President and the Premier in an effort to get a "conciliation" between the two men.

"If necessary I shall impose a consiliation," the colonel said.

It was regarded as signficant that Colonel Mobutu, who is known to be a friend of Mr. Kasavubu and whose recent public statements have been moving closer to those of the chief of state, had returned to a position of neutrality between the two men.

This morning Colonel Mobutu ordered the release of Antoine Gizenga and Maurice Mpolo, two close collaborators of Mr. Lumumba, who were arrested yesterday after an alleged attempt to stage a mutiny against Colonel Mobutu in the city's army garrison. Mr. Gizenga was a Vice Premier in the Lumumba Government. Mr. Mpolo was Minister of Youth and Sports. A third man, Maj. Pakasa, who tried to assassinate Mobutu last Sunday, was also released.

Army Reported Restive

When newsmen asked Colonel Mobutu the reasons for the clemency, he replied: "I am above all a Christian. These men came to kill me. I am releasing them so that tension will ease."

Friends of Mr. Lumumba, however, had a different explanation for the change in Colonel Mobutu's attitude. The

colonel, they said, was faced with increasing restiveness among soldiers in his garrison.

There is no way for outsiders to judge the situation at the military camp. It is understood, however, that United Nations troops at the camp received an order yesterday from Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, United Nations commander, to assure the safety of Colonel Mobutu. Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba also are under United Nations protection.

Lumumba's Friends Pleased

At the Premier's official residence, where Mr. Lumumba had been holding out surrounded by a diminishing group of friends, activity appeared to pick up again today.

Mr. Mpolo and other figures in the Lumumba Government, who had not been seen for several days, showed up. They were smiling, evidently in high spirits.

"Things are on the right track now," one of them told newsmen. Another made it clear that he felt African pressure here and in United Nations General Assembly has reversed the situation in Mr. Lumumba's favor.

More reserved observers recalled that once before African diplomats thought they had obtained agreement from Mr. Kasavubu to withdraw his "dismissal" of Mr. Lumumbu. Later Mr. Kasavubu declared, "Lumumba has been dismissed and remains dismissed."

The President's office announced last night that Ghana's embassies abroad were no longer acting as diplomatic representatives for the Congo. Ghana has been playing a key role in the five-nation group that has been pressing for "conciliation." The others are Guinea, Morocco, Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

A Tunisian representative has been present at the meetings as an "observer." Tunisia also has been representing the Congo's interests in some countries and continues to do so.

Meanwhile, the voice of Albert Kalonji, President of the independent Mining State in southern Kasai, was heard on the national radio here last night for the first time since he launched his secessionist movement early in August.

Mr. Kalonji praised Mr. Kasavubu and sharply attacked Mr. Lumumba, whom he held responsible for the division of the congo. He dec lared that, following an appeal by Colonel Mobutu, he had given an order to his followers to cease combat against the Congo army in Kasai.

LUMUMBA EASES U. N. STAND A BIT

Drops Demand for Removal of White Troops—Renews Call for Neutral Team

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 20—Premier Patrice Lumumba abandoned today his demand for the withdrawal of all European troops from the United Nations force.

His action came on the eve of a new emergency session of the United Nations Security Council in the continuing Congo crisis. The Council will meet tomorrow to consider Mr. Lumumba's bitter dispute with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold over the latter's course of action in secessionist Katanga Province.

The Premier also took the trouble to apologize for "incidents between the Congolese Army and Canadian technicians" Thursday. Three Canadians were beaaten and one of them clubbed into unconsciousness by Congolese troops at the Leopoldville airport.

On these two points the Congo Premier retreated from the position he had held all week. Nevertheless, as his daily news conference went on, he began to emphasize stridently the other demands his Government is making on the Security Council.

At first his manner was markedly different from yesterday, when he called the beating of the Canadians "banal" and angrily demanded the "immediate withdrawal of all white troops."

As the questions went on today, however, he returned aggressively to the attack. He insisted that the United Nations must send a team of neutral observers to supervise Mr. Hammarskjold and declared that if his demand was not met the Congo would "dispense with the services of the United Nations." He has made this threat several times before.

Congo Not 'Racist'

Smilingly he asked correspondents to tell the world that the Congo was not "racist."

"When a European complains of his treatment by Africans," he went on, "one must understand that it is the fault of the European."

"I will tell you what is at the bottom of the Congo crisis," he said at a later point. "The nations are jealous of our power and our greatness."

He announced that his cabinet had authorized him beginning tomorrow to turn to any nation of the world for direct aid "of all iknds" outside the framework of the United Nations.

Asked if he would begin with the African nations, to which he has always previously said he would appeal exclusively for military aid, he replied: "I no longer make any distinction."

There is reason to believe he has been warned by several African countries that they would not act outside the United Nations. President Habib Bourguiba gave such a warning publicly yesterday in Tunis.

Of the Bourguiba statement, Mr. Lumumba said: "I have great respect for Bourguiba's ideas and opinions. But he is not in a position to know what is going on here behind the scenes. He needs to be enlightened. I must try to explain the situation to him."

Concerning the white troops, Premier Lumumba charged that some white officers—he cited the case of a Swede who had tried to liberate a Belgian taken into custody by Congolese troops—had worked with the Belgians. If the United Nations investigates these cases and "shows its impartiality, the rest of the white troops can stay," he said.

'Psychological Problems'

"We make no distinctions by color, but there are psychological problems for whites," he added.

"United Nations white troops have behaved like Belgians," he went on. "They want to substitute United Nations colonialism for Belgian colonialist. The United Nations must withdraw as soon as they have assured the withdrawal of Belgian troops. We do not want United Nations occupation either.

"I am sure the United Nations understands its role and is aware of the danger. The United Nations is a neutral organization and cannot colonize the Congo. This is the atest move to reconquer Africa. latest move to reconquer Africa."

Mr. Lumumba repeated a previous demand that all Congolese airports be policed by Congolese forces. The Congolese were forced to withdraw from the Leopoldville airport after the beating of the Canadians.

The Premier said also that he had once again demanded that the United Nations put a plane at the central Government's disposal to fly its representatives to Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, but had been turned down.

The refusal was based on previous Hammarskjold memorandum interpreting the Security Council resolutions as excluding such use of United Nations transport. Mr. Lumumba had already taken exception to this interpretation and he repeated his objections.

Other events of the day included a declaration by Vital Moanda, Vice President of the association of the lower Congo, that his party would try to vote censure of Mr. Lumumba's policies when parliament meets at the end of the month.

"If we do not succeed in getting Lumumba out of office by parliamentary means, then we will use other, super means," Mr. Moanda said.

The association, known as Abako, is the party of the Bakongo peoples of the Lower Congo basin and dominates Leopoldville Province. Its nominal head is Joseph Kasavubu, Chief of State, who has recently become politically mute.

Lumumba's Decline

When United Nations troops first went into the chaotic Congo last July, a U. N. officer predicted, "Time and only time will help this country resolve its difficulties."

Last week, after three months of time, the crisis appeared farther than ever from solution. There is no effective Congolese Government. Politically, there is a stand-off involving President Joseph Kasavubu; Patrice Lumumba, whom he deposed as Premier but who still lives in the Premier's house and claims the job, and Chief of Staff Col. Joseph Mobutu who announced the "neutralization" of both Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba. Each of the three appears to have enough armed force behind him to prevent the others from setting up a government but not enough to govern effectively himself. The Congolese army is fragmented along tribal lines. The secessionist disputes, involving the rich province of Katanga and part of Kasai, are still unresolved.

Economy in Chaos

The Congo's political anarchy has resulted in economic chaos. Production in many areas has virtually halted; communications have been paralyzed; half the work force in Leopoldville, the capital, is unemployed; food is short and epidemics of smallpox and bubonic plague threaten the country.

In that situation, the only force standing between the Congo and total disintegration is the U. N.'s army of troops and technicians. Almost 18,000 U. N. soldiers from twenty-eight nations are dispersed throughout the country, exercising police functions and trying to forestall tribal warfare. About 145 U. N. civilians are trying to run the Congo's vital services and to get its economy functioning again—an almost impossible task in the face of the country's political and tribal disputes and its lack of trained Congolese administrative personnel.

Situation Fluid

Last week the political confusion mounted. A group of pro-Lumumba members of the Congolese Parliament (which Colonel Mobutu suspended last month) announced they had turned against Mr. Lumumba because when he was in power he had negotiated the deals under which Russia sent aid to his regime directly, instead of through the U. N. Mr. Lumumba countered by proclaiming that he still was Premier and announcing his appointment of a new government. Colonel Mobutu arrested several of the new appointees and others said they would not serve under Mr. Lumumba. President Kasavubu appeared to have joined forces with Colonel Mobutu.

But the situation is still so fluid that correspondents in Leopoldville are unwilling to write off Mr. Lumumba as a national figure. Whatever may be his weakness in the Congo, he still has the strong backing of the Soviet bloc and many of the Afro-Asian nations. Thus the prospect is that when the U. N. Assembly starts debating the Congo situation later this month, the pressures for U. N. recognition and support of Mr. Lumumba will be strong. Some neutral observers predict that the outcome might be U. N. support for a coalition government including Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu and Colonel Mobutu.

The Congo's Unknown Soldiers

The Christian Science Monitor

Again Mr. Hammarskjold has spoken in the General Assembly about the United Nations Congo operation. And again all that he said deserves the support of the Assembly.

The difficulties the UN faces in the Congo are indeed, as the Secretary-General pointed out, very much like those of a rescuer of a drowning man. "You try to save a drowning man without prior authorization," Mr. Hammarskjold said. "You do not let him go even when he tries to strangle you."

Boston, Mass.

That is because the rescuer recognizes that not the whole man, but only some of his reactions, his panic and momentary misunderstanding of the rescuer's actions, are the authors of the resistance to rescue. In the case of the Congo the resistance similarly has come from factions.

Not only the now deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, but his Katanga antagonist, provincial President Moise Tshombe, and indeed even Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, who has mainly used his military authority as a stabilizing factor, have at one time or another opposed the UN rescue operations.

Also in this drama there has been another character, waving a hammer and sickle on the shore and urging that the privilege of saving the sinking Congolese nation be reserved for the Soviet Union.

Now beyond the demands of rescue for the potential victim's sake, the UN has other impelling obligations in the Congo. These are obligations to the nations which, as Mr. Hammarskjold noted, have already made large sacrifices to go to the aid of the Congo—not with self-seeking, opportunistic motives but out of that enlightened self-interest which is tantamount to loyalty to the UN ideal.

The UN has the further obligation to serve the interests of world peace. This, as the first few days of the Congo crisis showed, could be jeopardized by the kind of intervention which would take place in the absence of UN forces on the ground.

There must be further sacrifices by other nations for the Congo. The civilian program now required will cost $150,000,000 for the first year. So it behooves the political leaders who are trying to ride to power on the wild wings of crisis to show more humility in the light of the aid that other peoples must give to the Congo.

As Mr. Hammarskjold has said:

"In the confusing fights . . . among political dignitaries of that country, an impression has grown that few have realized that to lead and to govern is not a privilege to be sought for but a burden of responsibility to be assumed. It is not those names which we read about in the papers which are tied to the painstaking efforts to maintain a minimum of order . . . to forestall epidemics . . . to feed the hungriest. . . . No, that work has been undertaken by many who are nameless, by Congolese officials who are never mentioned. . . . May I pay tribute to these men and to what they have done to give life and sense to the independence of the Congo.

Something like that could also be said for the personnel of UN forces and for the direction of the UN operation in general. Not the privilege of ruling but the burden of responsibility has motivated this from the Secretary-General down through all levels of responsible UN personnel.

Journalists Sound Alarm In South Africa

The Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg

The South African Society of Journalists, in a statement issued Oct. 13, expressed alarm at what it said "appears to be a pattern of intimidation of journalists and threats to freedom of the press here" by the Nationalist government.

The statement said the society is concerned at the fact that court proceedings have been instituted against a number of editors, publishers, and reporters.

It added: "Specifically it is a matter for alarm that two journalists have been sent to prison for refusing to disclose sources of information demanded by the police" under terms of the Criminal Procedure Act, although "it is well known to the police and others that the journalists would be betraying one of the basic principles of journalistic ethics all over the world —determination not to dishonor a confidence by disclosing such information given in confidence."

Some English-language newspapers here, which are in opposition to the Afrikaner-controlled Nationalist government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd are claiming they and their staffs are being increasingly harassed by the government's policy, especially during the bitter political campaign which ended in the Oct. 5 referendum.

This gave the Verwoerd government a mandate to proclaim South Africa a republic divorced from the British Crown.

Some editors have expressed fear of increasing pressure.

The journalists' society said Brian Parkes, a Johannesburg reporter, and Patrick Duncan, editor of the Cape Town periodical Contact, have been imprisoned for refusing to disclose confidential sources of information used in their reports.

Still the Congo

The difficulties and frustrations confronting the U. N. in the Congo are immense. It is supposed to keep the administrative machinery going although there is no effective Congolese government. It is trying to establish law and order while the Congolese army and police frequently ignore it. It has sought to remain aloof from internal struggles although they dominate the country's political life.

New York

As a result of the confusing sequence of events since independence last June, there is no responsible Congolese group with which the U. N. can deal. The deposed Premier, Patrice Lumumba, still lives in the Premier's house under U. N. guard. The Congolese President, Joseph Kasavubu, seldom ventures out of his official residence. The current "strong man," Col. Joseph Mobutu, heads a "caretaker" regime of young men but they have scarcely begun to take up their enormous tasks. Colonel Mobutu's power rests largely on his control of part of the army. For many weeks, however, his control appeared to be dwindling.

Marauding Troops

Last week for three days bands of screaming Congolese soldiers, some of them drunk, terrorized the population of Leopoldville, molesting African women and attacking men. Colonel Mobutu disclaimed responsibility for the "disorderly elements." On Wednesday the U. N. command told the colonel it would tolerate no more violence and demanded that the Congolese soldiers be withdrawn from Leopoldville and confined to barracks. Otherwise, U. N. officials hinted, the U. N. would disarm the army. Colonel Mobutu reasserted his control over the troops and pulled them out of the city. Since then Leopoldville has been quiet. But the feeling of many observers is that the colonel's position is shaky and that, unless he receives backing from the U. N., he may not remain "strong man" for long.

The U. N. move was in line with a gradual stiffening in its attitude toward Colonel Mobutu. When he took power last month he suspended the Congolese Parliament, evidently because he feared that it would support Mr. Lumumba. Now the U. N. command wants Parliament to convene. It also refused to permit Colonel Mobutu to arrest Mr. Lumumba and yesterday it overruled a Mobutu order which would have forced several newspaper correspondents who had criticized him to leave the Congo.

The U. N. Command's position of opposition to Colonel Mobutu appears to be a reversal of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's original position of neutrality in Congolese internal disputes. That policy had been sharply attacked by the Soviet bloc and by many Afro-Asian nations which support Mr. Lumumba. Last August, in an effort to still the criticism, Mr. Hammarskjold established an advisory committee with representation for all nations contributing troops to the U. N. Congo force.

Fifteen Afro-Asian Nations

The committee now comprises eighteen members, fifteen of them Afro-Asian. At least seven of the Afro-Asians have been pressing for the ouster of Colonel Mobutu and the return of Mr. Lumumba. Some other, Western-oriented committee members, however, oppose action by the U. N. to restore Mr. Lumumba to power. They point out that he could not marshal enough strength to run the country when he was in power. Moreover, they are convinced that Mr. Lumumba would turn to the Soviet bloc as he did when he was in power last summer. They also point out that he has frequently defied the U. N. Accordingly, they have been pressing Mr. Hammarskjold to retain his neutrality policy.

In line with a General Assembly resolution last month, the committee yesterday designated its Afro-Asian members as a conciliation committee to go to the Congo soon and try to help all factions reach "a speedy solution of all their internal conflicts." The Congo's political future may depend to a large extent upon what actions the committee takes.

UN Prestige at Stake in Congo

Pittsburgh Courier

(Special to The Courier)

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—With the hardly omnipotent prestige of the United Nations at stake in the crisis over Congo's balky province, Katanga, Dag Hammarskjold began talks last week-end with the self-style premier, Moise Tshombe.

The chaotic situation which has prevailed in Katanga is not quite as violent as it was when Belgian forces, aided by bombers, defeated Congolese troops in pitched battles to buttress the rump regime of Tshombe.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

■ **This has not set well with the independent African nations. Least of all with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah who has rattled the sword and has already announced that Ghana will take an active military role in the situation if the UN fails in its duty. In fact, rumors are rife here that Ghanaian troops have already been alerted for possible action in the situation along with those of their sister republic, Guinea.**

8/20/60

Critics of Tshombe, and there are legions of them here these days, point out that the Katanga situation was an "out and out" effort of the Belgians to sever from the Congo its key revenue producing area while at the same time managing to salvage for white investors the bulk of their colonial empire.

■

THIS WAS very well conceived as the Congo needs Katanga more than Katanga needs the Congo.

■ **Most of the Belgian economic activity has been centered in this area since 1911. Although Katanga was a part of the Congo territory, its rich copper mines are linked to the east coast by the railroads of Northern and Southern Rhodesia which carried the rich copper ore to the seacoast on the Indian Ocean at the Mozambique port of Beira.**

The trains, in addition to carrying the ore from Katanga brought coal from the mines at Wankie in Southrn Rhodesia to the big furnaces of Elizabethville.

It was not until 1931 that the Benguela railroad acorss the Portuguese Territory of Angola provided Kantanga with more direct access to Europe at Lobio Bay.

■ **On this basis, critics here charge that the attempt to sever Katanga from the Congo was made by the Belgians. If the attempted coup had come off they claim that Katanga's western border would have been sealed and her copper and revenue would have moved through he Rhodesias and Angola to Belgium.**

But, the thorny problem facing the United Nations is whether or not Mr. Hammarskjold can reconcile what westerners claim are the legitimate interests of Belgian businessmen with the conflicting interests of Congo nationalism which is being coupled to an anti-European outlook.

■

UN PRESTIGE is now at stake with the free African nations. It is already at stake within those areas which are soon to become independent, such as Nigeria.

One of the most significant things about the Katanga controversy is the fact that prominent Nigerians and East Africans have not as yet been heard on the subject of Katanga.

The Azikiwes, Mboyas, Nyrerres and Awolowos have been silent. In view of the outspoken sentiments of Messrs. Nkrumah and Toure, the silence of these important moulders of African personality and African opinion, will have an important bearing on the talks in Elizabethville.

Most Congoese observers here feel that it is very significant that Mr. Hammarskjold was accompanied to Elizabethville by some 200-odd Swedish troops. One wag quipped, "Tshombe respects white faces."

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8/20/60 P.8

TROOP INSPECTION—President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo, second from right, inspects Congolese Army unit at Leopold camp in Leopoldville. He wears the uniform of a lieutenant general. With him is Col. Maurice Mpolo, acting chief of staff of the Force Publique, as the new republic's military arm is known.

Bunche Try Fails To Pave Way for UN in the Congo

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8/13/60

(Special to The Courier)

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—Now faced with its most crucial situation since the Suez crisis, the United Nations was busy deliberating over just what to do about the "hard-nosed," self-style Premier of Katango Province, Moise Tshombe.

P.2

For the first time in the illustrious diplomatic career of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the UN's ace "troubleshooter," had failed to outtalk someone.

Dr. Bunche, a suave, cool, calculating and disarming diplomat, had failed to sway Mr. Tsombe from his avowed intention of resisting the entrance of UN troops into the area which has been the focal point of much of the unrest surrounding the birth of the free Congo.

■

TO BE SURE, Dr. Bunche had tried hard with Mr. Tsombe. An outwardly calm worker who betrays his innermost tension by the rapid-fire manner in which he smokes cigarettes, Dr. Bunche had come to Elizabethville, presumably to pave the way for the "peaceful" entry of UN troops into Katanga.

But now, Mr. Tsombe, buttressed no doubt by the pledge of support from his industrialist backers, is in open defiance of the United Nations and the public opinion of free Africa. Most significant, no nation has seen fit to recognize Katanga, and some 83 nations have indicated their unwillingness to do so at this writing.

The Katanga situation, Congolese critics declare, is the fault of the United Nations. Many here declare, "If this were Hungary or Korea, this situation would not be allowed to prevail."

But, to Bunche's credit, he tried hard to avert the crisis which now faces the Congo. Sources who are "in the know" here predict that the UN delay in taking action in the situation has resulted from behind-the-scenes moves being taken to "pressure" Belgium into getting her troops out of the Congo at a faster pace.

■

THE KATANGA crisis has also proven embarrassing to the Western bloc in the UN because of the Soviet's cry for action. The Russians have already challenged Hammarskjold to hove into Katanga or send in some UN troops who will take action.

Observers here feel that the Katanga situation will be rectified within the next 10 days insofar as the entrance of UN troops into Elizabethville is concerned. As far as Mr. Tsombe is concerned, his name will be "Mud" throughout free Africa after his Katanga nation is placed in oblivion.

It is well to point out too, that Dr. Bunche, acting in the role of mediator, did not have the right to take or make decisions. When he found out that Mr. Tsombe was unwilling to talk over the situation from a point

Ike praises UN efforts toward peace in Congo

Baltimore, Md. Oct. 8-20-60

The United Nations' "determination, under the Secretary General's tireless effort" to bring peace to the Congo won the praise Wednesday of President Eisenhower.

At the opening of his news conference the Chief Executive also welcomed the steps the Belgian Government "has taken and said it will take in conformity with the Security Council resolutions."

P. 5

President Eisenhower recalled Belgium's contributions to the development of the Congo and said he hoped "loyal cooperation" with the United Nations by all concerned would enable continued cooperation between the Belgian and Congolese peoples and make possible continued contributions to the new Congolese state by Belgian civilians.

Crisis in Congo Proves Magnet Hastening Return of Foreigners

The New York Times

Profit-Seekers, King-Makers Attempt to Capitalize on Nation's Insecurity—

New York Sty

Strangeness Becomes Commonplace

Thurs. 10-6-60

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times

P 18

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Oct. 4—The crisis in the Congo has turned into a magnet for a strange collection of foreigners that has come to dominate the tone of the city.

In its furious early days, the Congo crisis swept from the city most of its foreigners—the Belgian officials and business men. Some are returning now—up to 1,000 a week—but the European residental areas are still great gloomy stretches where only an occasional watchman's light burns.

But suddenly, the same crisis that drove Belgians in panic from the city has turned Leopoldville into a place full of foreign tongues and foreign faces and foreign uniforms.

Indonesians In Town

Most of the foreigners in town were brought here by the United Nations. The newest are the Indonesians in camouflage uniforms that look like paintings of autumn leaves. They wander through the city buying chocolate bars and soap powder and ivory statues and all manner of things to take with them to their patrols in the hinterland.

Nothing is really startling in Leopoldville anymore because strangeness and foreigners have become a part of the city. A Swede sits down and bangs a hot piano in a night club, a Swiss policeman wanders through Government offices, a Pakistani colonel strolls in the railroad yard with a Danish captain and a Ghanaian in a clumpy toga shouts a clipped English "hyar, hyar" at a speech in French by a Guinean general.

Moving through the city are other foreigners, for whom the crisis means a chance for a little profit.

Tall Hausa tribesmen come in from Nigeria and set up market in the city streets to sell mass-produced drums and fetishes to the eagerly buying soldiers of the United Nations. They do a fine business, but at sundown every trader takes time out to spread his thin, worn carpet and pray to Allah.

There are the men of the shadow world of business who know the money to be made in the black market that comes with the insecurity of crisis. You find them all over the Congo—here in Leopoldville and near the southern tip of the Congo in Elisabethville.

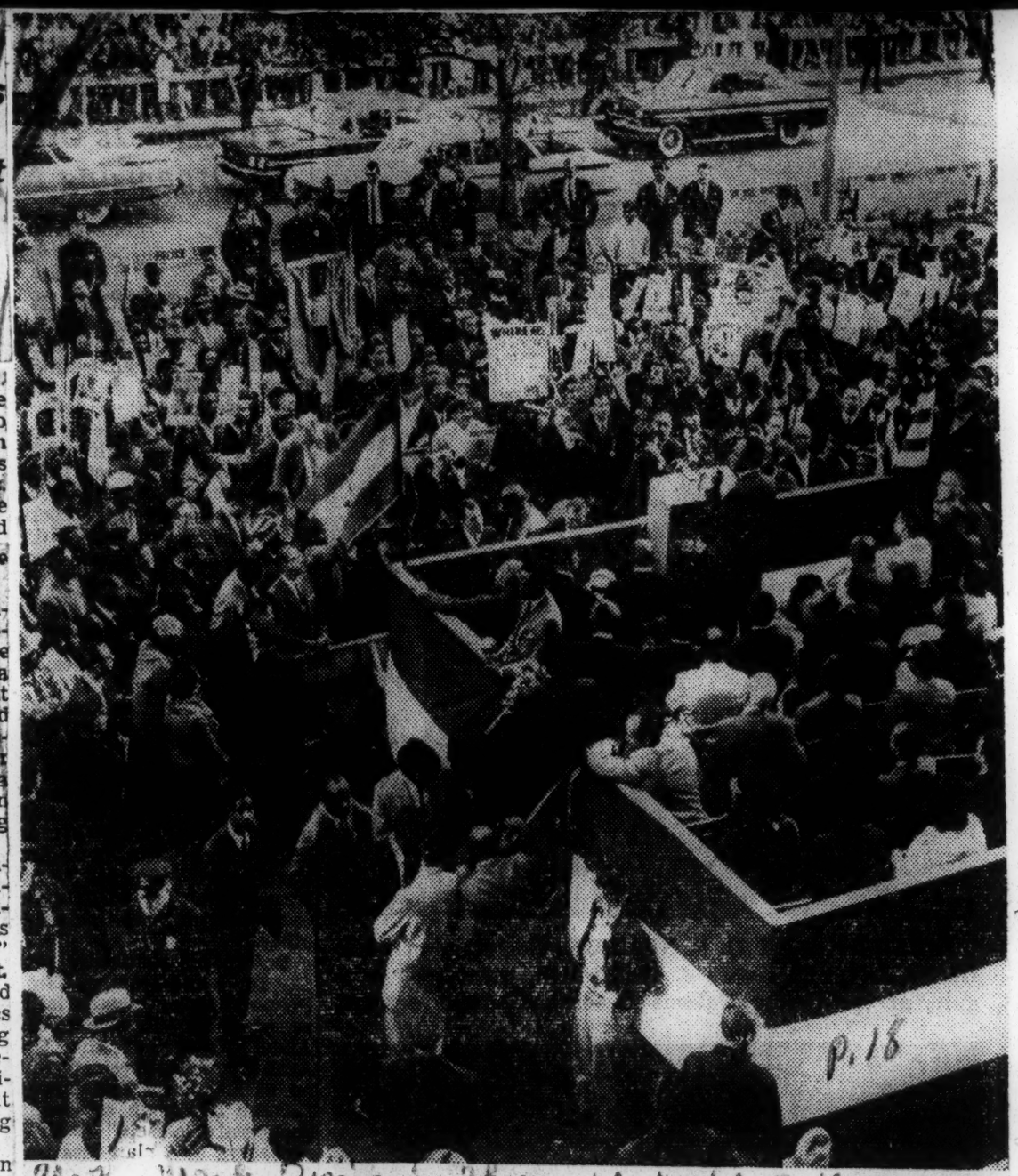
In Elisabethville a rangy adventurer from Northern Rhodesia announces loudly at the hotel bar that he has made a killing in blue jeans—"bought up every one in town and shipped them down to Rhodesia; listen if you know your way around you can make a packet; there's lots of money in pianos, everybody here is selling them cheap."

An American in a button-down collar comes to Leopoldville and in a city where businesses are shuttering he opens shops—the "Afro-Negro Bar" filled to stifling every night. United Nations officers and other foreigners shout politics at each other in a shattering din that buries every indiscretion. In the next room a Nigerian jazz band is rocking out "When the Saints Go Marching In."

In the streets, soldiers are on patrol and in their houses politicians are in guarded seclusion. In the bar that has turned into one American's gold mine, the noise comfortingly blankets all fears.

The town is full of foreigners looking for Congolese to advise—a Paris-trained lawyer from the Ivory Coast, a young American in the industrial diamond business, a Frenchman in the secret police business, and Tunisians, Moroccans, Guineans, Ghanaians in the king-making business.

A handful of Congolese mix with the foreigners—the politicians, the students turned administrators suddenly giddy with new vistas. The rest of Leopoldville just watches.



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The New York Times Thurs. 10-6-60 P. 18

The New York Times

GHANA PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN HARLEM: Kwame Nkrumah, at microphone at front addresses crowd outside Theresa Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street.

18a 1960 CONGO

Congo's Mobutu Growls at Nkrumah

The Christian Science Monitor

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Léopoldville, Congo

Ghanaian President Nkrumah's dream of pan-African unity is taking a severe buffeting in this newest and biggest black African state of the Congo.

Boston, Mass.

The Congo's current military ruler, Col. Joseph Mobutu, has been provoked by alleged Ghanaian "meddling" in Congolese affairs to declare a state of virtually open diplomatic warfare upon Ghana.

Wed. 9-28-60

So angry is Colonel Mobutu that he has fired off a strong note of protest to the United Nations demanding withdrawal from the Congo of troops from Ghana, as well as Guinea, whose goverment he also charges with interference in Congo affairs.

Colonel Mobutu voiced his criticism of Ghana at a conference with a small group of newsmen at his military stronghold in Léopoldville's principal Army camp Sept. 25.

Four newspaper correspondents, including myself and an American television cameraman were permitted to enter Colonel Mobutu's headquarters to witness for ourselves Colonel Mobutu's refutation of earlier charges by Ghana's Ambassador to the Congo that Colonel Mobutu was in hiding and in political eclipse.

After three assassination attempts upon his person within the space of a week, it is certainly true that Colonel Mobutu is guarded by awesome Congolese Army commandos armed to the teeth and deployed around his headquarters. Only after stringent security checks and several extensive searches for weapons, were we permitted to penetrate the ranks of machine-gun-wielding guards to keep our appointment with Colonel Mobutu.

Then the conference was held under the watchful eyes of further bodyguards with machineguns.

However, it is clearly evident that Colonel Mobutu is not in hiding or on the political run.

Rather did he declare, that with army reinforcements, he now is stronger than ever to act. He himself had just finished typing a strong letter of protest to UN Congo representative Rajeshwar Dayal over earlier actions of Ghanain the Congo.

Colonel Mobutu's concern stemmed from the earlier surprise Sunday afternoon parade through Léopoldville streets by Premier Lumumba in a motor convoy guarded by jeeploads of Ghana troops. Colonel Mobutu says Ghanaians under UN command are deputed to guard Mr. Lumumba only in unofficial residence, and not to assist him in a parade for propaganda purposes through the city.

Colonel Mobutu also is furious over the actions of Ghana's acting ambassador to the Congo, Nathaniel Wellbeck, who accompanied Mr. Lumumba on his swift zoom around the city, then joined in an impromptu news conference upon their return to Mr. Lumumba's house. In a speech sounding extraordinarily indiscreet for a diplomat, Mr. Wellbeck criticized Colonel Mobutu and said he was misguided and ill-advised, and now in hiding. Mr. Wellbeck admitted he had been advising Mr. Lumumba and forecasting a reconciliation within 48 hours between Mr. Lumumba and political rival President Kasavubu.

Colonel Mobutu charges all this is "manifest and flagrant interference" in Congo affairs. Thus he has demanded withdrawal of Ghana troops, who, ironically, are the cream of the UN command, and many of whom, in conversation with this correspondent, indicated they opposed their own government's pro-Lumumba line.

However, they now become innocently involved in a political clash between their own President Nkrumah and the Congo's Colonel Mobutu. The basis of the disagreement between the young Congolese military leader and the Ghanaian leader of African independence is Mr. Nkrumah's steadfast championship of Mr. Lumumba despite the latter's dismissal from the premiership by President Kasavubu.

Mr. Nkrumah perhaps believes Mr. Lumumba, who is personally known by him, will conform more readily to his own dreams of pan-African unity. He constantly upheld Mr. Lumumba's claim to Congo political leadership, despite actions which have been widely criticized.

Mr. Nkrumah's argument is that he is upholding the legitimate government of the Congo elected by the people, while Colonel Mobutu argues Nkrumah is meddling by attempting to reinstate Mr. Lumumba after the latter had been neutralized by a military coup d'état. Meanwhile earlier in the weekend Colonel Mobutu as a sort of intermediary, visited both Messrs. Kasavubu and Lumumba later declared he would retain the premiership in any reconciliation and reshuffling.

Colonel Mobutu, however, told us that while he favors conciliation to end the rivalry between Messrs. Kasavubu and Lumumba, this does not mean revival of the "old system."

"Everything must be revised. The same old government with Messrs. Kasavubu and Lumumba could be disastrous. We must have a new government with a broad, national base. "National and political leaders must decide Mr. Lumumba's fate."

Mobutu Installs Team

The Christian Science Monitor

Readers

Léopoldville, Congo

Congo strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu said late Sept. 21 he had asked the United Nations to withdraw Guinean and Ghanaian troops from the Congo.

Boston, Mass.

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wed. 9-28-60

Léopoldville, Congo

The government of the Congo now has been assumed by a band of African "young Turks" who have taken over under the protective umbrella of Col. Joseph Mobutu and his Congolese Army.

These are men mostly in their twenties and early thirties whom Colonel Mobutu promised as a sort of supreme governing commission when he staged a military coup d'état last week.

The aim is that, ruling by virtual decree and without parliament, this commission should neutralize the two existing rival governments of the Congo, reduce chaos, and restore some degree of stability and perhaps foreign confidence in the country.

This is what the new authority hopes to do at best, and it already has given indication of its stern intentions by barring newsmen from contact with Congo's other governments upon the threat of arrest and expulsion.

At worst, however, if the new governing commission is unsuccessful it would only add to Congo confusion by providing yet another government to the list among those who claim to be running the country but whose areas of influence and authority are blurred by overlapping and rivalry.

Lumumba Denied Visa

[Civil servants apparently loyal to Patrice Lumumba were ousted from government offices Sept. 21 by Colonel Mobutu's soldiery, the Associated Press reported.

[But, according to Reuters, Colonel Mobutu's men made no attempt to take over Mr. Lumumba's residence. Mr. Lumumba was inside, behind a protective guard of Ghanaian soldiers.

[Mr. Lumumba called in the African ambassadors in Léopoldville Sept. 20 and asked them to guarantee his protection.

[But Colonel Mobutu, said to resent Ghanaian protection of Mr. Lumumba, was reported conferring early Sept. 21 with legal advisers to see how the arrest of Mr. Lumumba could be carried out.

[The United States embassy announced it has refused to grant Mr. Lumumba's request for a visa to the United Nations. A United States spokesman said visas could not be granted to Mr. Lumumba and his supporters as official delegates pending clarification of the "confused situation."

[The spokesman pointed out that Mr. Lumumba and his men could apply for tourist visas, but it was noted this would take some time. Mr. Lumumba announced his intention early this week of attending the current UN General Assembly session in New York.]

Success of the new commission hinges on the Congolese Army whose support is vital for enforcement of the new unit's authority. The government, dependent upon Army backing, naturally poses all sorts of dangers of military autocracy, but, on the other hand, few observers are impressed by the chaos wrought in the Congo by the present application of pseudo-democracy among people whom the Belgians for so long had insulated from all forms of political experience and expression.

Congo Reins Shift

Fulfills Pledges

A significant thing about formation of the new commission is that it is yet another fulfillment of the promise by Colonel Mobuto, who appears to be one of the few Congolese leaders to follow through with a program once announced. He said he would eject Soviets and Czechoslovaks, and he has done it. He said he would neutralize Parliament, and he has done it. He said he would appoint a governing commission of students, and he has done it.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Justin Bomboko

Picked to head Congo Government.

The young members of the new governing commission may seem a slender hope for the Congo to pin its hopes on, but in a country starved of Congolese with a higher education they represent the few with academic discipline and widened horizons behind them. The president of the commission is to be Justin Bomboko, Foreign Minister in the Ileo government who currently is the leader of the Congolese delegation in the United Nations. His deputy is Albert Ndele, who has shown a flair for financial management.

Right away the new commission faces grave challenges. The UN, for example, has confirmed yet another atrocity, committed this time in northern Katanga by gendarmerie of Katangan Premier Moise Tshombe against Baluba tribesmen. The UN says 68 men, women, and children were found shot with their hands tied behind them in the one village alone of Lueuna in northern Katanga. This is another savage reminder of the depth of tribal feelings and animosity in the vast country which had little opportunities for growth of national consciousness.

Meanwhile, there have been

reports of an Army mutiny at Coquilhatville in the northern Congo province of Equateur among soldiers of the Force Publique, said to be discontented by lack of pay and food. This mutiny, however, apparently was not influenced by political motives.

Accord Asserted

Meanwhile, Colonel Mobutu is understood to be undertaking a careful screening operation among his troops in Léopoldville, allowing freedom to patrol with arms only to trusted troops loyal to himself.

Announcement of the new ruling commission coincided with a press conference called by Mr. Lumumba, who displayed a document signed by himself and President Kasavubu which he alleged reconciled these two antagonistic leaders and ended Congo's political crisis.

In fact, the document would restrict the powers of the Premier, and although providing for some degree of administrative cooperation between lower levels of the Kasavubu and Lumumba camps to get administrative machinery of the country working again it contains little tangible evidence of reconciliation.

U. N. CHIEF WARNS KATANGA OF FORCE

The N.Y. Times

Threatens to Let Troops Use Weapons to Protect Tribe From Province's Police

New York

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 21—The United Nations threatened today to use force to protect the civilian population of the Secessionist Province of Katanga against "repressive operations" by the state police and soldiers.

Times 9-22-60

The warning, sent by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to President Moise Tshombe of Katanga, represented a reversal of the policy established for the 4,000 United Nations troops in dealing with clashes between authorities and rebellious Baluba tribesmen.

Until now, United Nations soldiers in trouble spots have confined themselves largely to guarding their headquarters, protecting European refugees and fleeing Katanga officials and sending out patrols.

Officials of the United Nations command at this capital of Katanga indicated that fresh orders were being given to United Nations soldiers, who had been under instructions not to use their weapons, except in cases of direct self defense. Soldiers of United Nations contingents here—Swedish, Irish, Senegalese Sudanese, Ethiopian and Moroccan—will now apparently be expected to take action to put down disorders.

68 Tribesmen Slain

Mr. Hammarskjold's warning, bitterly resented by some Katanga officials, was issued as a result of the killing of at least sixty-eight Baluba tribesmen in the coal-mining city of Luena, about 250 miles north of Elisabethville.

The trouble in Luena was started by Baluba tribesmen, fanatically opposed to Mr. Tshombe because he is a son-in-law of the chief of the Lunda Tribe, a traditional enemy of the Baluba.

Ethiopian officers at Luena said that 500 Balubas, armed with bows and arrows and bicycle chains, forced the closing of a coal mine Sept. 13, killed two of Mr. Tshombe's supporters and rejected Ethiopian pleas to disperse.

Two days later about 125 of the Katanga state police pulled into Luena on a special train. Ethiopians said that the police opened fire on a large crowd of Balubas, chased down others and shot them in sight of United Nations soldiers.

Village Huts Burned

The next day Katanga patrols burned down huts in neighboring villages. Two trucks were loaded with Balubas, with their hands tied, and driven out of town. The trucks were later found empty, abandoned by the side of road.

Mr. Hammarskjold's protest, one of his most sharply worded, said that the police action at Luena had been inexcusable, that it had to be condemned by the United Nations. Mr. Hammarskjold said that it was the duty of the United Nations force in Katanga to protect the civilian population.

"The duty in this case is in no way restricted by the rules of non-intervention applied by the force in relation to domestic conflicts," he added. "Any repetition of repressive measures of this kind referred to in this protest will therefore be resisted by the United Nations force and immediately reported.

Atrocities Denied

Official spokesmen for Katanga denied that there had been any atrocities. They said that the Baluba tribesmen had been harassing towns and villages throughout the province and that United Nations soldiers had been unable or unwilling to deal with them. Belgians here commented angrily that the United Nations troops had taken no steps to stop the Baluba rioters, but were now threatening to take action against the Katanga forces for dealing with them.

The Secretary General's warning pointed up a problem that has frustrated United Nations officers here since from the start of the emergency operation. That problem is keeping order with a small force in a huge country that is thrown into almost daily spasms by tribal feuds when all sides know that the weapons are not to be used except in self-defense.

United Nations officers saiy it is like watching a mob fight without being able to step in until someone attacks them.

The United Nations officers here are painfully aware that they are resented by many Belgian settlers and business men.

Almost every day, in Elisabethville newspapers, there are sharp articles attacking the United Nations for its "do-nothing attitude." Barbed letters to the editor come close to accusing United Nations soldiers of cowardice.

It was expected here that this antagonism would increase unless United Nations troops received orders to take action against the Baluba rioters in addition to protecting the tribesmen from the police.

Warning Issued at U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 21—Secretary General Hammarskjold has warned that the United Nations force in Katanga will use their guns to protect civilians from police brutality.

Teh warning was cabled to Moishe Tshombe, President of secessionist Katanga Province after an incident at Leunena in n which sixty-eight Baluba ribesmen were reported slain.

KATANGA DENIES CHARGE

Rebuts Nkrumah on Origin of Letter to Lumumba

The N.Y. Times

A representative here of secessionist Katanga Province denied Tuesday a charge by Preesident Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana that Katanga had manufactured a letter to Patrice Lumumba, deposed Premier of the Congo, over Mr. Nkrumah's name.

New York

An aide to Mr. Nkrumah, in repudiating the letter, said in New York last week that he thought it had originated in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga.

Times 10-13-60

Evariste Kimba, who describes himself as Foreign Minister of the Republic of Katanga, issued the denial. He said Mr. Nkrumah had enough problems at home to preclude his representing himself as a defender of the Congo.

The letter, dated Sept. 12, suggested methods by which Mr. Lumumba could consolidate his position and make use of his enemies. It was made public by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congolese Army, who took control Sept. 14.

Congo Army Chief, Katanga Leader Palsy-Walsy After Surprise Meeting

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP)—Col. Joseph Mobutu, Congo army strongman, and President Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga province held a surprise meeting Sunday and reached what was called an agreement of mutual friendship and respect.

There were few details and neither would say exactly why Mobutu flew here from Leopoldville for the meeting. But a Katanga government spokesman said Mobutu had come to seek Tshombe's backing for his temporary government in the central capital of Leopoldville.

"Tshombe is now a power to be reckoned with in the Congo and Mobutu realizes it," the spokesman said.

More tribal trouble was reported, meanwhile, in Katanga. A government official said the entire population of the central Katanga town of Luena—about 1,500 persons—took refuge from marauding Baluba tribesmen in the town's only convent.

He said Ethiopian United Nations troops and detachments of Katanga police had thrown a cordon around the convent and "will protect the population at all costs."

One white officer was killed and 11 were injured Saturday in fighting in that area with tribesmen hostile to Tshombe.

The meeting between Mobutu and Tshombe came as a complete surprise in Elisabethville. The army leader flew here unexpectedly from Leopoldville and met nearly five hours with Tshombe at the president's home. Both men said they had a satisfactory round of talks that would lead to closer contacts between the central Congo and this breakaway province.

Tshombe termed the talks "most agreeable."

"We did not reach any decision on the future of the Congo," he said. "I mean I could hardly talk to Col. Mobutu about things like that. He is not a politician. But we will respect Col. Mobutu's military administration until the end of the year. Then some form of government must be inaugurated in Leopoldville. I am not yet prepared to attend a round-table conference of Congo leaders with the position as it is today."

Mobutu flew back to Leopoldville on a regular scheduled passenger flight.

A Mobutu aide said earlier, "Col. Mobutu has come here to plead with Mr. Tshombe to help him settle the chaotic state in the country. Mobutu may offer Tshombe a high governmental post."

There was no word on that point after the meeting between the two men.

A Katanga spokesman earlier declared Mobutu was "crawling" to Tshombe.

After their talks, interrupted only by a lunch break, Tshombe and Mobutu met with reporters on the lawn of the president's home. Tshombe smiled and talked freely, but Mobutu appeared disconsolate and made only a few terse comments.

Mobutu said, however, they had discussed generally the situation in the Congo and the talks were conducted "with utmost friendship and cordiality."

Later, both men smiled and waved while posing for photographers at Elisabethville airport.

Ghana Letter To Lumumba Gives Advice

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE the Congo (AP) — The Congo government commissioners made public Wednesday an intimate letter from Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah advising "my dear Patrice" Lumumba how to manipulate enemies and friends to regain and hold power over the Congo.

They handed out also copies of letters they said Lumumba wrote to the Soviet Union and Red China asking for heavy arms, food, personnel and volunteers.

The commissioners serving under strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu emphasized that the four-page Nkrumah letter on Ghana government stationery reached here seven days after Lumumba was fired as premier by President Joseph Kasavubu. It was dated Sept. 12.

LETTER GENUINE

Ghana quickly acknowledged that the letter carrying Nkrumah's advice to Lumumba was genuine.

Nkrumah is in New York attending the U.N. General Assembly, campaigning for an all-African handling of the Congo problem and promoting—without success so far—the idea of a big African-Asian neutral bloc on the international scene.

(There was no immediate comment from the Ghana delegation in New York after it learned of the publication of the Nkrumah letter in Leopoldville.)

The letter advised Lumumba to make use of his enemies as well as of the United Nations to reestablish his power and eliminate them later.

The commissioners' spokesman, Mario Cardozo, issued photocopies of the letter, which he denounced as an attempt of "blacks to colonize blacks."

Cardozo indignantly declared that the commissioners would not tolerate Ghana interference in the Congo's affairs and said the people of this country considered themselves as Congolese first and Africans afterward.

Mobutu Gets Full Support Of Kasavubu

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP)—President Joseph Kasvubu threw his prestige squarely behind Col. Joseph Mobutu's commission government Thursday and set the stage for a possible reconciliation with secessionist Kantanga province.

Kasavubu summoned foreign diplomats to his mansion overlooking the Congo River rapids and announced his endorsement of the commission of 27 college graduates named by Mobutu Sept. 20 to run the Congolese government until the end of the year.

CALLS FOR CONFERENCE

At the same time Kasavubu called a round-table conference of all the nation's squabbling politicians, including former president Patrice Lumumba and Lumumba's bitterest critic, Katanga's President Premier Moise Tshombe. He said the Congolese Army will protect all participants.

The presidential announcement swept from the political scene the shadow government of Sen. Joseph Ileo, named by Kasavubu Sept. 5 to replace the Communist-leaning Lumumba.

Lumumba never accepted his removal. And the Ileo government was never able to function.

Ileo was present and accepted the decision as the president read his announcement to the diplomats of 17 nations, including the United States, nearly all West European countries, India, Japan, Tunisia and Liberia.

AFRICANS ABSENT

The diplomatic representatives of Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic were conspicuously absent from the meeting.

Ghana Charge D'Affaires A. N. Wellbeck told newsmen the pan-African group continues to regard Lumumba as the only rightful premier.

Lumumba himself had his aides spread word that he would be delighted to take part in the round-table conference—as premier.

Gang Whips Congo Veep; Lynch Fails

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

Mat 10-15-60

Pro-Lumumba Crowd Pounces On Ndele After Hotel Talk

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—A crowd of pro-Lumumba youths pounced on the vice president of the Congo's provisional government commission Friday, beat him mercilessly as he left a hotel news conference, and tried to lynch him.

The attack on Albert Ndele, one of the most promising of the young commissioners, came soon after Congolese troops were called off their guard watch of ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba's residence. This left Lumumba free to resume political agitation.

SERIOUS INJURIES

Two unarmed Moroccan officers were near the assault scene. A lone Ghana soldier of the U.N. force, on duty outside the exclusive Memling Hotel, watched the screaming attack with his automatic rifle slung on his shoulder.

He lowered it toward the fist-swinging youths near the end, making them scatter, as Ndele reeled from serious injuries and a deep head wound that drenched him in blood.

George Whitman, a New York commercial diamond merchant, helped Ndele back inside the hotel.

NEW ECONOMY

There was no immediate explanation for lifting the guard that has kept Lumumba a political prisoner. Col. Joseph Mobutu, the army commander who took leadership away from Lumumba last month and set up the government commission, was celebrating his 30th birthday at his villa in Camp Leopold II.

No members of Mobutu's army were in sight as Ndele left the hotel for his car. The commission vice president is also a member of the Monetary Council that runs the new nation's economy. He is a cleancut university-educated man respected by most Western diplomats here.

WITHOUT FLINCHING

Ndele had just told reporters his people and most Afro-Asian nations approved Mobutu's action last month in expelling Soviet and Czech diplomats and technical experts.

"This regrettable act. . .became necessary because of the intolerable and unprecedented (Communist) interference in our internal affairs," Ndele said.

"We will fight without flinching not only against colonialism but also against communism. Communist ideas horrify us and we will never accept them under any circumstances.

Congo Leaders Threaten To Sever Ties With U. N.

The Montgomery Advertiser P-2-A

Montgomery Ala

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo's young leaders threatened to break relations with the United Nations Wednesday because the world body still refuses to turn over deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba. P-2-A

Few observers dared guess what would happen next in the stalemate. Hostility toward whites increased and relations between the provisional Congo government and the United Nations grew worse by the hour.

The College of Technical Commissioners, appointed by army chief Col. Joseph Mobutu to run the government, threatened to halt U.N. broadcasts over Leopoldville radio. Times, 10-13-60

"The United Nations makes fun of our national army," said Information Commissioner Albert Bolela. "If they intend to impose their trusteeship on us, let them say so."

Europeans driving past Lumumba's mansion, which encircling soldiers have made his prison, met a hail of stones from angry Lumumba followers.

The luxurious riverside villa is the center of a swarming beehive. Around the house is a ring of U.N. Ghana machine-gunners, there to guard Lumumba and stop any try at serving him with an arrest warrant.

Around them is a second ring, made up of Congo army troops. They also want Lumumba bottled up, while the government commission and the United Nations decide what to do about the deposed premier. The commission wants him arrested for illegal political activities.

Beyond these rings are scores of Lumumba supporters, denied access to their favorite. It was this crowded mass that hurled stones at passing cars, inflicting no serious injury or damage.

The lengthing of the crisis and lack of any decision on Lumumba's fate appears to have raised the former premier's prestige among many Congolese.

Thus far, Lumumba appears to many as a powerful personality given full U.N. protection while defying the young commissioners

It is generally believed Lumumba will try to whip up support at the first opportunity.

By remaining entrenched in the official premier's residence, Lumumba can cling to much of the prestige of that office. The residence—formerly occupied by the Belgian governors general—is a powerful symbol in the public imagination.

But as long as Lumumba remains there, Mobutu's men can isolate him. They can keep his telephone cut, censor cables sent out in his name and effectively block his political action.

Western diplomats fear that, as long as he remains a free man under U.N. protection, Lumumba can block all compromise efforts by refusing to accept any political solution that does not re-establish him as premier.

HALF-HEARTED U.N. GESTURE

Sympathy Extended Congo Official

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

By MICHAEL GOLDSMITH

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The United Nations Saturday expressed half-hearted sympathy to Albert Ndele, vice president of the Congo's provisional government who was beaten and stabbed Friday while a U.N. Ghana soldier looked on impassively. Times, 10-16-60

Tension rose in the city after the newspaper Courrier d'Afrique published a front-page photograph showing a gang of pro-Communist youths hacking away at the bleeding Ndele with the Ghanaian standing nearby. P-2-A

U. N. spokesman Paul Jankowski of Poland told a news conference, "The United Nations deeply regrets active violence and we express our sympathy to the victims of such violence."

Asked whether this referred explicitly to Ndele, Jankowski replied, "I am authorized to express sympathy." When newsmen pressed him, Jankowski said, "I cannot understand why so much fuss is made about an isolated incident."

Ndele, one of the most capable members of the government commission, was recovering from deep knife wounds in the back of his head.

Still bleeding and in pain, he told newsmen from his hospital bed that the civil police force was aiding supporters of deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba in a campaign of terror against the goverment commission.

The police—unlike the army—apparently remains loyal to Lumumba and has been completely inactive in efforts to keep order in the city. This and the passivity of some U. N. troops appeared to encourage the gangs of young Lumumba supporters to increasing acts of violence intended mainly to intimidate Lumumba's political opponents.

Jankowski told his news conference that armed U.N. patrols in the African quarters had been strengthened to avert renewed outbreaks of violence, but a tour of the city late Saturday failed to uncover more than a few isolated soldiers.

With law and order rapidly breaking down in the capital, the United Nations refused to provide a military guard for the 28 members of the government commission. Jankowski said the U.N. Command does not have enough troops in Leopoldville to provide a bodyguard for "all politicians and members of Parliament."

He also declined to reveal what orders were given to U.N. soldiers on patrol in the city. "This is an internal military matter," he said.

Military sources said the patrols have instructions to intervene if they see anyone being molested "provided it is not a routine altercation" among Congolese civilians.

Some U. N. officers privately were severely critical of these vague instructions which required unsophisticated African soldiers to evaluate street disorders.

Lumumba's Special Dragon

The Christian Science Monitor

Emergence of Patrice Lumumba as "pretender" to the Congo premiership after a short period of hibernation brings with it a certain amount of sound and fury against the United Nations operation in his country. Mr. Lumumba is reported as saying he will chase the UN forces out.

Boston Mass

In the past he seemed to think that anytime he, as the head of the Congolese government, asked the UN to leave, it would have to do so. But just as the starting of the operation in the Congo had to be authorized by the Security Council so the termination of that operation should be.

If a majority of the Council members, or any of its permanent members, consider that the operation is necessary to safeguard world peace, it may well continue even against the protests of factions in the Congo. Withdrawal of UN forces would in all probability open up the Congo once more to unilateral intervention by one or another—indeed probably several—big powers. Where such competition would lead no one knows, but it would not be peaceward.

Mes, 10-11-60

Also, it would not be independence-ward for smaller African nations who might thus be caught in the cold war. This consideration would surely prompt the cold-war neutrals everywhere, and the new nations in Africa, to support the UN. Surely they would back any new Security Council resolution that might be needed to insure the UN's position in the Congo.

Lumumba Returns To Politicking

The Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Léopoldville, Congo

Congolesea troops holding Patrice Lumumba a prisoner in his residence have been withdrawn. and the deposed Premier has gone back to politicking.

There was no immediate explanation for the end Oct. 14 of the four-day blockade that the Congo Army's commander, Col. Joseph Mobutu, said would be maintained indefinitely. Colonel Mobutua had said the troops would arrest Mr. Lumumba if he dared leave his house.

Mr. Lumumba's advisers and supporters called on him without being molested amid indications the ex-Premier may be preparing another attempt to seize power.

Boston Mass

"Perhaps the Prime Minister will organize a little parade one of these days soon," one adviser, an Egyptian, told newsmen.

Mes, 10-14-60

Colonel Mobutu was at his own villa in Camp Léopold II celebrating his 30th birthday and not immediately available for explanations.

Intention Stated

The Congolese Army commander told newsmen Oct. 13 he had no intention of fighting with the United Nations over the future of Mr. Lumumba.

He thus overrode his own provisional government who had served an ultimatum Oct. 11 that they would order Congolese troops to attack UN soldiers protecting Mr. Lumumba unless he was handed over for arrest. The UN command rejected the ultimatum.

But Colonel Mobutu sought to demonstrate Oct. 13 that he was still in control and could arrest whomever he pleases.

He summoned newsmen to the Léopoldville airport to meet a plane from Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, where Mr. Lumumba has had strong support.

Supporters Aboard

Four Lumumba supporters were aboard the plane in custody of half a dozen police and Mobutu officers. The prisoners included Jean Pierre Finan, the provincial Governor, and Captain Fataki, commander of the Stanleyville military camp.

Captain Fataki was handcuffed, and all four prisoners looked frightened and haggard. They were loaded into a military truck and taken off to prison in Léopoldville.

Newsmen asked a British major commanding Ghana UN troops at the airport whether he was going to intervene and free the prisoners.

"I have orders to intervene only if they are beaten up," the major replied.

Asked why UN forces had prevented Mr. Lumumba's arrest, he said, "Look, I am only a simple soldier."

Injuries Reported

[Reuters reported that about a dozen persons were injured Oct. 14 by police breaking up a demonstration of some 300 pro-Lumumba Congolese near Léopoldville's United Nations building.

[The police used rifle butts, sticks, and their boots to disperse the demonstrators, followers of Mr. Lumumba who also were parading in support of the UN.

[The demonstration sought to counter an anti-UN demonstration Oct. 13 by supporters of President Kasavubu.

[The latter accused the United Nations of interfering in the Congo's internal affairs by protecting Mr. Lumumba.

[Demonstrators handed out leaflets Oct. 13 denouncing Rajeshwar Dayal, Indian diplomat in charge of the United Nations' Congo operations, as the "No. 1 Communist agent for Africa."]

Lumumba Aides Reported Arrested

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Mass

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

Col. Joseph Mobutu, Congolese strongman, announced Sept 23 that he has arrested two top supporters of ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The colonel said Mr. Lumumba's Deputy Premier, Antoine Gizenga, and his Minister of Youth and Sport, Maurice Mpolo, were arrested Sept. 23 following discovery of a plot against Colonel Mobutu himself Sept. 18.

Colonel Mobutu said both men are "in prison somewhere."

Asked what plans he had for Mr. Lumumba who still claims to be premier, Colonel Mobutu said: "Nothing for the moment."

Mr. Mpolo, a stanch member of Mr. Lumumba's Congolese National Movement was regarded as Mr. Lumumba's righthand man.

Mr. Gizenga, leader of the African Solidarity Party, allied with Mr. Lumumba, was regarded as a leftist.

Colonel Mobutu said Sept. 23 he had ordered the expulsion of leftist Mrs. Andrée Blouin, a woman of mixed French and African background, who was a close friend of Mr. Gizenga and an adviser to Mr. Lumumba's Cabinet. He also ordered expulsion for leftwinger Serge Michel, Mr. Lumumba's press officer.

Colonel Mobutu claimed he had found documentary evidence of a plot to restore Mr. Lumumba "involving Communists and Guinean President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana."

He asked for the withdrawal of Ghanaian and Guinean UN troops, but UN sources said Colonel Mobutu's demand would have to be countersigned by President Kasavubu.

The Army chief—appointed by Mr. Kasavubu 10 days ago—complained that the Ghanaian forces were preventing the lawful arrest of Mr. Lumumba, who remains in the Premier's residence and still claims the premiership.

The Ghanaians, ordered by the UN to carry out Mr. Lumumba's request for protection, flatly denied they had resisted any lawful attempt to arrest him.

"We have a difficult job here," said one top Ghanaian. "We are soldiers and have obeyed orders—now we are being kicked by both sides."

[The Associated Press reported that Ghanaian troops guarding Mr. Lumumba were reinforced Sept. 22 with Sudanese, which may help to correct a widely held impression among anti-Lumumba Congolese that the Ghanaians were saving him from arrest because he is or was a personal friend of President Nkrumah.

Colonel Mobutu, who has taken over the government buildings for a "technical commission" of university students and graduates he appointed to run the country until the end of the year, had trouble with his own troops Sept. 22.

Several hundred unarmed Congolese soldiers marched on his home at nearby Camp Léopold after holding a meeting to protest against irregular pay.

Congolese gendarmes fired over the heads of the soldiers before they got near the house of their commander in chief and they fled in disorder without casualties.

Mobutu Praised

By Reuters

Paris

Two members of the Congolese UN delegation representing Patrice Lumumba said here Sept. 22 that Col. Joseph Mobutu had rendered a "precious service to the nation" and avoided the "spilling of innocent blood" by taking power.

Thomas Kanza and Jacques Lumbala said they considered Colonel Mobutu had no intention of setting up a military dictatorship in the Congo.

In a statement issued on their way back to Léopoldville after being recalled from New York, the two men said Colonel Mobutu's intervention "provoked a certain discontent on the part of some Congolese leaders who are not the least important."

They added that by "neutralizing" Mr. Lumumba and President Kasavubu, Colonel Mobutu would probably succeed in resolving the problem of breakaway Katanga and Kasai Provinces.

UN Guards Maintain Vigil At Lumumba Residence

The Christian Science Monitor

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

United Nations guards remained around the official residence of ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba Oct. 10 despite a declaration the previous night that he had no further need of military protection.

The Congolese leader toured the capital Oct. 9 proclaiming that he was taking over effective control again after "my 30 days of voluntary exile."

Cries of "uhuru" (freedom) greeted Mr. Lumumba on his tour.

But it was not immediately clear what action he planned to take to back up his statements.

Has spent the last month in his official residence despite his dismissal as Premier and his "neutralization" by Army Chief Col. Joseph Mobutu, who made a move to assume control of the 100-day-old republic in September.

Mr. Lumumba still claims to be Premier and to have nationwide backing, but his reception Oct. 9 appeared to some observers to spring more from enthusiasm from a hard core of supporters than from any mass sympathy with Mr. Lumumba.

Mr. Lumumba, smiling and looking confident, said during his tour of the city the United Nations and the whole of the Western world was opposed to him.

Pointing to his four guards, he declared: "The Army is behind me—I would be greeted like a king if I went to Camp Léopold (Army headquarters)."

At one stage of his tour Mr. Lumumba said Colonel Mobutu wanted to send Army cadets to Britain "to become Fascists."

Colonel Mobutu declared at the beginning of October he wanted cadets to be trained in Britain, but the request has been turned down by the United Nations.

UN Action in Congo Urged

The Christian Science Monitor

By Peter Lyne
Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Britain, with its still-extensive interests in Africa, is shocked and exasperated by the chaos in the Congo.

As Premier Patrice Lumumba and President Kasavubu continued their shuttlecock game of firing each other, the Briton who has been most closely connected with recent Congo happenings spoke out forcefully.

He is Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, chief of staff of the Ghanaian Army, who went into the Congo with the Ghanian forces under United Nations control in July.

General Alexander is currently in England on leave and to attend a staff officers' conference.

He welcomed President Kasavubu's dismissal of Premier Lumumba. That was just before the news flash came through Sept. 6 that the Congo Cabinet after an all-night meeting Sept. 5 had stripped Mr. Kasavubu of all his functions for allegedly commiting "an act of high treason."

According to General Alexander, Mr. Kasavubu "is a very steady man who must have been very concerned at the way the Congo situation has been handled by Mr. Lumumba."

General Alexander would be glad to see Mr. Lumumba removed from office.

In an interview published here in the liberal News Chronicle, General Alexander expressed his deep concern over the situation in the Congo. He said the UN has lost the initiative.

He said "the whole aim of calling in the UN was to keep the cold war out of Africa. But UN lack of initiative has allowed the cold war to grow to serious proportions in the Congo, which was what African leaders wanted to avoid."

UN Planning Urged

According to General Alexander, there should be a permanent UN military planning staff in New York. African states should be encouraged to have part of their armed forces equipped to act quickly if the need arises, which the General said is likely elsewhere in Africa.

In his view, the restrictive terms of reference for the UN troops in the Congo had made them a less effective force than the police force. He criticized the West for its slow reaction to events in Africa. In contrast, he said, the East had acted with speed and was now well installed in the Congo. If this continued, he said, the West would lose throughout Africa.

Stronger UN Role

Acute concern about Congo happenings and their possible repercussions elsewhere in Africa is expressed in a number of British newspaper editorials.

Some insist that the UN must intervene to preserve freedom in the Congo no matter how dangerous, costly, and lengthy such intervention might prove to be.

But there is another section of opinion in Britain which sympathizes with French President de Gaulle's pronouncement that the UN has shown itself incapable of fulfilling the task and that the chief Western powers should have undertaken defense of liberty in the Congo.

Congo Chief Held, Freed In 2 Hours

The Montgomery Advertiser

Lumumba Refused Use Of Radio By U.N. Troops

Mont. Ala. Tues. 9-13-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Patrice Lumumba came roaring back through the streets of Leopoldville shouting, "Victory," from a military jeep Monday night, only two hours after he was arrested and then freed.

The ousted premier sped to Leopoldville radio station after a tour of the African communes but was not allowed to speak.

What happened at Camp Leopold, where Lumumba had been taken by army troops, could not be learned immediately.

Lumumba was in custody less than two hours. When he reached the radio station he said. "I am not arrested. The people are with me."

U.N. WEAKENING

There were reports—all unconfirmed—that troops of Lumumba's Batatela tribe had managed somehow to free him from Camp Leopold.

The United Nations position meanwhile appeared to be weakening.

Reports circulated here that the United Arab Republic had decided to withdraw its U.N. forces, including a paratroop battalion that had just arrived. In Cairo a government spokesman contended the U.N. had violated the Congo's sovereignty by seizing the radio and airfields.

There were rumors — unconfirmed — that Ghana might also withdraw its U.N. force. While a U.A.R. withdrawal probably would not affect the U.N. operation greatly, the Ghana force has been a mountain of strength to the U.N. in preserving order.

RADIO GUARD

But it was the steadfast U.N. guard at the radio station that turned Lumumba back again. The radio station guard was greatly strengthened and barbed wire was strung after Lumumba's visit.

Six or seven military jeeps loaded with armed soldiers in camouflaged helmets came racing through the city with Lumumba, sirens sounding.

Lumumba occasionally raised his voice above the din through a loudspeaker to shout, "Victory, Victory."

ALL CONFUSION

But whether it was a victory or not could not be determined in the confusion.

Lumumba had been taken out of his residence by armed soldiers. He was followed by his wife and children and a car piled high with baggage. Two hours later he was free again.

In all the excitement, the power struggle between the left-wing ex-premier and the Congo's moderate president, Joseph Kasavubu, remained unresolved.

Kasavubu's premier-designate is Senate President Joseph Ileo.

KASAVUBU VICTORY

Montgomery, Ala.

Congolese Army, U.N. Call For Cease-Fire

The Montgomery Advertiser

Sun. 9-11-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—A cease-fire was ordered Saturday in the Congo's bloody civil war. It came amid fast-moving—although still cloudy—political developments in the crisis-crippled African nation.

A U.N. spokesman said the cease-fire directive was issued by the Congolese army in cooperation with the United Nations. The action was seen as a victory both for the U.N. Command and Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, who apparently has won the support of the unruly Congolese army from Premier Patrice Lumumba.

NEW GOVERNMENT

If obeyed the order will wreck Lumumba's military campaign to crush his secessionist foes in Kasai and Katanga provinces.

Kasavubu has proposed to solve the Congo's problems by turning over to the U.N. forces the responsibility for keeping order and by calling for talks with dissident leaders of the breakaway provinces.

(In a message to U.N. headquarters in New York Saturday Kasavubu said a new Congo government had been formed excluding Lumumba. Kasavubu earlier had named Joseph Ileo as new premier. In his U.N. report he said Justin Bomboko had been named foreign minister and Albert Kalonji, one of the secessionist leaders of the anti-Lumumba forces, minister of interior.

(In a telephone interview with South African newspapers in Durban and Johannesburg, Kasavubu was reported as saying he had dismissed Lumumba because of atrocities committed in Kasai Province by central government troops. The report quoted him as saying he also had dismissed five of Lumumba's ministers "because they are Communists.")

The United Nations announced the Congolese army order after scraping up cash to meet long-delayed payrolls for the restless and poorly disciplined troops that garrison Camp Leopold II in the capital.

It was assumed similar orders are being issued by Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe and Kalonji, a Kasai Baluba chieftain. The two are Lumumba's opposition afield. A report of a clash between Congolese troops and Katanga soldiers with two dead near the Kivu-Katanga border, however, sent a patrol of U.N. Irish troops to investigate.

A change in the military atmosphere in the capital was apparent even before announcement of the cease-fire order.

DISPUTED POSITION

The U. N. action came shortly after Lumumba, whose position as premier is in dispute, had told newsmen there was a danger the Congo crisis may set off World War III.

He said he wanted to avoid this turn of events, although he has accepted Soviet-bloc planes, trucks and technical help to prosecute his war against political rivals.

He demanded that the United Nations stop Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and his aides from what he called their interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

DISCIPLINE RAGGED

Discipline remains ragged in the 20,000-man Congolese army, whose July mutiny opened a rampage of murder, rape and looting. The ex-sergeant who commands it, Gen. Victor Lundula, complained only Saturday that "nobody gives a damn about us."

But if the cease-fire order is generally heeded, it will put an end to the shooting in both mineral-rich Katanga and in Kasai, where Kalonji's forces have been fighting — sometimes only with bows and arrows—for a self-proclaimed independent "mineral state." The Congolese troops, armed with modern weapons, have destroyed whole villages.

Along with the ceasefire came a U. N. move which apparently ended, at least for the present, any friction between U. N. and Congolese troops in Leopoldville. The United Nations announced it had begun paying Congolese army troops in Leopoldville.

Soviets Back Lumumba, Ask U.N. Meet in Congo

The Atlanta Constitution P12

Atlanta Jrn.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI) — Russia Friday night supported a proposal by Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba that the Security Council meet "immediately" in Leopoldville.

Sat. 6-10-60

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who—despite a Moscow demand for an immediate council meeting — had opposed a crisis session of the council on the Congo Friday night, offered a formal resolution at the start of the session at 7:46 p.m. e.s.t The session was called to deal with the deteriorating U.N. position in the Congo.

Lumumba Thursday urged Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold to have the council hold its next Congo session in Leopoldville so the members could "see for themselves the situation existing in the republic of the Congo as a result of the U.N. authorities' interference in the Congo's domestic problems."

MORE OBJECTIVE

Kuznetsov said a Leopoldville meeting would "make it possible for the members of the council to have a more objective and more thorough understanding of the situation."

It would aid the proper implementation of the council's resolutions, enhance the prestige of the United Nations and manifest recognition of "the ever increasing role of young African countries in international affairs."

Although Kuznetsov put forth a formal resolution, it was regarded by diplomatic observers as a stalling tactic, perhaps to give Lumumba time to send a Congolese delegation here.

NEW REPORT ASKER

Hammarskjold requested Friday night's meeting and was ready to make a new reoprt to it on the Congo. The council was expected to adjourn shortly after Hammarskjold's statement, delayed by Kuznetsov's move.

Hammarskjold, under Congolese and unified Communist fire, sought Friday night's meeting to deal with the deteriorating U. N. position in the Congo.

Hammarkjold himself, in the opinion of diplomatic observers, was in the most precarious position of his 7½-year career as the world organization's chief executive. His policies for the U.N. Congo operation were under increasingly bitter fire from Lumumba and from the Communist block which showed a unity of Russia and Yugoslavia in charging that U.N. forces had been guilty of "intervention" in internal Congolese affairs.

GUINEA THREATS

In the Congo itself, Guinea troops were threatening to quit the United Nations and support Lumumba. Civil war was developing in the two-month-old African state.

Lumumba was demanding, with Russian support, that the U.N. force relinquish control of Leopoldville radio and surrender control of Congo airfields — which would give him free rein to fly troops into the secessionist interior provinces of Kasai and Katanga aboard Russian-supplied airliners.

Council Temporarily Shelves Congo Crisis

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The U.N. Security Council decided Monday to put the Congo crisis on the shelf temporarily in the hope the situation in the chaotic African republic would be clarified.

Sun. 9-13-60

Despite Soviet opposition, the council voted, 9-2, for a U.S. proposal to adjourn subject to the call of President Egidio Ortona of Italy.

P. 8A

The Soviet Union immediately requested a new meeting, but informed sources said there would probably be none before Wednesday.

U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth said in a statement after the meeting: "There is not much point in talking until you have a sound basis of information on which to speak."

LACK OF CLARITY

In the 15-minute council session Wadsworth called the delegates' attention to press dispatches reflecting "additional confusion" in the Congo. He proposed that, "in view of the lack of clarity in the situation," the council adjourn.

Valerian Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, declared the proposal was not consistent with the council's interest in the Congo situation. But Wadsworth's motion was approved with only the Soviet Union and Poland voting no.

Zorin then introduced a formal motion that the council meet again at 8:30 Monday night, but Ortona ruled that the council was adjourned and a request for a new meeting must be made either by request to him or Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

The adjournment put off for the time being a sharp East-West clash over the struggle for power in the Congo between Soviet-supported Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu.

RIVAL DELEGATIONS

Just as the council ended its brief session, the U.N. announced that rival delegations from the Congo were expected in New York Monday night. One represents Kasavubu and the other Lumumba.

Zorin is expected to demand that the council hear the delegation representing Lumumba. Any such demand will be opposed by the United States and other Western powers.

A U.S. spokesman said the move to delay debate had nothing to do with arrival of the Congo delegations.

The council's task was complicated further by announcement in Cairo that the United Arab Republic has decided to withdraw its battalion from the U.N. forces in the Congo.

A U.A.R. spokesman charged that the U.N. violated Congo sovereignty by seizing control of Congolese airports and radio broadcasting facilities.

Zorin called on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold before the council met. A U.N. spokesman said it was a courtesy visit that lasted about a half-hour.

In advance of the council session Hammarskjold disclosed he had received an appeal from Congo President Kasavubu that the United Nations reorganize and train the national army under the president's supreme command as chief of state.

In a cable to the secretary-general, Kasavubu asked that the United Nations provide also for speedy formation of both army and provincial police units and assist in reactivation of the Congo's legal system.

He requested transport and protection be provided for Moise Tshombe and Albert Kalonji, leaders of dissident Katanga Province, who have been invited by Kasavubu to a national conference in Leopoldville.

The United Nations made plain that while radio Leopoldville was reopened, restrictions would still be applied to broadcasts.

SEIZURE DEFENDED

A statement distributed here defended seizure of the station as necessary to maintain peace and security, and said it was now possible to relax restrictions.

"But as the situation is still not quite normal," the statement added, "it is incumbent on all to exercise due restraint...

"An appeal is addressed to all patriotic sons of the Congo to refrain from using this national means of communications in a manner that may cause incitement to violence or result in the shedding of innocent blood."

Lumumba showed up at the radio station late Monday after being held by the Congolese army for three hours. He demanded to be permitted to speak. Ghana troops, a part of the U.N. force in the Congo, said they had orders to fire if he tried to get into the station.

Lumumba Gets Congo Vote Of Confidence

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congolese Parliament, with a majority of its members absent, voted Tuesday night that Patrice Lumumba should run the government with full powers. As with most recent Congo maneuverings, this apparently clarified nothing in the anarchic situation.

But the action was hailed by Lumumba as legal and as a mandate to "arrest any person causing trouble."

Such trouble-makers in Lumumba's view presumably include President Joseph Kasavubu and his supporters who have formed a new government to supplant the Lumumba regime.

LUMUMBA VICTORY

"I did not ask for full powers," Lumumba declared. "It is the Parliament which has offered it because of the gravity of the situation."

"Full powers do not mean that we will assassinate everybody tonight," said Anicet Kashamura, Lumumba's minister of information.

Despite the fact the official vote count did not tally with the number of members present and newsmen's counts showed a quorum to be lacking, the vote represented, at least temporarily, another victory for Lumumba and his leftward slide into the Soviet bloc.

REFUSED TO QUIT

Most opposition members refused to show up for the session. Helmeted Congolese army soldiers with rifles kept watch over the proceedings and machine guns were set up in the lobby.

The vote followed a speech by Lumumba, who was fired as premier by Kasavubu eight days ago but has refused to quit.

Lumumba accused Kasavubu of fomenting an army rising and credited himself with preventing a civil war he said was on the point of breaking out Monday when he was arrested by Kasavubu supporters.

"I was to be assassinated," Lumumba said. He said that when the army found out about his arrest, "it was ready to descend on the city and kill all the whites." "war was about to break out yesterday. I stopped it," he shouted.

Following the session Lumumba drove to the Leopoldville radio station. Although he claimed the radio station was held by his soldiers, at a late night hour it was in the hands of a Congolese civilian police detachment which took it over peacefully from Kasavubu forces but whose allegiance was unclear. A small U.N. Ghana detachment also was still at the station.

Soviets Accuse Dag Of Africa Violations

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The Soviet Union accused Dag Hammarskjold Tuesday of personally violating Security Council resolutions by taking action regarded as unfriendly toward Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, asked for an immediate session of the Council to air the charges against the U.N. secretary-general, but he failed to get one.

He made the request in a letter to Italian Ambassador Egidio Ortona, Council president, that left no doubt Moscow will champion Lumumba's cause before the 11-nation Council.

Lumumba Backed by Parliament

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By United Press International

The Congolese Parliament Tuesday voted "full powers" to Premier Lumumba in his struggle for power with President Kasavubu as the U.N. Security Council called an emergency meeting on the Congo for Wednesday morning.

Wed. 9-14-60

The announced Parliament vote was 88 for Lumumba, 25 against and three abstentions.

P. 1

The Security Council, in calling the meeting for Wednesday, rebuffed Soviet demands for an immediate session.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Velerian A. Zorin, in an attempt to force U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's hand on the Congo, had demanded a crisis meeting Tuesday, charging that the United States, Belgium, their North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies and the U.N. command in the Congo was "openly attempting to replace one set of colonialists by another."

Egidio Ortona of Italy, president of the Security Council this month, announced the Council will meet in private at 11 a.m. He said it would draft its annual report to the General Assembly and then adjourn to the Security Council chamber to resume its debate on the Congo at the request of Russia and Yugoslavia.

CONFUSING VOTE

P. 10

Like everything else in Congo these days, the Parliament vote was confusing.

Atlanta, Ga.

Chamber President Joseph Kasongo, who presided at the joint session, said there were 116 members present—five more than a quorum. But reporters counted only 94 members at the session.

The "full powers" vote came after a 20-minute speech by Lumumba and after a series of speakers had pleaded for the premier and the president to get together and settle their differences by negotiation.

P. 10

COMPROMISE URGED

A "reconciliation commission" had urged compromise and suggested direct talks between the two rivals after a day of see-saw developments in which neither man had appeared able to marshal enough strength to oust the other.

The powers granted to Lumumba were so broad they were not specified or limited in any way. There was no indication what they might be.

Most of Lumumba's opponents were not present—either refusing to attend the session or unable to come from some of the troubled areas of the Congo.

U.N. RELEASES RADIO

The vote came at the end of a day in which the U.N. troops pulled out of Radio Leopoldville and Lumumba's troops took over after the Kasavubu forces were unable to hold it.

The victorious Lumumba, who was arrested by the army and released Monday, drove straight from the Parliament to the radio and was promptly admitted. The United Nations had barred him from entry twice since the weekend when it was holding the station.

Parliament will now meet Wednesday morning to vote changes in the fundamental law which will make it impossible for the president to name or fire ministers without parliamentary consent.

The vote also is expected to be made retroactive to Sept. 1 in order to invalidate Kasavubu's fir-

ing of Lumumba earlier. Lumumba also had fired Kasavubu but neither had made the firing stick.

The United Nations announced Tuesday they were reopening all Congo airports to peaceful traffic as well as turning back control of the radio station. An Elisabethville dispatch said the U.N. forces were maintaining a ban against secessionist Katanga troop reinforcements flying to trouble-torn areas of the province.

As the Security Council acted in New York, rival Congo delegations of President Kasavubu and Premier Lumumba were in town and laying plans to put their cases on the Congo's constitution crisis before the council when it meets.

The delegations of Guinea and Ghana, both steadfastly behind Lumumba in the long-running political crises in the Congo, were keeping under wraps. Thomas Kanza and a four-man delegation sent here by Lumumba.

GUNPOINT PERSUASION

U. N. Defied By Katanga

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Katanga province defied the United Nations Friday and sent planes aloft to help combat the Congolese army spearhead Premier Patrice Lumumba has sent into the rebel province fromthenorth.

Sat. 9-10-60

Gunpoint persuasion of U.N. Swedish guards to permit the takeoff of two military aircraft from Elisabethville, Katanga's capital, knocked a hole in the U.N. Command order closing all Congolese airports to non-U.N. traffic. Two more Katanga army light planes defied the ban later in the day.

Lumumba, who doesn't like the order either, has demanded that the United Nations yield control over the airports and Radio Leopoldville or leave the country.

GUINEAN SUPPORT

He drew Guinean support in his fight against the U.N. Guinea's Congo mission, headed by Tibou Tounkara, announced it has proposed to President Sekou Toure the withdrawal of the Guinean battalion from Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn's 16,000 - man U.N. Command. The battalion, totaling 750, is based north of Leopoldville in Equator Province.

Tounkara said the withdrawal was proposed because of what he called U.N. support of President Joseph Kasavubu in the governmental feud that flared Monday. Kasavubu declared Lumumba fired, and Lumumba declared Kasavuvu fired. Parliament voided both decrees and said they should keep their jobs. In the interval the U.N. took over Radio Leopoldville and closed the airports.

"Guinea cannot be an accomplice to an action directed against an African nation," Tounkara told a news conference.

President Toure, a professed neutralist whose nation has edged toward the Communist bloc since winning freedom from France in 1958, is now in Red China after a visit to Moscow.

Guinean troops still were under U.N. command Friday night, a U.N. spokesman said, and there were reports that the proposal to withdraw the units was being reconsidered.

Kasavubu meanwhile issued his first communique since he took his dramatic action to unseat Lumumba Monday. The communique said the unfavorable votes in Parliament could not annul the president's revocation of Lumumba's powers. It declared Lumumba has been dismissed and remains dismissed.

The communique added that Joseph Ileo, Senate president and the man picked by Kasavubu to be the new premier, now must, under the fundamental law governing the Congo, present his government to Parliament for approval.

Kasavubu has remained behind the closely guarded doors of his residence on the edge of Leopoldville since Monday night.

MINISTERS FIRED

(The Belgian radio said Lumumba has fired his foreign minister, Justin Bomboko, and the minister-resident in Belgium, Albert Kelvux. They countersigned the decree by which Kasavubu sought to oust the premier.)

Militarily, the Congo crisis centered, in this 71st day of the territory's life as a free nation, at the frontier of Katanga and Kivu province.

Both are eastern neighbors of battle-torn Kasai, where secessionists are fighting Congolese army units.

U.N. Mali troops based at Kongolo, 30 miles south of the border, said 300 or more of Lumumba's infantrymen crossed the frontier river of Luika from Kivu Thursday.

NO FIGHTING

Katanga government sources said the invaders evidently intended to move on Kongolo, but failed to get any vehicles across the river and that their advance was stalled. No fighting was reported.

The regime of Premier Moise Tshombe, who declared mineral-rich Katanga independent of the central government in July, said it had to get planes in the air to meet the invasion threat, centered about 450 miles north of Elisabethville.

"It is impossible for Katanga to remain passive," a government communique said. "The invasion of the country has to be stopped by all means at its disposal."

Katanga army men — Negro soldiers and white officers — forced the U.N. Swedish guards at gunpoint to permit the takeoff of the first two small planes, each carrying two men and some supplies. The Swedes were reported to have helped in removing obstacles on the runway.

A U.N. spokesman, Jan Berendsen, announced a formal protest has been made to the Katanga government. He said Katanga forces in another case attempted to send off men and supplies in a twin-engine plane but were dissuaded.

Tshombe's government had previously protested to the United Nations that the U.N. decision to ban non-U.N. flights has no legal basis. The government sincerely wants to cooperate with the U.N., it said, but can not do so in the present circumstances.

Lumumba's Foes Woo Africans

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass

By Arnold Beichman

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Representatives of anti-Lumumba forces in the Congo are planning to visit leaders of those African countries, whose troops are today patroling the turbulent Republic, in an attempt to wean support away from the erratic Congolese Premier.

Sept. 9-10-60

It has been authoritatively learned that in the next several days Congolese politicians will go to Ghana, Guinea, and Senegal in the hope of securing the backing of President Nkrumah, Touré, and Senghor for the power-seking alliance of President Kasavubu and Joseph Ileo, Congolese Senate President, whom Mr. Kasavubu has named as the new "Premier."

Jabs at UN Resented

These anti-Lumumba spokesmen, several of whom come from his own Mouvement National Congolais (Congolese National Movement), will stress the danger to the existence of the Congo if Mr. Lumumba continues in power. They will argue that Mr. Lumumba's struggle to remain Premier means inevitable Soviet intervention on a massive scale. They will also state categorically that the time for compromise with Mr. Lumumba is past.

It is believed that some of these arguments will find a sympathetic audience because there has been a growing conviction in Africa that Mr. Lumumba's vertiginous policies are hardly likely to contribute to the Congo's eventual stability.

Huge Cost Noted

What has particularly upset some African countries have been Mr. Lumumba's attacks on the United Nations and Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjold.

While African countries, whose officials recently attended a Lumumba-convened conference in Léopoldville, have sided with Mr. Lumumba, he was criticized to his face—by the Tunisian delegation for one—for his anti-UN propaganda.

Another cause of African concern has been the realization that protracted instability in the strife-torn Congo means huge expenditures of money and effort by the UN and member nations both of which would be channeled to more constructive ends in Africa if the civil war could be ended and peace restored.

Authoritative sources feel that the final decision over the Congo's future will have to be made by the nine African countries involved in the UN occupation of the former Belgian colony — Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic.

Together their troops number 13,240 out of the almost 17,000 now in the Congo under the UN banner. But more importantly, they represent a moral force which, it is felt, even the Soviet Union would hesitate to disregard.

Congolese Prodded

By Reuters

Elisabethville, Congo

Moise Tshombe, leader of the breakaway Congolese Province of Katanga, has sent a message to the people of the Congo asking them to help him overthrow Premier Patrice Lumumba "before it is too late."

Mr. Tshombe assailed Mr. Lumumba's government at a press conference Sept. 5 for "atrocities" committed in the Bakwanga area of Kasai Province and accused the Soviet Union of helping to prepare an attack on Katanga.

Mr. Tshombe said the United Nations could not remain impassive toward the "abomination" committed by Mr. Lumumba's troops in Bakwanga.

He also charged that the UN was running the risk of creating unsupportable racial discrimination by giving its protection only to whites in the Congo. This could lead soon to very dangerous racial hatred, he said.

Mr. Tshombe said that anti-Lumumba forces in Kasai had captured armaments and vehicles and that Mr. Lumumba's troops no longer held the bridge over the Lubilash River, which forms the border between Kasai and Katanga. This was now in the hands of anti-Lumumba troops, Mr. Tshombe said.

Mr. Tshombe said that a company of Mr. Lumumba's troops had left for Kasongo, in Kivu, and that another company was moving toward Tshota in northern Kasai.

Lumumba's case saddens Americans but remedy looms at United Nations

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By JEWELL MAZIQUE

Colored people of the U.S. are becoming increasingly saddened by the handling of Mr. Lumumba of the Congo. And, the Premier's reference last week to some twenty per cent of their ancestry coming from the Congo after half their number on northern owned ships had been drowned in the Atlantic, really upset them. (See this column in AFRO of August 6).

We do not know which one of our grandmas and grandpas made the smuggled trip from the mouth of the Congo river to southern plantations in the 18th and 19th centuries.

* * *

SECONDLY, colored Americans entertain no hopes of their "ships' coming in" from the Katanga, the Kasai and Kivu Provinces bearing diamonds, gold, uranium, cooper, cobalt. Nor are colored Americans expecting any dividends from the interest paid on a loan floated by Belgium in the U.S. for the Congolese in April, 1958.

Hence, if Lumumba does not "come across" with the expected interest on that fifteen million of $393,750 by Oct. 1, it will not mean one penny less out of our pockets.

Note: We are informed that through the money ought to be in the hands of the agents — Dillon Read and Co. by Sept. 26, and the Congolese government has been given ample notice to forward it) the several Congolese governments have not been heard from.

* * *

THIRDLY, since the two hundred million dollars owed the Belgium citizens (none colored or even remotely related to colored Americans) colored Americans have no stake in that debt either. Because these two loans were without the backing of the Belgian government, both the Belgium and American stockholders want assurance they will be paid off. Why, they cannot even sell these "valuable" notes at a respectable price. For as Paul Hefferman said in the New York Times recently "In guaranteed Belgian market these bonds are now being quoted at distress prices."

Maybe colored Americans ought be concerned about the $119,000,000 which the World Bank (largely supported by U.S. taxpayers money) loaned the Congo but they are not. Taxes are so high already that extensive loans long ago exceeded Afro-Americans' ability to compute amounts. Even if this money were loaned Belgium for developing plantations and supplying the European Common market, to guarantee raw materials such as cotton and food to maintain the status quo in Europe, colored Americans are still disinterested. In fact, they sympathize with the striking Congolese, who are determined not to pick cotton and tap rubber trees at starvation wages the balance of their lives.

* * *

WE HAVE gotten tired, too, of picking cotton and tapping turpentine trees in the Deep South. So Mr. Lumumba's government with Mr. Lumumba running it has our unadulterated sympathy.

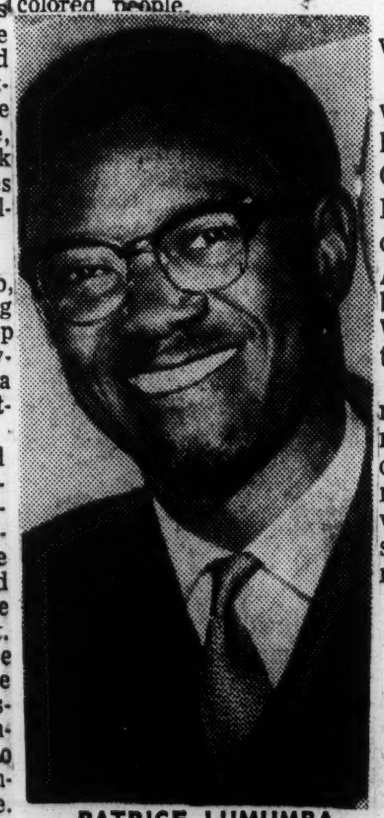
We wish him Godspeed and trust he can get all the unwelcomed visitors out of his country. That is all Afro - Americans have to offer for we like the Congolese have worked hard but remained outside the big European money market.

COLORED AMERICANS are about unanimous in their vote against Tschombe — the Quisling Uncle Tom of the Katanga — and those Africans who work with him including Kalonji of the Kasai Province. Tschombe's working with Roy Welensky of the Rhodesias, who is presently calling up white paratroop units to wipe out Africans as promised by him as, he says, "Europeans wiped out Red Indians in the U.S.," is more than our most deserving home - grown "Uncle Toms" can stomach.

Kalonji's dispatching a delegation to the Union of South Africa for ammunition and other help to attack his own people is the lowest an African has yet stooped.

* * *

FOR ALL THIS. Mr. Lumumba gets Afro - Americans' votes even if there is no money attached. Besides the Yankee dollar is getting more and more so it will not spend everywhere and goodwill may seen be needed, especially in Africa. Who in his right mind, with just one drop of African blood, could join an army led by Mr. Tschombe against helpless Africans with Belgian officers, Welensky troops and South African support? Maybe the purchasers of the 1958 loan but not sensible American colored people.



PATRICE LUMUMBA

Lumumba due in U.S.

The Afro-Am. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-24-60

(SPECIAL TO THE AFRO)

LEOPOLDVILLE — Reported missing presumed killed or lynched by his political foe, Patrice Lumumba showed up Sunday morning vowing to tak control again.

"I will replace the Congoles delagation, now in New York he said.

A swiftly - moving chain of events in the 11 - week-old nation left the situation in doubt as crisis supplanted crisis.

* * *

ONE AND THEN another of the three claimants to rule the Congo - Lumumba, President Joseph Kasavubu and Mobutu moved to the forefront.

But as the confusion lifted, one factor became apparent.

For the present, Mobutu was in control.

Fired a little over two weeks ago by Lumumba from his post of Chief of staff to Gen. Victor Lundula, whom Lumumba had also ousted as commander of the Congolese Army, the 29 - year - old Mobutu staged a coup d'etat on Wednesday, seizing control of the Army.

Though denounced by Lumumba as having been "corrupted by imperialist forces," the colonel, who six months ago was a Leopoldville newspaper editor, soon showed that he was in a much stronger position than either Kasavubu or Lumumba.

MOBUTU DISSOLVED parliament and ordered the staff of the Russian and Czechosolovakian embassies to leave tht Congo in 48 hours.

They left.

UN forces and Congolese troops commanded by Mobutu were reported to have broken up two attempts by the Balubas to lynch the Premier while he was under guard at the Leopoldville garrison.

In his last public utterance Lumumba demanded that the UN forces protect him.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD Congolese military policemen escorted Lumumba through a holtile, jeering mob.

It was presumed that Lumumba was taken by the Congolese to his home, where he was placed under house arrest.

On Saturday, however, Lumumba was reported missing, perheaps dead.

Neither confirmation nor denial of these reports could be obtained.

Lumumba's luck runs out after 75 turbulent days

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo —The man whom Premier Patrice Lumumba said was under arrest Thursday morning was the same man who saved him Thursday afternoon from a mob of soldiers seeking to attack him.

The man was Col. Joseph Mobutu, a new "strong man" in the chaotic Congo.

The incident started when Lumumba went to Camp Leopold II in an effort to arouse the soldiers against Col. Mobutu.

Sat 9-24-60

With him was Gen. Victor Lundula. The soldiers, reportedly disturbed over news of unrest in the provinces, rushed toward the pair shouting "Kill, kill!"

* * *

LUMUMBA MADE a beeline to the officers' mess where United Nations troops from Ghana were in charge. The Ghana troops protected him from the attackers for seven long hours. They did not try to harm the Ghanans but had machine guns trained on the doorway waiting for Lu- command in the Congo.

They are Ghana, the United Arab Republic, Sudan and Guinea.

The threat is symptomatic of the anger that was bound to follow when UN tactics obviously switched to favor Belgians, their Uncle Tom and Western backers.

Radio Leopoldville was shut down in the face of Premier Lumumba, while a radio across the river in French Brazzaville carried the appeal of President Kasavubu in the struggle between him and the premier.

Equally flagrant, the UN closed all airports, but allowed two Belgian planes to take off from the rebel province of Katanga under Moise Tshombe, who plays the role of the Belgian good thing.

However, all planes of the Republic of the Congo were grounded at gunpoint by UN soldiers and police.

* * *

A SIMILAR patern of partiality showed when representatives of opposing factions headed for UN Headquarters in New York. The Kasavubu group found an immediate exit by air, but Lumumba representatives were held up.

The UN acts this way, contrary to the vote of confidence given Premier Lumumba by Parliament early in the power struggle.

Judging from reports by press and radio, UN action seems to be justified under pretence of maintaining "law and order," a term we all are familiar with in this country, thanks to the duplicity of segregationists.

We are also familiar with the "comic - opera" aspects of the Congo Parliament as reported in our daily newspapers.

EVERY YEAR our country is treated to a comic opera by Congress over civil rights legislation. It went on for days on end during the past legislative season.

Two or three senators, caught in their pajamas for roll call during the filibuster, looked like characters out of a production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," written and cast by beatniks.

It took the Congo Parliament only six hours to vote in the power showdown after argument and debate. It's a brief and decent period of time by comparison with the performance of Congress on questions as to whether colored Americans will enjoy their constitutional rights.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS are King Lears driven not only by personal vanity and arrogance, but by desperation to invest money under 17th century profit - logic in African countries.

American news reports for the most part would be laughable if they in themselves did not portray a tragic drama going on in our country.

All the while, the Soviet goes along putting itself on the side of the people against their colonial rulers, present and past. On the side of the people in their needs and desires to develop their countries.

The factual record is so, regardless of what you and I

think of communism and the Soviet Union. And, indeed, it is the record of Soviet success that spurs more and more blind desperation.

* * *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER warned the Soviet Union about its unilateral action in the Congo, though we of the United States have committed some, if not as much, in ohe form of supplying technicians and airlifts outside of the UN command, to say nothing of actions by private individuals.

But the President said in his press statement not a mumbling word about interference on the part of Belgians, who more than any other group, are responsible for conditions turning from bad to worse in the Congo.

Mr. Eisenhower was as silent about the nefarious doings of Belgians as he has been in the past about those of segregationists and the issue of civil rights.

These questions are related if only because Belgians are white and the Lumumba regime is colored in a world - wide civil rights controversy.

LUMUMBA'S REPRESENTATIVE Thomas Kanza, left, and minister delegate of the Republic of the Congo, talks with Jacque Lumbala, secretary of state for the Presidency of the French Council of Ministers upon his arrival in New York last week. Kanza came here to attend the United Nations Security Council meeting on the Congo.

CONGO BREAKS OFF TIES WITH GHANA; MAY BAR U.N. UNIT

the New York Times

Sat 11-19-'60

Army Regime Gives Accra Diplomats 48 Hours to Go —Assails Peace Mission

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Nov. 18—The army regime announced tonight that the Congo had severed diplomatic relations with Ghana. It also threatened to prevent the proposed visit of a United Nations conciliation commission by military force if necessary.

The regime, headed by Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Chief of Staff of the Congo Army, gave the staff of the Ghanaian Embassy forty-eight hours to leave the country. The regime accused the Ghanaians of having meddled in the Congo's domestic affairs.

José Nussbaumer, Acting Commissioner of the Interior, made the double announcement. Mr. Nussbaumer is a member of the governing commission of young intellectuals appointed by Colonel Mobutu.

Order Follows Arrest

The order for the Ghanaians to leave the Congo followed the arrest Tuesday of Lovelace Mensah, a secretary of the Ghanaian Embassy here. Mr. Mensah was released yesterday, but Mr. Nussbaumer said the Ghanaian would remain under army surveillance until he left the Congo.

On the army regime's intention to bar the United Nations commission, Mr. Nussbaumer said the Congo authorities already had enough trouble with ill-intentioned Congolese." He said the Congo did not need "foreigners" from whom "we cannot learn anything."

He said the large majority of African and Asian countries represented in the commission favored "one Congolese politician only"—Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

"It is our right not to receive this commission," Mr. Nussbaumer declared. "We shall do everything in our power to prevent those persons from disembarking here."

Use of Troops Threatened

He said if the fifteen-member commission wanted first-hand information on the Congo it could get in touch with President Joseph Kasavubu in New York.

Mr. Nussbaumer recalled the parade yesterday in which he said 5,000 Congo Army troops had participated. He declared: "If necessary we shall order all these 5,000 men to Ndjili Airport." The airport is Leopoldville's main international airfield and the United Nations commission would presumably arrive there.

The United Nations here said the commission was scheduled to arrive Nov. 26 and that "tentative arrangements" were being made.

Mr. Nussbaumer said Mr. Mensah had been seized as he was about to call on Mr. Lumumba with documents linking Mr. Lumumba to Left-wing plot to invade northern Katanga. The invasion plan was said to be aimed at creating a new province to be called Lualaba.

Mr. Nussbaumer said the forty-eight hour time limit for the Ghanaian diplomats to leave the Congo would begin tomorrow morning. He said that while the Congo insisted on closing the Ghana Embassy here, is considered the Ghanaian troops in the Congo part of the United Nations force.

The documents found on Mr. Mensah, Mr. Nussbaumer said, were extremely compromising. He refused to say what they were, but said they were related to "our internal affairs."

Mr. Nussbaumer said the alleged Lumumba plan to create a new province in Katanga would mean the area would have to secede from Katanga, which has already declared itself independent of the Congo. Mr. Nussbaumer said the plan was to name the new province Lualaba after a river in Katanga.

Ghana Rejected Letter

President Kasavubu, in a letter to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana Oct. 4, asked for recall of the Ghanian Ambassador, Andrew Djin, and Nathaniel A. Welbeck, the Ghanian chargé d'affaires in Leopoldville. Mr. Kasavubu charged both with interference in Congo affairs.

Mr. Nkrumah rejected Mr. Kasavubu's letter. Mr. Djin has left Leopoldville, but Mr. Beck is still in the Ghanian Embassy. The embassy is guarded by Ghanian policemen of the United Nations force.

Mr. Nussbaumer noted that it was a "serious matter" for the Congo to break off relations with another African country.

He said the military regime had been warned by the United Nations not to take such a step.

But he said after mature consideration Congolese authorities had decided that Ghanian intrigues "could no longer be tolerated.

Mr. Welbeck said this morning: "If I am arrested here this would mean civil war."

He was understood to be awaiting instructions tonight from Mr. Nkrumah.

Ghana Refuses Comment

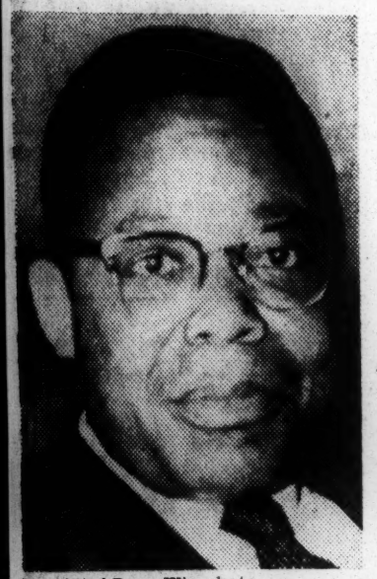
Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 18—The Government refused comment today on the Congo's announcement that it had severed diplomatic relations with Ghana.

Spokesmen for a Congo Coordinating Committee here said: "We have no official intimation of a diplomatic break."

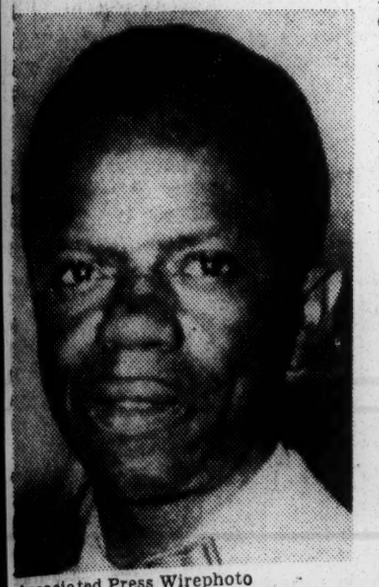
UN Seizes Radio In Léopoldville

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Kasavubu
Tries to halt pro-Red slide



Associated Press Wirephoto

Joseph Ileo
'Takes reins' from Lumumba

Compiled from Dispatches of the Associated Press and Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

The United Nations has closed down Radio Léopoldville in an apparent attempt to prevent rival political leaders from fanning the deep political crisis here into a full-scale civil war.

Tues. 9-6-60

The move came Sept. 6 after the Congolese Cabinet had stripped President Kasavubu of his functions for an "act of treason" in dismissing Premier Patrice Lumumba the night before.

Mr. Lumumba has made several broadcasts over the radio since Mr. Kasavubu's action and was scheduled to make another broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Sept. 6.

UN officials said the station had been closed down in the interests of the "maintenance of law and order." The airport was also put out of action, with UN jeeps, ladders, and aircraft ramps blocking the runways.

Vital Key to Power

The closure of the radio station was announced at a press conference but a UN spokesman refused to say whether or not Mr. Lumumba had been advised of the move.

Radio Léopoldville is an important key to power in the infant nation.

The UN spokesman told the press conference:

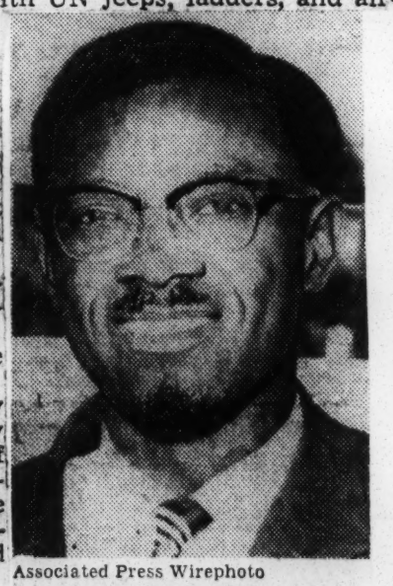
"Because of the responsibility the UN has from the Security Council for the maintenance of law and order it has been decided to exercise an even more effective control over air traffic for those airports considered important for UN operations.

"For the same reason — responsibility for the maintenance of law and order — we have made arrangements for Radio Léopoldville not to go on the air."

Congolese police were reported later to have opened fire on supporters of President Kasavubu during a demonstration near the house of Mr. Lumumba.

Meanwhile, the Congolese Cabinet, which met throughout the night after M. Kasavubu's dramatic move in firing Mr. Lumumba, said it would take over the President's functions until Parliament met Sept. 7.

As dawn broke over the tense capital, it appeared that Mr. Lumumba was still in authority.



Associated Press Wirephoto

Patrice Lumumba
'Ousted' as Premier

House Surrounded

Mr. Kasavubu's house was surrounded by UN Ghana troops manning light machine guns.

Jason Senwe, Secretary of State, who took part in the all-night Cabinet session, said: "We are going before the Parliament. We are sure we will get a majority. The Army is also behind Lumumba."

Reports circulated that Mr. Kasavubu also summoned Cabinet members to his residence.

Neutral observers in the Congo capital doubted that—in view of the growing chaos, civil war in breakaway Kasai Province, and increasing economic troubles — that Parliament would give Mr. Lumumba the confidence vote he seeks.

The Senate has been particularly critical of the volatile Premier's dictatorial policies.

Mr. Lumumba's government continued to control the national radio network, but it appeared that his appeals and pronouncements were not heard beyond the immediate Léopoldville area due to technical difficulties.

Kasavubu Guarded

If Mr. Kasavubu, formerly a figurehead, succeeds in grabbing power over the strife-torn nation, it is likely that Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe and Kasai's breakaway leader Albert Kalonji can be brought back into the fold.

Mr. Kasavubu is the leader of the Abako Party which dominated solidly the vital Bakongo area between Léopoldville and the sea. Abako strongly believes in a decentralized federalist system.

There was no immediate reaction to the Cabinet's decision from Mr. Kasavubu, who remained in his palatial home guarded by blue-helmeted UN troops.

Article 22 of the fundamental law, which so far has not been approved by Parliament, specifies that the President of the republic "names and revokes the premier and the ministers." Article 26 says that "the chief of state commands the armed forces."

In his radio appeal Sept. 5, Mr. Lumumba announced that he commands the army.

In explaining its action against Mr. Kasavubu, the Lumumba Cabinet cited Article 20 of the fundamental law which says: "No act of the chief of state can have effect unless it is countersigned by a minister who by doing this takes the responsibility."

The Cabinet charged that Mr. Kasavubu violated the law.

The reaction of UN officials was not known immediately. Mr. Kasavubu's appeal Sept. 5 was generally greeted with a sigh of relief by most UN officials whose relationship with the Lumumba authorities has been strained.

Hammarskjold Silent

All UN forces in the Capital were put on alert and a special UN guard was posted around Mr. Kasavubu's residence. UN units of British-trained Ghanaians and Sudanese machine gunners and Moroccan riflemen kept watch over the tense capital.

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold studied reports of the twin grabs for power at his UN headquarters in New York. But he held off comment.

There was no indication how soon another Congo emergency session of the Security Council might be called. "The situation in Léopoldville is just too fluid for us to say anything at this time," a spokesman for the Secretary-General said.

All airports and the ferry to Brazzaville across the Congo River were guarded by United Nations troops and traffic in and out of the Congo was halted.

Stronger UN action in Congo urged: Page 7.

Lumumba Charges UN Interference

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Thurs. 9-8-60

By Reuters

Léopoldville, Congo

Patrice Lumumba's government has accused the United Nations of interfering in internal Congolese affairs as the Congo Senate added to the political confusion here by refusing to allow Mr. Lumumba to address it.

Mr. Lumumba's government issued a communiqué Sept. 8 charging the UN with interfering in the Premier's conflict with Congo President Kasavubu and warning of "important decisions" to be taken on relations with the world body.

The Premier told reporters the UN plotted with Mr. Kasavubu against him and added: "I envisage measures against the United Nations. Mr. Kasavubu is still president but he has no authority. We will settle this in our own African way."

But Mr. Lumumba himself received a setback from the Senate, which rejected his demand to address it on the growing political chaos in the country.

The Senate ruled that Mr. Lumumba would not be allowed to speak before Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko had addressed it. But Mr. Bomboko, one of the signers of Mr. Kasavubu's declaration ousting Mr. Lumumba as Premier, had disappeared after escaping a police attempt to arrest him in a hotel Sept. 8.

Troops Patrol Streets

When Mr. Lumumba tried to speak following Mr. Delvaux's address, senators protested and Vice-President Joseph Okito ruled that Mr. Bomboko was the next listed speaker and no one could speak before him. He then adjourned the session until the Foreign Minister arrived.

The government issued its communiqué attacking the United Nations while troops and police patrolled the streets of this uneasy Congolese capital and Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu continued their struggle for power.

It said the Congolese Government "notes with astonishment the interference of the United Nations in the conflict between the head of state and the government of the republic."

Mr. Lumumba already has protested to the UN against the closing of Congolese airfields and the shutdown of Radio Léopoldville, the main outlet for his speeches to the Congolese people.

The first round of the battle between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu ended in a draw Sept. 7 when the National Assembly invalidated their action in firing each other from office.

Rival Claims

The assembly vote, by a vote of 60 to 19, left the political situation here in the same chaotic state, with both men claiming control over the Army and neither knowing for sure where the troops would turn in a showdown.

The government communiqué said that Mr. Lumumba and his government still had the backing of both the Army and police and that the situation was in hand.

The heavy troop and police patrols on the streets gave no public indication of whether they backed Mr. Lumumba or Mr. Kasavubu although many soldiers said in private conversations that they would support the President in a showdown.

Localizing the Congo Crisis

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Thurs. 9-8-60

The crucial factor in forthcoming United Nations Security Council action on the Congo will be the attitude of the newly independent African states. In essence, Secretary-General Hammarskjold now has asked the council to permit UN forces in the Congo to act as a real referee and stop the developing free-for-all there. He has also asked the council, figuratively, to repaint its "hands-off" signs in bigger letters—and in the Cyrillic alphabet so that Moscow will be sure to read them.

Only one of the independent African states which have been acting as advisers and backers of Mr. Hammarskjold actually is sitting on the Security Council. But their weight has several times been felt there when Soviet obstructionism and threatened vetoes against Hammarskjold policy have suddenly melted in the face of this solid African front.

The question now is whether these nations will continue to act decisively. They have previously backed the Secretary-General's dispatching of UN forces to the Congo; approved his circumspection in getting Belgian troops out; and cautioned mercurial Premier Lumumba to act more moderately.

They (and the Security Council) are now being asked to approve UN control of Congo airports and air waves. And they are being asked for further authority to disarm the troops of warring factions, to warn the Soviets against meddling, and to back a far-reaching UN rehabilitation effort aimed at getting the fledgling country back into minimum working condition.

This is a tall order, especially with the floundering Mr. Lumumba desperately trying to challenge the UN's authority for being there at all. It will take a solid front of African states to prevent Moscow from using its veto.

But the Hammarskjold request is filled with inescapable logic which the African diplomats and the rest of the uncommitted nations must see.

The order of business in the Congo is just what the Secretary-General outlines: (1) localize the crisis to prevent another Spain or Korea; (2) disarm the warring factions to prevent full-scale civil war; (3) let UN technicians put things in running order again; then (4) proceed to the job of settling the political quarrel between advocates of centralist-or-federation-type governments.

It is possible that the fourth point will inevitably be resolved long before any constitution-writing takes place in the Congo. The frantic moves of Mr. Lumumba to retain power may resolve the question of central-vs.-federation rule on a personal strength basis. It is to be hoped, however, that UN action, backed by the consensus of his neighbors, will come in time to prevent this.

If the new African states give the UN referees solid backing, they will be doing the cause of African nationalism great service.

Herter Charges Reds Complicate Congo Effort

Montgomery Adv.

WASHINGTON (AP) Secretary of State Christian A. Herter accused the Soviet Union Thursday night of trying to "complicate rather than assist" United Nations efforts to restore order in the Congo.

Adv. 9-2-60

The Soviet aim, he said, is to gain Communist control of the African republic through a "collapse of order" there.

Herter spoke out in a speech prepared for the annual dinner of the American Bar Assn. He denounced Soviet actions in the Congo as "the central obstacle to the establishment of a world of order."

Montgomery

In a review of East-West tensions, Herter charged the Kremlin leaders with clinging to a Marxist-Leninist dream of communizing the world. He said Soviet bosses probably are thinking in terms of a federation of all countries dominated by Moscow by physical coercion and force.

Pledging the United States to continue to strike for a just peace for all, Herter said this government is ready "to train and equip" U.N. peace forces.

"We support and encourage U.N. efforts to support standby peace arrangements which would permit it to act even more properly and effectively in future crises," he said.

"To this end, we will encourage other countries to respond at the next meeting of the General Assembly to the secretary-general's continuing effort to obtain national contingents for possible service in future U. N. forces.

"We are prepared to see our assistance used to train and equip these earmarked contingents for the specialized U.N. types of duty. Nations which do not earmark forces should, we believe earmark logistic and transport facilities."

Herter said that despite Soviet obstructions the world today is nearer a rule of law than it has ever been.

He said the three basic elements of American foreign policy are: 1. to ward off the threat of immediate war; 2. to press ahead "along constructive lines" in the meantime by safeguarded international agreements such as disarmament and 3, to strive for an ultimate goal of a world of law rather than force. In talking about disarmament, Herter emphasized that any complete East - West arms reduction plan must be accompanied by an international police force.

Herter contrasted Soviet and U.S. aid for foreign countries. The U.S.S.R. concentrates on spectacular projects which are of more propaganda than economic value, he said.

Africa States Praise U.N., Rap Lumumba

Montgomery Adv. Thurs. 9-1-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—African neighbors bluntly told Premier Patrice Lumumba's government Wednesday to stop harassing the United Nations and cooperate in U. N. efforts to end the chaos within this two-month-old nation.

A Lumumba setback in the conference of independent African states coincided with a report from Elisabethville of reverses for his troops in their campaign against rebels in Kasai Province.

Albert Kalonji, the Baluba chieftain who proclaims himself president of a Mineral state in southern Kasai, claimed his troops have recaptured Bakwanga, his capital, and three other towns that Lumumba's men occupied last week. Independent confirmation was lacking.

ON HAND FOR WINDUP

Lumumba was on hand for the windup of the 13-nation conference of independent African states, which he opened at the Palace of Culture last Thursday while his police outside used warning shots and wielded gun butts to break up a demonstration against him.

The Premier, who has attacked the United Nations off and on and spread the suspicion that its motives are imperialistic, sat quietly as the resolution calling for Congolese cooperation was read.

But he bounded back a little later with a complaint the Congo had not been consulted about U.N. moves. He suggested "incidents would have been avoided if from the beginning a spirit of cooperation had existed between representatives of the United Nations and those of the government of the republic."

The conference pointed out that the United Nations entered the Congo "at the express request of the government of the Republic of the Congo" and intended to "safeguard her independence, her unity and her territorial integrity."

WORK OF PEACE

The resolution noted that the U. N. mission was designed to prevent the Congo from becoming involved in the cold war. The United Nations was praised for "the work of peace it brings to the Congo" and for promotion of the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

Lumumba, who has repeatedly called for the withdrawal of U.N. white troops, and who has harassed Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, reasserted confidence in the United Nations and its members. But he added: "Our great hope is that this organization pursues its objective with more efficacy for the great happiness of humanity."

The Premier asked that Congolese and U. N. troops join forces to pacify the country. His troops, he said, are burning with impatience and "obsessed with the idea of immediately entering Katanga to liberate their brothers."

The southeast province of the Congo, Katanga has proclaimed its independence. It is allied with Kalonji's Mineral state.

Lumumba charged that colonialists, meaning Belgians, had created a general staff of "saboteurs of our national independence" in Katanga.

He said the withdrawn Belgian troops have been replaced in Katanga by Belgian gendarmes disguised as "technical advisers" to train Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe's police.

Lumumba, who is relying more and more on the promises of the Soviet Union and its satellites while his government is being infiltrated by agents of the East, said the African conference has taught the West a lesson.

"The Western world has understood," he said, "that it is no longer possible to continue its play without risking the complete loss of Africa's friendship."

He added that peace will not be complete in Africa "until the West puts an immediate end to its colonial enterprises."

Keep Order And Let 'Em Fight

Montgomery Advertiser

U.N. Under-Secretary Ralph Bunche, leaving the Congo to the distinct satisfaction of the Lumumba government, says there are no "insuperable" problems facing the new republic.

Adv. 9-2-60

In all his career, he said, "I have never experienced anything so inspiring in the way of international cooperation."

It could only be assumed that there are two Congos, except that Bunche obviously is referring only to the "cooperation" of the nations fully supporting the U.N. presence in the Congo. That emphatically does not include the Congolese government.

Lumumba has threatened to demand that the U.N. force leave the Congo because it will not assist him in subduing the secessionist province of Katanga. To assist him, however, would constitute interference in a purely civil conflict, and this the U.N. force is forbidden to do.

It is on this point that turns the most incomprehensible aspect of the U.N.'s role in the Congo.

Its mission is to restore order, but in the clash between Lumumba and Katanga, it must remain neutral, neither impeding nor abetting the conflict.

For this attitude, the U.N. is battered by both Lumumba and Lumumba's enemies and is frustrated in any attempt to put down strife. What kind of order is possible if the U.N. must remain aloof from a situation which any day may rage into civil war?

One hopeful note is the resolution of the independent African states calling on Lumumba to cooperate fully with the United Nations. This may have little effect on Lumumba, but Russia, which is wooing these same nations, may be restrained from acting rashly.

Poll Of Newsmen Shows Demos In Trouble In South

Montgomery Advertiser

NASHVILLE (AP) — Despite the presence of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson on the ticket, the Democrats will have trouble carrying the South in the November presidential election, a poll of southern newsmen has indicated.

Mar. 8, 1960

The newsmen, correspondents for the Southern School News, were polled by the Nashville Tennessean while attending their annual meeting here.

E. 8-A

They listed six southern and border states as "fairly safe" for the Democrats—Louisana, Arkansas, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina and West Virginia.

Florida probably will go Republican, they said, and the others were listed as "doubtful, with Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee leaning towards the Democrats and Delaware, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia towards the Republicans.

Alabama and South Carolina lean toward "independent political action," the poll showed.

In many southern states, the newsmen said, "protestant ministers already are openly attacking" Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, "and using the separation of church and state as an argument to persuade their followers not to vote for a Catholic for president.

"In other states, the issue has not yet come out in the open but is expected to be raised between now and November," they said.

Southern School News is published monthly by the Southern Education Reporting Service. It reports on public school desegregation developments.

Congolese Arrested For Starting Riot

Montgomery Advertiser

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo army commander said Wednesday a number of Congolese civilians have been arrested on charges of starting the panic that resulted in a mob attack on eight U.S. airmen and two Canadians Saturday.

Mar. 9, 1960

Gen. Victor Lundula said those arrested will face military trial.

The Americans and Canadians were beaten with clubs and gun butts when they landed at Stanleyville with equipment for the United Nations. They were rescued by Ethiopians of the U.N. force. The men were hospitalized but were flown to Tripoli Wednesday night.

Montgomery, Ala.

FAKE ORDERS

Lundula in his report said rumors and fake orders to Congolese soldiers contributed to the incident. He did not explain who gave the false orders.

He gave this account: An honor guard had been sent to the Stanleyville airport for the arrival of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba. Shortly before the American plane arrived a civilian spread a rumor that Belgian parachutists were lying in wait for Lumumba.

About that time, the army officers at the airport received an urgent message from U.N. headquarters in Stanleyville.

The Congolese officers hurried to U.N. headquarters and "learned with stupefaction" that they were supposed to have given orders to Congolese soldiers to surround the headquarters and carry out a search. A number of U.N. officials already had been taken out of the office by the soldiers.

REASSURED OFFICIALS

The officers reassured U.N. officials and hurried back to the airport where they found civilians mixed with the honor guard in "indescribable disorder."

Incited by the rumors about Belgian parachutists, Lundula said, "at the moment when the door of the American plane opened, civilians, police and soldiers attacked the imaginary Belgian parachutists who really were Canadian officers."

Text of Soviet Congo Note

The N.Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 17—*Following is the text of a Soviet memorandum by Valerian A. Zorin requesting consideration of the Congo situation by the General Assembly at its regular session, which begins Tuesday:*

New York

Letter dated 16 September from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics addressed to the Secretary General:

N.Y. 9-18-60

On instructions from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I request the inclusion of an item entitled "Threat to the Political Integrity of the Congo" in the agenda of the General Assembly's fifteenth regular session as an urgent and important question.

In accordance with Rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, an explanatory memorandum is attached.

VALERIAN A. ZORIN,
Representative of the U.S.S.R. on the Security Council.

Explanatory Memorandum

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic deems it necessary that the General Assembly at its fifteenth session examine, as an urgent and important question, an item entitled "Threat to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of the Congo."

In this, the Soviet Government is guided by the following consideration:

The situation in the Republic of the Congo, despite the Security Council's repeated resolutions aimed at normalizing conditions in that young African state and insuring its territorial integrity and political independence, not only continues to be tense, but is becoming more and more menacing.

The Soviet Government and the governments of a number of other states members of the United Nations have repeatedly and energetically raised in the Security Council the question of the need for strict implementation of the Council's resolutions adopted for the purpose of stopping Belgian aggression against the Republic of the Congo, of removing all interventionist troops from its territory, of protecting its independence and sovereignty from infringement by the colonialists.

Failure Is Charged

However, as a result of the failure to carry out the Security Council's resolutions of 14 and 22 July and of 9 August, a real threat is now arising to the political independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo.

This, in the view of the Government of the U. S. S. R., makes necessary the urgent consideration of an item on the situation in the Congo by all states members of the United Nations at the fifteenth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The forthcoming session of the General Assembly offers great possibilities for a comprehensive and thorough examination of such an item inasmuch as it is known that taking part in the work of the session will be the heads of state or government of quite a number of countries, including the African countries, which are vitally interested in a speedy and just settlement of the question of the situation in the Republic of the Congo.

Aggression in the Congo and the creation there of a breeding ground of tension are not simply a local conflict. The question of stopping aggression and normalizing the situation in the Congo, the question whether the Congolese people will be given the conditions necessary for peaceful labor and an independent existence is of tremendous importance to all Africa and to the whole world.

The General Assembly must consider this item without delay so as to insure the normalization of the situation in the Republic of the Congo and the preservation of its national integrity and independence.

SPECIAL SESSION OF U. N. ASSEMBLY MEETS ON CONGO

The N.Y. Times

New York

U. S. Bid Opens Emergency Talks After Soviet Balks at Support for Chief

N.Y. 9-18-60

RESOLUTION IS VETOED

p. 1

Tunisia-Ceylon Draft Fails —Hammarskjold Role Is Issue of Debate

Text of Soviet memorandum is printed on Page 38.

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 17—Delegates of eighty-two lands gathered here this evening at an emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Congo.

The session was called early today at the request of the United States after the Soviet Union had vetoed in the Security Council a draft resolution by Ceylon and Tunisia. The resolution would have given strong backing to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's plans for the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold had asked for "clarification" of his authority. He suggested that the large United Nations force disarm some military bands in the Congo, that the Council again urge member powers not to interfere and that funds be directed through the world organization to enable a Congolese Government to work efficiently.

Soviet Makes Proposal

This afternoon Valerian A. Zorin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union and head of its delegation here, moved that the whole Congo question be put before the regular General Assembly session, scheduled to open Tuesday.

In a memorandum to the Secretary General, the Russian asked that the regular session put on its agenda an item called "threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of the Congo."

The regular session, he asserted, would "offer great possibilities for a comprehensive and thorough examination" of the Congo problem. That was true, he said, because "heads of state or government of quite a number of countries, including African countries" will be present after Tuesday.

U. S. Presses Defense

One of the leaders will be Premier Khrushchev, scheduled to arrive Monday aboard the passenger - freighter Baltika. The leaders of his Eastern European allies will flank him when he speaks before the Assembly later in the week.

Meanwhile, the United States prepared to resume the defense of the Secretary General and his Congo policies that it had staged in the Security Council. James J. Wadsworth, head of the United States delegation, assured delegates that the Eisenhower Government was "not willing to concede failure just because of a Soviet veto."

Early today, the United States called for the special session, under the terms of the "uniting for peace" clause of the United Nations rules. That provision permits an issue to be brought before the Assembly when action is blocked in the Council. This morning's veto was the Soviet Union's ninetieth since the United Nations was established in 1945.

The United Nations must act for two reasons, Mr. Wadsworth said.

New York

First, he said, it must see that funds are available to make a Congo Government secure. The Secretary General has called the new republic virtually bankrupt, with the lack of money to pay discharged soldiers, former Belgian employes and civil servants as one cause of unrest.

Curb on Subversion Asked

Second, Mr. Wadsworth said, the United Nations must take steps to "protect the Congo against attempts at subversion." The Soviet Union has supplied the central Government of Patrice Lumumba, ousted Premier, with technicians and military transport.

In prospect as the special session developed was a resumption of the long and often bitter argument before the Security Council. In the Council meetings the United States, its Western and Latin-American allies and at least some of the Asian and African states defended Mr. Hammarskjold.

KATANGA INVADED BY SECOND FORCE

The N.Y. Times

But 800 Government Troops Agree to a 48-Hour Truce Urged by U. N. Soldiers

New York

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 17—The United Nations command here announced today that a new heavily armed column of 800 Congolese soldiers had crossed into Katanga territory but had agreed to a forty-eight hour cease-fire.

The troops were encountered last night by a United Nations jungle patrol of Senegalese and Sudanese troops. The patrol commander told the Congolese that Leopoldville agreed last week to a cease-ifre in operations against this secessionist state.

N.Y. 9-18-60

The commander of the Congolese soldiers—five companies equipped with machine guns, mortars and an artillery piece—said he would halt operations until Sunday night, presumably to give him time to try to get in touch with Leopoldville.

Troops' Loyalties Unclear

There was no indication here as to who had ordered the invasion or to whom the attacking column owed its loyalty in the struggle for power going on in Leopoldville between President Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

Without meeting any opposition, the invading column marched about thirty miles south of the border to the town of Kilubi. The Congolese, who repaired a blown-up bridge on their way, are now within about twenty-five miles of the mining city of Kongolo, their immediate objective.

Another Congolese unit of about 300 men marched a few days ago to within about twenty- five miles of Kongolo from the west in an apparent pincers operation.

Mortar Positions Set Up

United Nations officials said today that Katanga troops had taken up positions about two and a half miles from each Congolese column. Both sides are setting up mortar emplacements.

As soon as the United Nations command heard of the new column, it dispatched Col. Mauritz Mullersward of Sweden, a cease-fire observer, to Kongolo. He will try to make contact with invaders and persuade them to leave Katanga territory.

The new column, which is equipped with armored cars and jeeps, seems well organized, the United Nations said. It was believed here that the invaders were carrying out instructions given by Mr. Lumumba before he was ousted. It will be United Nations officials' task to convince the soldiers that those orders no longer apply.

Meanwhile, despite announcements by the Katanga government that al was quiet in towns ravaged by a revolt of Baluba tribesmen, the United Nations command had a different story to tell.

Ethiopian troops in the town of Luena, about 250 miles from Elisabethville, reported that Katanga gendarmerie, carrying out mopping-up operations against the tribesmen, had killed sixty-eight persons as of late yesterday.

Katanga officials conceded tonight that mopping-up operations apparently were still going on. The Ethiopians said there was firing by Katanga forces this morning.

There was continued military activity in South Kasai, which also has declared its independence. A Katanga spokesman said soldiers loyal to Mr. Lumumba had taken many prisoners.

Albert Kalonji, who calls himself President of South Kasai, issued a statement charging the United Nations force with doing nothing to protect South Kasai. He said Lumumba troops were still carrying on massacres of Baluba tribesmen.

Mr. Kalonji demanded that the United Nations command compel the troops to evacuate South Kasai and that it send observers to patrol the province's borders.

The Balubas in South Kasai are loyal to Mr. Kalonji, who is their chief. But in Katanga the Balubas are fighting Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, who is Mr. Kalonji's chief ally.

Belgians Are Critical

In Elisabethville there was bitter feeling toward the United Nations on the part of many Belgians. In restaurants, bars and private homes and in the columns of Belgian-controlled newspapers United Nations troops were pictured as standing by while tribesmen destroyed European and African property.

The most bitter critics were refugees from the town of Manono. They filled Elisabethville with reports that Irish troops had not taken action to protect property.

Irish officers here are infuriated and insist their men acted in the best possible way within their instructions not to open fire except in self-defense.

A United Nations spokesman noted that in a difficult situation, where a considerable force of Katanga gendarmerie was unable by direct methods to afford adequate protection, the United Nations was able to evacuate without loss of life all Africans and Europeans who sought protection."

ANGRY CONGOLESE

Soldiers Attempt To Kill Lumumba

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Angry Congolese soldiers tried twice Thursday to lynch Patrice Lumumba. They were twice foiled—first by U.N. Ghana troops, then by Congolese police of Col. Joseph Mobutu, 29, the Congo's strong strongman.

"Koboma, Koboma! (kill, kill!)" the soldiers shouted at the disputed premier as he finally escaped, panic-stricken, from a visit to Camp Leopold II.

Lumumba had lost his grip on many of his Congo followers, both military and civilian, in a fight against President Joseph Kasavubu and Mobutu, lanky, army chief of staff. Fri. 9-16-60

It was a chaotic day that seemed to leave Kasavubu and Mobutu in command, though for how long was anybody's guess.

Lumumba's aides insisted Thursday morning that he had everything under control and that Mobutu was under arrest.

But Lumumba's visit to Camp Leopold, the base of the 3,000-man Congolese army garrison of Leopoldville, showed that was wrong.

Lumumba hoped to rouse the army against Mobutu, but was assailed at Camp Leopold by Congolese soldiers who are concerned over reports of casualties among their relatives in the now quieted Kasai Province civil war.

With his own Gen. Victor Lundula, Lumumba took refuge in the officers' mess of the Ghana brigade of the U.N. Command.

Armed Congolese tried to get at him in the building, but Ghana troops shoved them away. Some were thrown out after a struggle on a stairway. Page 1

"It was a very close shave," a British officer of the Ghana troops said. "The men were very, very angry. It looked as though nothing would stop them.

The Montgomery Ala.

A few men were knocked down, but nobody was hurt.

"Lundula and Lumumba looked very frightened indeed."

For seven hours Lumumba and his general were besieged in the building. The Congolese pointed three machine guns at the mess door but let Ghana officers move in and out freely.

Then Mobutu sent his police to the rescue. Fri. 9-16-60

Blue-helmeted Ghana riflemen escorted Lumumba to the entrance soon after the warm, tropical night closed on the camp.

Screaming soldiers, many in steel helmets with camouflage nets, broke the police cordon as Lumumba was pushed into an army truck.

Lumumba's white sports shirt was torn. Page 2

The police formed a barrier of bayoneted rifles. The truck finally whisked Lumumba away to his residence, as Congolese soldiers shook their fists and roared for his death.

The truck dropped him at his residence overlooking the Congo River, where he apparently will be free to try again to regain mastery over the Congo.

Gen. Lundula chose not to go in the truck. The ex-sergeant, who has been the army's commander in chief, left by the mess hall's back door. He was not pursued.

But hundreds of aroused soldiers still milled inside the camp and no one would guess what turn events would take.

The unruly Congolese soldiers were infuriated by reports of numerous casualties among their families in Kasai.

At least 1,000 persons were reported killed and uncounted thousands wounded in the action between Lumumba's troops and secession-minded Baluba tribesmen in Kasai before the U.N. announced a truce last Saturday. Many of the Congolese soldiers here are Balubas.

Outside the camp, Congolese shouted for Lumumba's blood.

"Down with Lumumba the Communist," was a cry of demonstrators in Leopoldville streets.

A U.N. spokesman said Lumumba "requested the protection of the United Nations Ghana forces because of the excitement and agitation in Camp Leopold."

Mobutu and Kasavubu clearly held the upper hand at the end of a chaotic 24 hours of coup and countercoup.

To cheers of Belgian settlers, Mobutu announced at a sidewalk cafe Wednesday night that he and the army had seized power from the politicians and intended to throw out the Communists and run the country for the rest of the year with Western technical assistance.

Ghana troops stall lynching of Lumumba

The Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, Sept. 15—(AP)—Congolese soldiers tried to lynch Patrice Lumumba today.

They broke into a UN troop building and tried to seize the disputed premier. Ghan troops of the UN command succeeded in pushing the Congolese troops from the building. "It was a close shave," one officer of the Ghana force said. Thurs. 9-15-60

The unruly Congo soldiers were roused to fever pitch by reports of numerous casulties among their families in Kasai Province, where troops loyal to Lumumba have been fighting against Baluba tribesmen. The United Nations announced a truc in the bloody civil war Saturday. Page 1

MANY OF THE Congolese soldiers in Camp Leopold II here are Balubas.

Today's clash occurred at the officers' mess of the Ghana forces at the Congolese army's Leopoldville base.

Lumumba lost his grip on his supporters and dramatically appealed for UN military protection.

"With street demonstrators shouting "Down with Lumumba the Communist," Lumumba tried desperately to rally the Congolese troops in the camp against the military coup by pro-Western Col. Joseph Mobutu.

But for once he failed to swing the soldiers back to his side in the seesaw struggle with President Joseph Kasavubu for power.

A UN SPOKESMAN SAID Lumumba "requested the protection of the United Nations Ghana forces because of the excitement and agitation in camp Leopold."

The spokesman said Lumumba was given hospitality in the officers' mess of the Ghana brigade, but is free to leave there if he wishes to do so.

It was a tragi-comic reversal of fortunes for Lumumba, who repeatedly tried to have UN forces expelled from the country while he held undisputed power.

Mobutu and the forces loyal to President Kasvubu thus clearly held the upper hand at the end of a chaotic 24 hours of coup and countercoup in which no one in the capital could say for sure which side was winning.

Missing And Happily Missed

The Montgomery Advertiser

As this is written, Lumumba is missing—an altogether satisfying circumstance. Even if he turns up, it appears that he has been decisively supplanted. In the churning brew of the Congo, a new "leader" has floated to the top.

Montgomery, Ala.

The nature of the army colonel's power and intentions is not apparent, but his first actions are reassuring. Gone with Lumumba are the swarming communists who sabotaged the establishment of order and steered Lumumba toward the Kremlin camp.

Sun. 9-18-60

The anguish of the Russians can be imagined. In their boldest adventure to establish a foothold in Africa, they have been humiliatingly checked. The Congo is a monument to their marauding—one visible to all the young African republics that have yet to find a firm base. P. 2-B

Were such to happen to the West, it would be accounted a disaster. It is doubtless considered the same in Moscow.

The effect on Khrushchev will be interesting to observe. As much as for any other reason, his trip to the United Nations is calculated to woo Africa. The Congo development is, for him, a crushing event.

Of the young colonel who is wielding the power, little is known. He may go the way of others who rise on the tides of revolution only to devise a new and more severe repression. But in any comparison with Lumumba, he wins, whatever his flaws.

18a 1960

U.N. Completes Build-Up Of Its Troops in Katanga

New York Times
New York, N.Y.

All Belgians Expected to Have Quit Province by Tomorrow—U. S. to Protest Attack on 8 Airmen

Mon. 8-29-60

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 28—The United Nations has completed its build-up in Katanga Province and expects the Belgian forces to complete their withdrawal on schedule tomorrow night or Tuesday.

A spokesman for the United Nations mission said today that he saw no reason for the Belgians to keep their troops in the secessionist province beyond the deadline set by Dag Hammarskjold.

Addressing the Security Council Aug. 21, the Secretary General said the Belgians had promised that their last soldiers would be out of the Congo within eight days.

Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba implied at a news conference last week that his Government would consider it United Nations "sabotage" if the Belgians failed to meet the deadline.

A United Nations spokesman announced, meanwhile, that 4,000 men of the international force had reached their destinations in Katanga's interior and that no additional troops would be sent there.

He dismissed as "irrelevant" predictions by Belgian commanders that their withdrawal might be delayed by an inability of the United Nations forces to assume the protection of the civilian population.

The only conceivable obstacle to the Belgian's immediate withdrawal would be a lack of planes, the spokesman said. The United States Air Force is putting planes at the Belgians' disposal for their evacuation from Kamina and Kitona, two large Belgian air bases.

A United Nations plane flew to Stanleyville to bring eight American fliers and two Canadian Army signalmen who had been beaten by Congolese soldiers there yesterday. A United Nations spokesman said one of the Americans was seriously wounded.

Clare H. Timberlake, United States Ambassador, was reported to be planning a strong protest to the Congolese Government.

Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, made a strong protest to Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, who is playing host to the Pan-African Conference.

Dr. Bunche is expected to leave the Congo in a few days. Andrew W. Cordier, Mr. Hammarskjold's top assistant, arrived here this morning to take over as head of the United Nations mission for about a week.

United Nations officials explained that Mr. Cordier was here to prepare a report on the Congo for the General Assembly and also to enable Dr. Bunche to confer with his successor, Rajeshwar Dayal of India, and Mr. Hammarskjold in New York.

A United Nations spokesman announced the release by the Congolese Government of fifteen Belgian soldiers captured a week ago when they went to Matadi, the seaport, to collect Belgian military trucks left behind during withdrawals.

The Belgians acted under an agreement reached between the United Nations and Belgian commands before the Belgian withdrawal, the spokesman said. The United Nations intervened to bring about the release, he said.

In another development, the Congolese Government softened its restrictions on river traffic across the Congo between Leopoldville and Brazzaville, capital of the formerly French Congo Republic.

Persons carrying special passes issued by the office of Premier Lumumba are now permitted to cross. Traffic had been stopped for more than a week. Premier Lumumba had charged that Belgian and French agents in Brazzaville were plotting against Congo's independence.

The conference of independent African states, which opened here last Thursday, continued its closed discussions while Premier Lumumba is in Stanleyville.

The number of delegations has risen to fifteen, according to conference officials. Only nine attended the opening session. Twenty were invited.

Among the late arrivals was M'hammed Yazid, Information Minister in the Algerian Provisional Government. Conference sources reported that the discussions were dealing mainly with problems of Katanga and with technical assistance to the Congo by African nations.

The Congolese had urged the conference to issue an "ultimatum" to Moise Tshombe, Katanga Premier, sources reported. A majority of the delegates have resisted this suggestion and the conference probably will issue merely a "warning" to Mr. Tshombe, it was said.

Observers from Israel, Japan, Nationalist China and Vietnam were barred from the conference room after a United Arab Republic delegate had objected to an Israeli's presence.

The Congolese had invited all the Middle Eastern and Asian nations to send observers. In the face of the Egyptian protest, the conference decided to rescind the invitations of the four that had responded.

Dayal in New Delhi

NEW DELHI, India, Aug 28 (Reuters)—Rajeshwar Dayal, new personal representative in the Congo of Secretary General Hammarskjold, arrived here from Pakistan tonight.

Mr. Dayal, Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan, will discuss the Congo with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian officials tomorrow.

He will leave for New York tomorrow night for talks with Mr. Hammarskjold before going to the Congo.

CONGO

New Belgian Cabinet Is Sought To Deal With Congo Problems

The New York Times
N.Y. N.Y.

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 28—Premier Gaston Eyskens is trying to form a new Cabinet to deal with the problems created by the Congo crisis.

Mon 8-29-60

M. Eyskens is reported to have given to King Baudouin during the last wek a list of the ministers he is seeking for his new team. The Premier this week-end telephoned to the men involved from his villa on the Belgian coast in the hope that the list can be completed tomorrow.

The new Cabinet will be based on the existing political coalition of the Social Christian party, or Christian Democrats as they are usually called, and the Liberals. It is generally predicted that some ministers will be replaced and that some "technicians" will be added.

The Premier's attempt to form a new Cabinet is connected with the promise he made to Parliament Aug. 18 that he would present next month a program of economic expansion and governmental reorganization.

M. Eyskens' regime ran into difficulties after it sent Belgian troops to quell disorders and protest Belgian residents in the Congo after the former colony became independent June 30. The United Nations later requested Belgian troops to withdraw.

Revenue Loss an Issue

The problems facing Belgium as a result of the Congo "catastrophe"—as M. Eyskens has described it—spring from a loss of Government revenue, a reduction of income of private investors and a drop in commerce with the Congo. Unemployment has resulted from the return of Belgians from Africa and from the slowing down of industries here connected with the Congo.

The partners in Belgium's coalition have expressed agreement on the need for a new governmental program, but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to how far it should go. The Liberals feel that it is best to concentrate on a few measures that can be thoroughly considered in the eighteen months before the next quadrennial election of Parliament.

Meanwhile, the Opposition Socialist party continues to urge that the entire Eyskens Cabinet resign and that new elections be called.

M. Eyskens is going ahead with his plans on the strength of confidence he won from both the House of Representatives and the Senate after promising his new program.

Items in Program Cited

The principal items discussed in political circles as likely to be included in the new Government program are: Expanded efforts to win foreign markets; rapid closing of unproductive coal mines; revision of the pension system to prevent too early retirements; tightening of the sickness insurance program to stop frauds; reduced defense expenditures; changes in the long-range plan for aid to the Congo, and elimination of one or more Government ministries and changes in some procedures to speed administrative work.

Emile Masquelier, regent of the National Bank of Belgium, has estimated that if the nation should suffer the most extreme loss conceivable in its affairs with the Congo, the revenue lost to the treasury would amount to $86,000,000 or 5.2 per cent of present fiscal receipts.

CONGOLESE FORCE NEARS KATANGA

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Troops Are Within 20 Miles of Secessionists' Line—Tshombe Plans Defense

Mon. 8-29-60

By The Associated Press

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 28—Congo Army units have moved to within twenty miles of the northern frontier of rebellious Katanga Province, a Katanga Army spokesman said today. He announced that Katanga's soldiers had advanced to the border to meet the threat.

The spokesman said the Congolese were part of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's forces that captured Bakwanga, capital of Mining State, in Kasai Province, yesterday. Mining State had joined Katanga in defying Mr. Lumumba's authority.

Vowing to defend Katanga against Mr. Lumumba's forces, Premier Moise Tshombe of the secessionist province announced that he would fly to northern Katanga tomorrow to rally his troops.

Mr. Tshombe said at a news conference the two main roads and rail bridges leading south from Kasai into Katanga had been blown up and that roads had been mined.

The Katanga Army spokesman said intelligence reports put troops of the Congo Army at Luputa, an agricultural center about twenty miles from the Katanga border. Luputa is on the main road and railway leading south from Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province.

Hhe spokesman said the Congolese were advance parties of a force that had moved south from Luluabourg by train to Mwene Ditu. Part of this force swung ortheast and took Bakwanga. The troops that took Bakwanga were believed still to be in that diamond-mining center, he said.

Another part of the force, however, continued moving south to Luputa and it was probable that patrols have reached the Katanga border, he said.

Move Into Border Town

Katanga troops flown to about twenty miles south of the line have been moved into the border town of Kabeze, the spokesman reported.

The force Mr. Lumumba sent from Luluabourg has been estimated at 300 men. The best estimates are that Katanga's Army numbers about 1,100. Katanga is also counting on support from Baluba tribesmen in both Kasai and Katanga Provinces.

At the same time, Mr. Tshombe criticized his old ally, President Albert Kalonji of

Mining State, for not having stayed with his people in Bakwanga when danger threatened. Mr. Kalonji came to this capital of Katanga Wednesday to seek military help, three days before Bakwanga was captured. Mr. Tshombe declared:

"A leader should remain with his people. My troops want to see me and I want to see them to show them I am still in charge in Katanga and to prove I am not going to desert them."

U. N. Troops Move to Line

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 28 (Reuters)—United Nations troops from Ethiopia moved toward the Katanga border today.

The Belgian army commander, Gen. Roger Gheysens, called for a United Nations-patrolled neutral zone in the area.

Killings in Kasai Reported

ELISABETHVILLE, Aug. 28 (UPI)—Lulua tribal warriors in Kasai Province were reported today to be massacring docile Baluba tribesmen led by Mr. Kalonji.

About 250,000 Baluba refugees had streamed into Mr. Kalonji's Mining State, only to be overrun by their ancient enemies. Hundreds were also reported to be dying of hunger and disease.

Belgian officials expressed concern over the fate of 130 Europeans, mostly Belgian, in the town of Bakwanga, captured Friday night by Lumumba troops.

The Montgomery Advertiser

BEATEN NEWSMAN, LUMUMBA AIDE

Montgomery, Ala.

While Serge Michel, right, expatriate Frenchman and press aide to Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, watched without being able to prevent it, Andrew Borowiec, left, Associated Press correspondent, was driven from the press room in Leopoldville Thursday under a hail of rifle butts. The three Negro soldiers beat him as anti-government mobs screamed and police fired rifles during the opening of the Leopoldville conference of independent African nations.—AP Wirephoto

REPORTERS ATTACKED

The Montgomery Advertiser

Africa Parley Marred By Screaming Throngs

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 8-26-60

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Rifle fire and screams of anti-Government mobs Thursday marked the opening of the Leopoldville conference of independent African nations.

Steel-helmeted Congolese police rode over surging crowds clamoring for the death of Premier Patrice Lumumba, host to 11 African governments who answered his appeal for an all-African meeting.

An honor guard, lined up in front of the modernistic Palace of Culture, broke ranks and charged the demonstrators gathered around a dusty square.

As the rifles cracked and police smashed into the crowds with gunbutts, loudspeakers boomed Lumumba's keynote address.

"Gentlemen, you are now making contact with Congolese reality," he said." There is no compromise between liberty and slavery."

Shielded from the tumult by the palace's thick walls, about 50 African delegates listened to Lumumba. They looked grim. From conversations later, it was clear they were shocked.

Congolese police and troopers under the command of Col. Joseph Mobutu, army chief of staff, roughed up reporters and photographers covering the riot.

'DEATH TO LUMUMBA'

Cameras were seized, some to be returned later. Films were destroyed.

Newsmen were pushed around, kicked and slapped.

Reporter Russell Howe of the Washington Post was slapped in the face by several Congolese soldiers when he refused to give up his camera.

Three Congolese swooped down on AP correspondent Andrew Borowiec when he tried to telephone from a specially set up press room. They slapped the phone from his hand and pushed him outside under a hail of blows from their rifle butts.

Lumumba's chief press aide, a leftist expatriate Frenchman named Serge Michel, watched the scene pale-faced.

"I cannot help you," he said.

The rioting broke out when Lumumba rode in a open car with Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko to open the conference. A crowd of perhaps 8,000 watched. Goats wandered about the grass and dust.

There was some applause and shouts of "savior."

But soon several thousand supporters of the opposition Abako party roared out: "Death to Lumumba."

Placards raised over the heads of the crowd demanded the resignation of "Lumumba's Fascist government."

"Long live a federated Congo," said a hoisted banner in defiance of Lumumba's efforts to impose tight unity.

It was then that the police and troopers charged.

They were met by a hail of stones.

"Murderers," shouted the crowd, falling back.

'At least two policemen were led away, apparently injured.

A score of rioters, some bleeding, were thrown into police trucks.

One of the anti-Lumumba demonstrators admitted the protest had been staged for the benefit of the delegates.

"Down with communism, down with the government of Lumumba," he shouted into the microphones of two visiting radio reporters.

"We demand the liberty of our country. We demand the freedom of the press and we demand the liberty to go to and from Brazzaville—across the Congo River—at will. We object to being shut up in Leopoldville by that madman Lumumba."

Right after he finished, Mobutu seized the tape recorder of a French radio reporter, Pierre Gauly, and ordered Gauly out of the area.

Congolese Troops To Kasai Province

The News & Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Steel-helmeted Congolese soldiers streamed by airlift Wednesday to Kasai province, where bloody tribal fighting parallels the growth of a secessionist movement.

Thur. 8-25-60

Six hundred or more soldiers were reported sent in.

Premier Patrice Lumumba has vowed to keep the Congo intact and there was speculation that the operation in Kasai, east of Leopoldville province, may presage an invasion of rebellious Katanga province, farther east.

At Albertville.

Katanga itself was more immediately concerned with pro-Lumumba demonstrations at Albertville, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika.

Mali U.N. soldiers, Belgian paratroopers and Katanga provincial soldiers were reported to have calmed that town after disturbances in which four congolese were killed and three Belgian soldiers wounded.

Lumumba called for Irish U.N. soldiers to get out of Kivu province, north of Katanga, and make way for Congolese "who alone can guarantee the evacuation of Belgian soldiers in this region."

A communique issued by the Premier's office charged that Belgian soldiers based in Belgium's neighboring Ruanda-Urundi trust territory threaten the Congo's eastern border. It said there was a complaint from Kivu that the Irish fraternized with the Belgians.

Chaotic Picture.

Rounding out the day's chaotic picture was a declaration by officials of Leopoldville province that Belgian soldiers have entrenched themselves in the Lower Congo area near the frontier of Portuguese Angola. They appealed for U.N. soldiers to oust them.

Without confirmation elsewhere, these officials declared "many Belgian planes" dropped the men and equipment Monday night. To some sources, their story sounded like an extension of the spy charges Lumumba whipped up against the Belgians last week.

The government requisitioned nearly all planes of the new Air Congo, taken over from Belgium's Sabena line, to fly its soldiers to Kasai's capital, Luluabourg.

warfare reported to have taken thousands of lives.

Lumumba's Congolese troops were ordered to overthrow the "independent state" set up in southern Kasai Provine two weeks ago by Albert Kalonji, leader of the Baluba tribesmen, but there was no report of Lumumba's troops in action yet.

Tribal War Kills 300

The fighting was between the Baluba tribesmen and the Luluas, who back Lumumba. Kalonji said Wednesday in Elisabethville, Katanga, that 300 have been killed in the Luluabourg area since Tuesday and thousands since the June 30 independence day.

Kalonji said he set up the independent state to protect his tribesmen.

It was feared the fighting would spread to Katanga Province, which borders on Kasai. Lumumba has threatened to send his troops there to win back the Katanga, which seceded from the Congo July 11. Katanga troops under Belgian officers have mined roads and railways and were massed at the border to repel an invasion.

Gen. Roger Gheysens, commander of Belgian forces in Katanga, said order had been restored at the town of Albertville, where heavy fighting broke out Tuesday between Belgian troops and pro-Lumumba tribesmen.

Mutiny Denied

The Katanga government announced Tuesday night that troops of the dismembered Mali Federation had mutinied there against their officers but Geysens said this was not true.

He explained that some of the Mali soldiers became innocently involved when local Lumumba supporters armed with spears and arrows attacked the railroad station and airfield there.

New Secession Splitting Congo

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Lumumba Airlifts Troops To Quell 'Independent' Tribal State

Thur. 8-25-60

By United Press International

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 24.—Premier Patrice Lumumba sped 1,000 troops by plane Wednesday to Kasai Province to end a secessionist movement there and halt an outbreak of tribal

TRIBAL WAR RAGES

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Thurs. 8-25-60

Congolese Troops Enter Trouble Spot

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 24 (AP)—Congolese soldiers streamed by airlift today into Kasai Province, where bloody tribal fighting parallels the growth of a secessionist movement. Six hundred or more soldiers were reported sent in.

Premier Patrice Lumumba has vowed to keep the Congo intact and there was speculation that the operation in Kasai, east of Leopoldville Province, may presage an invasion of rebellious Katanga Province, farther east.

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Seeks Irish Troops

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Without confirmation elsewhere, these officials declared "many Belgian planes" dropped the men and equipment Monday night. To some sources, their story sounded like an extension of the spy charges Lumumba whipped up against the Belgians last week in an effort to rally public sentiment behind himself.

Take Over Planes

The government requisitioned nearly all planes of the new Air Congo, taken over from Belgium's Sabena line, to fly its troops to Kasai's capital, Luluabourg.

"There is a national emergency," said Col. Joseph Mobutu, chief of staff of the fledgling, once mutinous Congolese army.

U.N. Tunisian forces are nominally in charge of restoring order in Kasai Province. The U.N. announced two weeks ago that the Tunisians had suffered a half dozen casualties—two dead and four wounded under attack — by tribesmen.

The warfare is between the traditionally hostile Lulua and Baluba tribes. It flared with new intensity a few days after Belgium freed the Congo June 30. The warriors fight with spears, poisoned arrows and torches. Many settlements have been burned.

Lumumba also is acutely concerned over the secessionist campaign of Albert Kalondji, a one-time nationalist associate. Kalondji, wooing the Baluba people, proposes to make a separate territory of the diamond-mining area of Kasai and link it with copper-rich Katanga. He advocates federation for the Congo instead of the unitary control Lumumba seeks to impose.

18a 1960

CONGO

They Can't Afford To Be Polite

The American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-27-60
P. 4

Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba has told the United Nations to get all its white troops out of the Congo.

Lumumba knows that he will have to eject the Belgian troops by force.

When the big struggle comes Congo soldiers do not want to kill any United Nations troops by mistake.

It seems to us rather stupid for Hammarskojold to send white troops into Africa in the first place.

There a race war has been going on for a century. Belgians have been robbing the black Congolese blind until the country has compelled the Belgian government to leave.

However, some individual Belgians want to stay. They do not want to give up the billion dollars a year they are squeezing out of the Congo.

Some individual Uncle Toms want the Belgian whites to stay also.

* * *

THESE GREEDY Belgian whites have combined with Congo Uncle Toms to prevent easy transit of the Congo government from slavery to independence.

But in the end the Europeans will have to leave Africa to the Africans.

Ever since Europeans and Americans declared the Suez Canal would go out of business if Europeans didn't operate it, they have been wrong.

Nasser put all foreigners out of Egypt and has been running his canal since.

One after another African nations have followed Nasser's lead.

Today from Algiers in the north to the Congo in Equatorial Africa the European has been forced out.

* * *

U.S. NEWS AND World Report plaintively sets the Zambesi River in South Africa as the line from which the Europeans will be able to hold on to Africa's great riches in diamonds, gold, uranium, cobalt and copper.

But just as Europeans have been compelled to take their hands out of the pockets of Indians and Chinese, they are being forced out of Africa in a great retreat which will not stop short of the Cape of Good Hope.

Imagine this! U.S. backing of England, France, Belgium, Portugal and Holland has permitted these European countries to occupy and exploit Africa until a little country like Belgium about the size of the State of Maryland was ruling the Congo, a big country the size of all the United States east of the Mississippi River with 15 million people.

* * *

SINCE THE COLD war between the West and Russia, we haven't dared help European nations keep their strangle hold on the African people and their economy.

One by one they have had to let go.

In fact, Krushchev has offered use of Russian troops to help Lumumba drive out the Belgians.

It is, therefore, certain that Belgian soldiers are going to have to leave the Congo.

In the present state of African feelings, Lumumba is wise in saying that all foreign white should leave the country until the new republic has organized and united its government.

And, of course, that should include non-African troops representing the United Nations as well.

* * *

FIDEL CASTRO'S revolution in Cuba is simply another phase of the world-wide movement in which little peoples seek independence.

We accuse Castro of bad faith, intemperate language, violence and falsehood.

But if foreign capital controls a country's business and refuses to give it up, revolutionists cannot be expected to be polite.

TANGANYIKA VOTE IS SET FOR AUG. 30

P. 10 L

Nyerere Party Unopposed —British Due to Grant Self-Rule Next Month

The New York Times

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, Aug. 20—Preparations are being completed here for the introduction of self-government in Tanganyika early next month.

Sun. 8-21-60

The transfer of authority to the administration headed by Julius K. Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika African National Union will be just a formality. His party, known as Tanu, is virtually unopposed in the election to be held Aug. 30 for seventy-one seats in the Legislative Council.

When the nominations were made last month, a commanding majority for Mr. Nyerere's party in the new Council was guaranteed when Tanu candidates were unopposed for fifty-eight seats. Only the most desultory campaign has been waged for the thirteen other seats and many observers believe candidates supported by Tanu will win these, too.

Nyerere to Head Nation

Mr. Nyerere will be asked by Sir Richard Turnbull, Governor of this British-administered United Nations trust territory, to form a government. Under the terms of transition to what the British call a "responsible government" for Tanganyika, Sir Richard will continue as Governor and will hold certain veto powers. But Mr. Nyerere, as Chief Minister, will be the effective head of government.

Mr. Nyerere will appoint ten of the twelve members of the Council of Ministers and the governor will name the two others. The ministers will head the government departments and will be the policy-makers. Although technically they will be the Governor's advisers, in effect the ministers will be Mr. Nyerere's Cabinet.

A smooth transition to self-government and to independence, probably in 1962, are foreseen for Tanganyika. One reason is that Mr. Nyerere is a moderate leader who has repeatedly emphasized the need for hard work by Africans once freedom is achieved. He has voiced respect for the minority races and recognizes Tanganyika's need for their skills, advice and assistance.

There are 9,000,000 Africans, 110,000 Asians, Arabs and persons of mixed blood and 24,000 whites in Tanganyika.

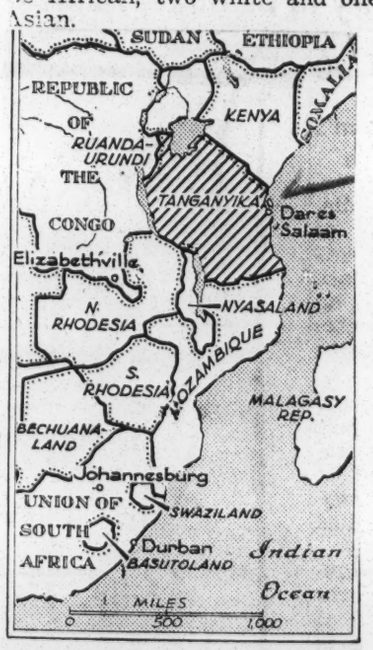
Basically race relations in Tanganyika are good, but some irritations remain. Some Asian shopkeepers, for example, are said to be inclined to overcharge Africans. An African-controlled government is likely to take steps to correct this situation.

An annoyance to Africans and Asians alike is the Dar es Salaam Club. It is one of the few places in Tanganyika where non-whites are barred. Its membership recently voted against permitting African or Asian guests on the premises.

One club member who opposed its discriminatory policies said: "It means that I couldn't even bring Mr. Nyerere or another African or Asian minister to lunch at the club. I don't think this can be continued much longer."

An example of how the community in general is rallying to the support of the new government is provided by Asian business men. One of the major problems confronting Mr. Nyerere is the shortage of Africans trained for administrative posts. Asian business men have contributed $280,000 toward the establishment of a college to train administrators.

Mr. Nyerere has also emphasized the importance of interracial cooperation in his selection of ministers to serve in the new government. Of the ten to be named by him, seven will be African, two white and one Asian.



The New York Times Aug. 21, 1960

SELF-RULE PREPARED: Elections are scheduled in Tanganyika (diagonal shading) for September.

8 Beaten U.S. Airmen Hail Ethiopians as Rescuers

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Mon. Aug 29 '60

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times

STANLEYVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 28—"When are they going to get us out of this hell?" That, in effect, was the comment of the eight United States Air Force men interviewed today in the wake of the rifle-butt beatings they received at the airport here yesterday from Congolese soldiers and policemen.

Capt. Elbert L. Mott of Glenmora, La., commander of the Globemaster on which the eight arrived, said from his hospital bed:

"Tell our wives that we are all right. The wives of the whole crew should know that."

[The eight United States airmen and the two Canadians arrived by plane in Leopoldville, The Associated Press reported.]

Convinced By Rumors

The Congolese policemen and troops who beat the airmen had been convinced by rumors, of uncertain origin, that the Globemaster was full of Belgian military spies. Also, Premier Patrice Lumumba has fostered a spy scare in repeated speeches.

Some United Nations officers attributed the rumors to the presence of twenty-four Soviet physicians, nurses and interpreters in Oriental Province. One United Nations officer disclosed, however, that the Soviet health team had been held for some time at gunpoint at Bunia, 440 miles east of here.

The other wounded Americans are the co-pilot, First Lieut. Gerald T. Henry of Washington, injured in the back and eye; the navigator, First Lieut. William M. Shaw, Ashville, N. C., who received a head wound; First Lieut. Armand A. Kelzenberg, three head wounds; T/Sgt. Kenneth E. Bennett, Norfolk, Va., injured in head and back: Lieut. Kenneth E. Stickevers, Valley Stream, L. I., hand wounds; T/Sgt. Frederick Kiser, Smyrna, Del., tentatively believed to have a minor skull fracture, but conscious; and S/Sgt. Brice E. Bossa, Sarasota, Fla., head wound.

Two Canadians in Hospital

Two Canadian communications technicians who were aboard the plane were also in a hospital from the beatings. They are Signalman Albert Bone and Cpl. G. W. Gavel.

Still groggy, with their heads bandaged and hands too sore for shaking, the injured men were nevertheless able to relate most of what had happened. Captain Mott, with a blood-stained bandage across one cheek and the other cheek black and blue and criss-crossed with scratches, said:

"I came out of the plane and went into the airport office to file a return clearance. Kelzenberg was with me. We came out again and Congolese soldiers were saying things I could not understand.

"All of a sudden they began to hit me with rifles and heavy belts with buckles on the ends. I got groggy but didn't lose consciousness. I don't know how long it lasted. The Ethiopians came and pulled me out. They were splendid. They did a fine job." Lieutenant Kelzenberg said:

"Mott and I were filing a clearance when we heard shouting outside and ran back toward the plane. I got almost under the plane and somebody grabbed my arm. I saw Shaw bleeding and taking a beating. That was the last I saw of any of the crew until I got to the hospital.

"I ran for a ditch and then tried to get over a fence. Somebody pushed me back, but my leg caught. Then the beating began. Then some Congolese soldiers got me and dragged me to a jeep.

"Sometimes they seemed to be protecting me, but then they'd start beating me again. When I yelled I was an American it seemed to ease up a little, but they still hit me from time to time."

Plane From Dover, Del.

Their Military Air Transport craft, based in Dover, Del., was on temporary United Nations assignment at Chateauroux, France. It had flown from Chateauroux to Wheelus Field in Libya and then to Kano, Nigeria, en route here with rations for United Nations personnel.

Canadian soldiers and United Nations civilians in a Congolese jail reported that they had seen a jeep arrive with two bleeding United States airmen. They said a Congolese officer shouted, "Take them to the hospital."

An Ethiopian major jumped into the jeep and did so.

Another Ethiopian officer obtained the release of the imprisoned United Nations personnel by having his troops aim guns at a Congolese commander.

Meanwhile, Premier Lumumba attempted to show delegates to the Pan-African conference and a planeload of newsmen who arrived several hours later how popular he was here in Oriental Province, his political stronghold. In an airport speech, he called for fraternization between white and Africans and said he hoped Belgians would mingle with the throng that was greeting him.

Three Belgians Stoned

A little later three Belgians were stoned in the streets and taken to a hospital for emergency treatment. At the same time, a French employe of Sabena Airlines was beaten at the airport and taken to a hospital.

Premier Lumumba was greeted with wild enthusiasm. But the chief of the Oriental Province Government, Jean-Pierre Finant, a Congolese, was slapped by a Congolese policeman because he had tried to stop the beating of the Americans.

The policemen and troops were convinced by rumors of uncertain origin that the United States plane was full of Belgian military spies. Mr. Lumumba has fostered a spy scare by repeated speeches.

Some United Nations officers attributed the rumors to the presence of twenty-four Soviet physicians, nurses and interpreters in Oriental Province. One United Nations officer disclosed, however, that the Soviet health team had been held for some time at gunpoint at Bunia, 440 miles east of here.

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8 Victims in Leopoldville

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Apg. 28 (AP)—The eight United States Air Force men who were assaulted by Congolese at Stanleyville were flown into Leopoldville tonight.

With them were the two Canadian signalmen who also had been beaten.

Coldly furious, Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, the Swedish commander of United Nations forces in the Congo, staged a show of United Nations force at Leopoldville airport as the victims arrived.

With a pistol at his belt, General von Horn deployed about 300 Sudanese and Ghanarian United Nations troops around the plane that brought the men.

A Congolese soldier showed up carrying a rifle. He was briskly hustled away. Asked about the show of force, General von Horn said:

"It is because I was so mad. I promised to fire the first shot myself if there was any interference."

One of the American airmen, telling of the attack in Stanleyville, said:

"I thought I was saying my last amen."

U. N. Meets To Act on The Congo

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.
Sun. 9-18-60

Assembly Called After Reds Veto Council Action

By Milt Freudenheim
Chicago Daily News Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. Sept. 17. — The 82-nation U. N. Assembly was to meet in emergency special session tonight on the Congo.

The Assembly was meeting on call of the Security Council following Soviet veto number 90 of an Asian-African plan to firm up U. N. authority in the Congo.

The United States scored a triple victory by leading the Russians into the Congo assembly via the veto route on the eve of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's arrival for the regular assembly which opens Tuesday.

United Nations reaches crossroads in its 15-year history this week, with Khrushchev in middle of intersection. *Page E1.*

Cuba imposes severe travel restrictions on U. S. Ambassador in retaliation for curbs placed on Premier Castro's movements in New York; 7 North Americans arrested in Havana. *Page A4.*

First victory—undermining the Soviet buildup for Khrushchev's appearance here along with several dozen other premiers, presidents and kings.

Second victory — forcing hard-nosed Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin to cast his veto against the proposal of "neutralist" Ceylon and African Tunisia.

Third victory — dissipating anti-U. N. suspicions among nearly all Africans here. Now they have closed ranks again behind U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

U. S. to Push Proposal

In tonight's assembly, the Americans will reintroduce their tough proposal giving Hammarskjold 100 per cent support and barring Soviet aid "for military purposes" from the Congo.

India and other Asian-African delegations are conferring on possible compromise wording they hope could win East-West support to lessen cold war pressures on the Congo.

But all the non-Communists now have come back to the basic idea that aid to the Congo must go through the United Nations, and not come from Moscow, Brussels, Belgium or anywhere else.

Western diplomats guessed early today that the Congo emergency session may run on for several days—overlapping the opening of the regular U. N. assembly.

U. S. Ambassadors James J. Wadsworth and James W. Barco moved the Congo debate in the Security Council neatly along until the Russians dropped through the trapdoor by casting the veto at 1 a. m. today.

When Tunisia any Ceylon had trouble lining up Asian-African support for a proposal backing the U. N. in the Congo, the Americans made it easier for them by issuing their own strongly worded plan.

As a result, Tunisia and Ceylon were able to come up with a slightly softer wording that still would have firmly "decided that no assistance for military purposes be sent to the Congo except as part of the United Nations action."

The Russians told the Africans and Asians privately they would veto, but nobody believed they would slap their "friends" this way.

But Wadsworth lowered the boom just before the vote on the Ceylon-Tunisia proposal. He announced the United States saw "little substantive difference" between its own and the Asian-African wording.

Zorin rose to this with a veto that is not considered likely to please his boss Khrushchev.

The Russian then announced he planned to put the Congo crisis before the regular U. N. Assembly in a special item. But the emergency assembly session steals his thunder, much to his well-defined disgust.

Americans could not wait two days for the opening of the regular assembly session, although they delayed this week's Council when the Soviets wanted an urgent meeting.

He accused the United States of using the earlier delay to "prepare an overthrow" of the Congo government of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Insiders saw the actual cause of the delay as being to win key African nations such as Ghana and the United Arab Republic back to support of Hammarskjold's policy.

The extent of the Soviet setback here can be measured in the vote on the Russian's own proposal that would have harshly attacked Hammarskjold's Congo command for "gross violations" of previous security council decisions.

Zorin charged the emergency assembly session was "illegal."

It was called under the Acheson-Dulles "uniting for peace" resolution of 1950 which authorizes the calling of an emergency Assembly Session by the vote of any seven members of the Council—with the veto inoperative — whenever council action is blocked by the veto. Russia did not vote for that Assembly resolution and has been calling it illegal for the past 10 years.

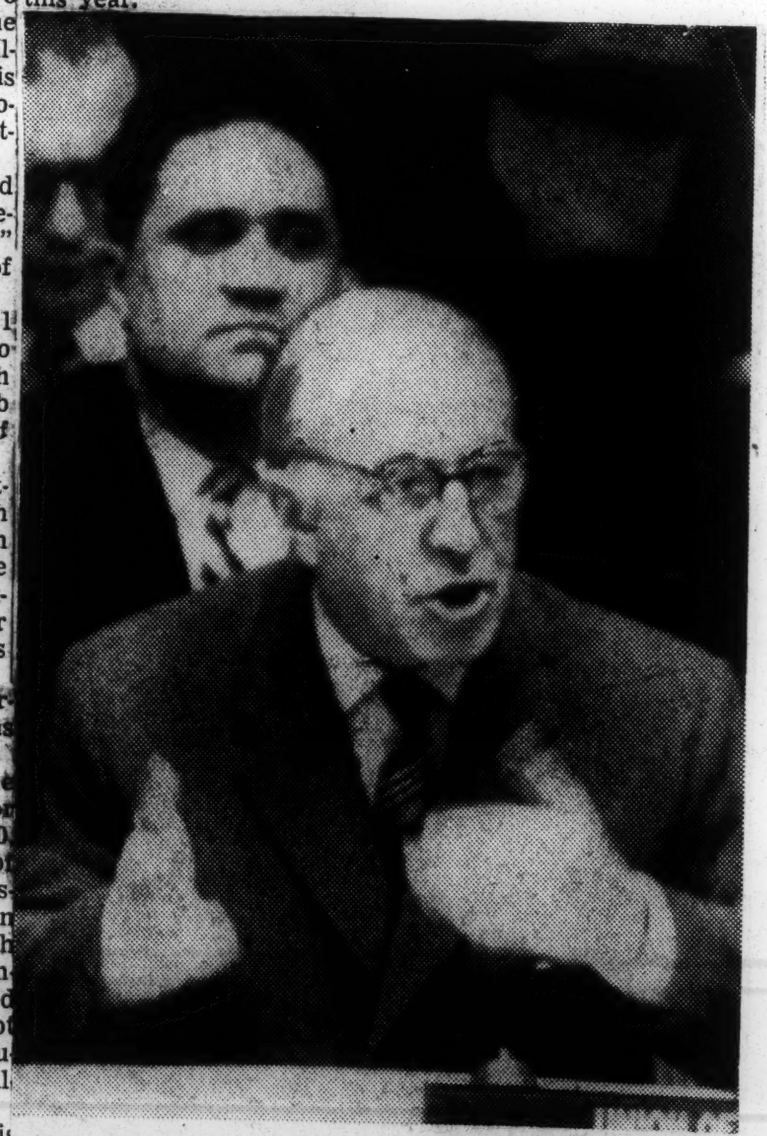
Shouting and pointing his finger, Zorin charged that the

Only Russia and Poland voted for that one, while Tunisia and Ceylon abstanied.

Next the Council rejected a series of Soviet amendements to the Tunisia-Ceylon resolution. The Communists won Asian-African support for only one mild change out of five.

The Russians and Poles were alone again in the 8-to-2 vote on the Tunisian-Ceylon resoltuion, defeated because of the Soviet veto. France abstained, believing privately that the U. N. has no business in Africa.

This view is not shared by many, as will be shown in the coming emeregncy and regular session of the U. N. Assembly. Africa is slated to dispute Khrushchev's own bid for top billing at the United Nations this year.



Associated Press

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorian gestures as he protests to the United Nations Security Council in New York against the American request for an emergency session of the General Assembly to consider the Congo Problem.

U. N. in the Congo

Task Set World Organization Said to Go Beyond Diplomacy

The writer of the following letter was formerly a member of the U. N. Secretariat who resigned after thirteen years' service in 1959.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The U. N. will most likely survive its difficulties in the Congo, as it has survived many others—avowed and unavowed ones. This is not because of its outstanding performance, but because it enjoys the advantage of being the only U. N. we have.

Setbacks and failures are inevitable because Governments persist in giving the U. N. assignments which it is not equipped to carry out successfully. This they have done frequently and quite irresponsibly over the years—mostly with the participation, and often at the initiative, of our own Government.

Governments cannot resist the temptation to exploit the popular image of the U. N. as something that, while not a world government, can act as one, and to take advantage of its not being just that at the same time. Sometimes this means putting a U. N. face on an action really decided and taken independently. We did this when we intervened in Korea and had the U. N. supply the flag (and some token forces) for the purpose.

At other times it means taking no action at all, but giving the appearance of being most active. Here a case in point is the United States representative's insistence upon an emergency meeting of the U. N. Security Council at 3 A. M. during the Hungarian crisis. This, it could be argued, was "the least we could do." It was little, indeed, and we have been taking more of this type of "action" than its effects warrant.

Hungarian Question

Sir Leslie Munro, in his letter published Aug. 19, calls on us in these columns not to forget the events of 1956. Yet how many of us know, and remember, that he was made the U. N.'s Special Representative on the Question of Hungary? His thus became the unrewarding task to knock at a door which was known to be shut to him.

The rationale of his appointment was that it would "keep the issue alive"—and us from forgetting it. But since his failure to affect the Hungarian situation in any way was certain it would have been unfair to expect of him the kind of achievement which would be needed to save his still existing office, if not the Hungarian question, from oblivion.

A possible victim of the discrepancy between fiction and reality in U. N. politics is the dynamic Secretary General of the organization. Mr. Hammarskjold stepped into the Congo situation gingerly and with remarkable audacity, to the applause of those who prefer to stay out of it themselves. In so doing he accepted the task of becoming the executor of a policy which "deals" with a situation by ignoring at least one of its most important elements.

Crux of Problem

The resolutions of the Security Council, the ambiguities and omissions which Mr. Hammarskjold seeks to fill in by his interpretations, are addressed to one side of the Congolese problem: the transfer of sovereignty from the colonial power, Belgium, to its former colony. What the U. N. chooses to ignore is the real crux of the predicament with which Mr. Hammarskjold is coming face to face on the spot:

What and who is there to accept and exercise sovereignty on behalf of the population of the Congo? One is bound to wonder how long the U. N. can continue to pretend that there is a sovereign state and government in the face of accumulating evidence to the contrary.

Diplomacy is an art which people addicted to calling a spade a spade on all occasions are unlikely to master. But diplomacy has its limitations, and the mission taken on by Mr. Hammarskjold in the Congo makes demands which go beyond the skills of diplomacy. It calls for statesmanship which faces realities and is supported by the means required to face them. Was the master of quiet diplomacy unaware of the limitations of the means made available to him?

MARK PRICEMAN.

BELGIUM SPEEDING CONGO WITHDRAWAL

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 25—The last Belgian troops in Katanga Province of the Congo were reported today being regrouped at Kamina base to leave for Belgium.

About 300 soldiers arrived here by air today. Nine planes with about 750 soldiers are expected tomorrow and 1,000 soldiers are to arrive Saturday by sea.

The Foreign Ministry announced tonight that the United States would provide planes to help Belgium complete the evacuation of her troops from the Congo within a week.

Belgium's pledge to recall all her troops within a week was announced Sunday by Secretary General Dog Hammarskjold to the Security Council.

King Baudouin attended a ceremony today honoring the forty-nine Belgian soldiers killed in the Congo crisis. Thirty-nine were killed when a transport plane crashed near Goma July 19.

CONGOLESE TROOPS ARE SENT TO KASAI

Force Enters Mining State —Brussels Reports Pact by Kalanji and Tshombe

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 26 (Reuters) — Premier Patrice Lumumba said today his troops had taken up positions in Kasai Province, where a secessionist Mining State has been proclaimed by the Provincial President, Albert Kalonji.

Mr. Kalonji, who is at Bakwanga, a town built around a rich diamond mine, has said he feared an "invasion" by the Congo Premier.

Mr. Lumumba said, "In Kasai there are Beligans who, with Kalonji, are organizing disturbances because of the diamonds in the province. And there are Belgians there profiting by the situation to steal as many diamonds as possible."

Belgian Aircraft Seized

Mr. Lumumba said his security forces in Luluabourg, the capital of Kasai Province, had seized a Belgian aircraft carrying arms from Brazzaville to Bakwanga, the capital of Kasai Province.

Mr. Lumumba also accused the Belgians in the area of trying to set up a special Kasai airline for runs from Brussels to Kasai via Brazzaville.

The Mining State of Kasai contains more than 90 per cent of all the industrial diamond potential in the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba said he had released, "on humanitarian grounds," Mr. Kalonji's wife and children. They had been detained and held as hostages here shortly after Mr. Kalonji announced the establishment of his Mining State.

Troop Moves Reported

Meanwhile, reports continued to reach Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, of movements in Kasi Province of troops supporting the Central Government.

The Katanga Premier Mose Tshombe, flew over his capital in the first helicopter of the force. He received two helicopters and a number of spotter secessionist province's own air aircraft from Belgian authorities.

Mr. Tshombe was reported to have agreed to supply arms to Mr. Kalonji.

Katanga-Kasai Pact Reported

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 26 (AP) — The Belgian radio said today that Moise Tshombe Premier of secessionist Katanga and President Albert Kalonji of Kasai Province, had agreed to federate their states.

The broadcast said, an agreement was signed yesterday in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital.

Mr. Tshombe [illegible] said to have sent a few [illegible] companies of Katanga troops [illegible] to Kasai Province to protect [illegible] Bakwanga.

A Congo Federalist

Albert Kalonji

"I AM not a vain man, but I am very dynamic." This self-description of one of the Congo's "angry young men," Albert Kalonji, has been borne out repeatedly in recent months. The President of the self-styled Republic of Mining State, who said yesterday that he feared an "invasion" by the Central Government, wasted little time after the Congo's independence to make clear that he was opposed to Premier Patrice Lumumba's "dictatorial ambitions," although he once was an ally of Mr. Lumumba.

Man in the News

On Aug. 9, while visiting with President Moise Tahombe of secessionist Katanya Province, Mr. Kalonji issued a declaration of independence for his part of Kassi Province, which lies northwest of Katanga.

Mr. Kalonji likes to have press cameras focused on him. A small beard, which he cultivates meticulously, and a balding head make him look a bit like Lenin. He points with evident pleasure to the crowds that cheer him outside his office.

Career Has Been Varied

Mr. Kalonji, who makes his governmental seat in Bakwanga in southern Kasai, studied and became a teacher of agronomy, then worked for a bank before opening his own business as an insurance broker.

After becoming a provincial legislator he added the study of law and political economy to his already heavy schedule.

Mr. Kalonji, 30 years old and the father of six children, is a chief of the Baluba tribe. The entered Congolese politics during the Brussels World's Fair in 1958.

While working in the Congolese pavilion Mr. Kalonji met several nationalists who apposed the colonial administration in the Belgian Congo.

Elected by One Faction

On his return to the Congo, Mr. Kalonji become active in Mr. Lumumba's Congolese Nationalist Movement. Soon thereafter the movement's top echelon grew tired of Mr. Lumumba's dictatorial ways, tried to jettison him, but succeeded only in splitting the party.

One faction elected Mr. Kalonji as its leader. He called his group "the one and only true Congolese Nationalist Movement."

Mr. Kalonji received strong

A chief of the loyal, energetic Baluba

support from Kasai Province. As a Baluba chief he commanded the loyalti of that energetic and intelligent people and its related tribes.

When tribal warfare broke out between the Baluba and the Lulua, Mr. Kalonji strongly defended the Baluba's position.

For generation the Baluba had served the lordly Lulua warrior people. When independence approached, however, the Lulua realized that the more numerous Baluba would control Kasai province. Mr. Kalonji contended this was the reason for the warfare.

Mr. Kalonji's attitude was deemed too aggressive, how-

ever, by the colonial administration and he was jailed and exiled briefly.

His exile boomeranged politically when his party swept elections in Kasai's cities.

This occurred despite Mr Kalonji's orders to his followers not to vote. This order paralleled that given by Joseph Kasavubu to his Association of the Lower Congo when he became dissatisfied with the way the election was being held.

Mr. Kassavubu is now the Congo's Chief of State, although his association, known as Abako, favors a confederation system over the centralist system Premier Lumumba is trying to impose.

Through his cooperation with Abako Mr. Kalonji came to favor the federal ideas that led him to declare the secession of Mining State.

8 IN U. S. AIR CREW BEATEN IN RAID BY CONGO TROOPS

The New York Times
N. Y. Times

3 Are Detained After Attack at Stanleyville Airport—Lumumba Flies There

Sun. 8-28-60

U. N. AIDES ALSO HURT

P.

They Are Assaulted in Hotel—Centralist Force Takes Capital of Mining State

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 27 — Congolese soldiers beat up United Nations personnel and eight crew members of a United States plane in Stanleyville today.

The violence occurred less than an hour before Premier Patrice Lumumba arrived in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province.

A United Nations spokesman here who announced the incident said three of the eight Americans had been taken to a Congolese military camp from which they were later freed.

The attack on the Americans came shortly after they had landed an Air Force plane carrying United Nations personnel and signal equipment to Stanleyville.

Lumumba Learns of Attack

Reports from the scene said Mr. Lumumba became aware of the incident when he noticed that one of the Americans was bruised and blood-stained.

All eight Americans were hospitalized, a United Nations spokesman said. Two of them were said to have been wounded by blows with rifle butts. The two were reported to have been saved from being beaten to death by the intervention of an Ethiopian, Col. Walayo Hommes.

The United Nations personnel who were attacked were in a hotel in the center of the city that serves as headquarters there for the organization's peace force. Two Canadian officers and a Swedish civilian were injured.

Mr. Lumumba warned yesterday that the United Nations forces would have to withdraw as soon as the Belgian troops left and that he would not tolerate a United Nations "occupation."

Premier Leads Tour

Premier Lumumba flew to Stanleyville this morning with a group of newsmen and delegates attending the Pan-African Conference here. He had told newsmen that the purpose of his trip was to show his visitors that he and his Government had political support.

Mr. Lumumba was welcomed at the airport by an honor guard of about 800 Congolese soldiers. A crowd of several thousand civilians gave him an enthusiastic and noisy ovation.

In another development today, a Congolese column of 600 men entered the mining center of Bakwanga in Kasai Province, where an independent Mining State has been proclaimed by Albert Kalonji, one of Mr. Lumumba's fiercest political opponents.

According to the Congolese Government, the column drove into Bakwanga from Luluabourg, the provincial capital.

[At the United Nations, officials were awaiting fuller details of the outbreaks in the Congo, which they considered serious.]

Fragmentary reports of the assault on the Americans began reaching Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, assistant to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, at Dr. Bunche's office here in mid-afternoon. Dr. Bunche said he expected to have a complete report later tonight, a spokesman said.

The incident at the Stanleyville airport was in violation of an agreement signed between the Congolese Government and the United Nations mission here, the spokesman said.

The agreement recognizes that the Congo's major airports are vital to the United Nations force. It gives the United Nations control of these airports. In the cases of the Leopoldville and Stanleyville airports, it stipulates how many Congolese soldiers are allowed to be stationed at them.

Dr. Bunche addressed a strong protest to the Congolese Foreign Minister, Justin Bomboko.

Scene of Past Incidents

The Stanleyville airport has been the scene of incidents between the Congo Army and United Nations personnel before.

The Congolese had control of the airport until a few days ago, when an Ethiopian officer, Gen. Iyassu Mangasha flew there from the capital to intervene personally. General Mangasha is the Chief of Staff of the United Nations command in the Congo. He had made the trip with Gen. Victor Lundula, Commander of the Congo Army.

Yesterday United Nations spokesman here said an Ethiopian company had taken over the airport as a result of intervention by the two generals. The spokesman said all Congolese units had been withdrawn from the airport, except for a small platoon.

Premier Lumumba has repeatedly requested that the Congo Army be given control of the country's airports. Yesterday he said he had renewed his request in writing to Dr. Bunche.

In Kasai Province, the 600 Congolese soldiers encountered "little resistance," Congolese sources said. They said there were "some casualties."

The Congolese column was part of nearly 1,000 troops that had been airlifted to Luluabourg from here earlier this week. According to Congolese officials, it included two units of so-called elite commandos of 100 men each.

Mr. Kalonji, the President of Kasai Province, who had made his headquarters in Bakwanga, left by plane for Elisabethville, capital of secessionist Katanga Province, two days before the invasion by the Congolese Army. Tonight he was still reported to be in Elisabethville.

It was reported yesterday that the two secessionist areas, Mining State in Kasai and Katanga, had signed a pact of federation.

Bakwanga is the seat of an important diamond-mining area. The Mining State covers a large area shaped like a kidney bean, immediately south of Luluabourg. It includes two districts, Kabinda and Kasai District.

Lumumba Addresses Crowd

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 27 (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba landed about three-quarters of an hour after the airport incident.

His plane was surrounded by Congolese policemen and soldiers and crowds.

"I fight with you for the total liberation of our country," Mr. Lumumba said in a brief address.

"I am very happy to see you in combat uniform ready to descend on Katanga," he declared. "All soldiers here are mobilized. They demand from their Minister of National Defense [Mr. Lumumba] that they go to Katanga."

Meanwhile, the Ethiopian commander of United States forces in Stanleyville reported a serious situation and asked for instructions.

United States Ambassador Clare Timberlake discussed the situation with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche. Mr. Timberlake was awaiting word on whether a United States plane could be sent into Stanleyville.

Communist Aid Alleged

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 27 (AP)—The capital of Mining State set up in Kasai Province in defiance of the Central Congo Government fell today to Congolese soldiers led by officers from Communist Czechoslovakia, the President of Kasai Province, Albert Kalonji, said today.

Mr. Kalonji said his capital at Bakwanga had been seized because United Nations forces from Tunisia had disarmed his soldiers there.

He also said soldiers from Guinea were in the invading force. Mr. Kalonji said Guinea had promised to help Premier Patrice Lumumba end the rebellion in Mining State.

According to Mr. Kalonji the Congolese in Kasai had seized the town of Gandajika, south of his rebel capital and only about twenty miles from Katanga's border.

Mr. Kalonji said three Czechoslovak officers had arrived in Luluabourg, the capital of Kasai Province, "under the cover of the United Nations claiming that they were technicians for aircraft supplied to the Congo by the Soviet Government."

Meanwhile this capital of secessionist Katanga began to prepare for an attack from Mr. Lumumba's forces.

A senior officer of the Katanga Army said troops had been flown to Kaniama and other points near the Katanga border with Kasai Province. President Moise Tshombe, several Cabinet ministers and the Katanga Army's Belgian commanders met in Mr. Tshombe's residence.

The few bad roads leading into Katanga will be blocked and bridges mined, it was reported. It was also said stretches of railroad lines leading into the province were being torn up.

Embassy Team Wins in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (AP) — A United States Embassy softball team with Ambassador Douglas MacArthur 2d in its lineup defeated a Japanese Foreign Ministry team including Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka, 11—5, today in their sixth annual game. The embassy now has a record of two wins, three losses and one tie.

300 Congo Troops Bludgeon U.N. Unit

Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 8/19/60

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP)—Congolese army riflemen kicked, clubbed and robbed a Canadian U.N. unit at Leopoldville airport Thursday. Protesting sharply, the U.N. command cracked down and reclaimed full control over the airport.

(Meanwhile Thursday U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold called in the chief representatives of the Big Four powers for a joint conference aimed at keeping the Congo situation from collapsing into chaos.

(Reliable sources said the secretary-general told them bluntly that Big Four unanimity was imperative in order to avoid drastic deterioration in the already turbulent newborn African republic.)

The savage incident, one of a series of clashes of Premier Patrice Lumumba's Negro soldiers with U.N. personnel, came as Lumumba himself delivered pointed snubs to U.S. Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake and U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche.

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

The Congolese apparently mistook the Canadians, assigned to signal duty in the interior, for Belgians. Some were aboard a plane and others in jeeps when the Congolese struck. The Congolese totaled about 300: the Canadians few more than a dozen.

Thirty Congolese blocked the plane's takeoff.

The Canadians, two of whom wore wings and chevrons similar to the insignia of Belgian paratroopers, were robbed of their wallets and some arms.

KNOCKED OUT

Their Canadian-French protests were shrugged off with a repeated charge that they were "Flemish Belgians."

Capt. Andre Taschereau of Montreal, the detachment's commander, was knocked unconscious by a rifle butt smashed into his right temple.

The Congolese forced some of the Canadians to lie on the ground and made one strip to his shorts.

Signalman Jose Mathieu of Quebec was kicked twice in the face.

Cpl. Robert Conroy of Kingston, Ont., suffered a blow on the back. He said a Congolese broke his rifle stock in delivering that blow.

Ghana U.N. soldiers rushed to help the Canadians.

They surrounded the party and, easing the Congolese away by persuasion and argument, took them to their quarters.

Under cover of Lumumba's martial - law declaration, Congolese troops moved in uninvited to share guard duty at the airport with Ghana troops of Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn's U.N. forces.

REINFORCEMENTS SENT

The U.N. Command, concerned over a clash Wednesday of Congolese with a Norwegian detachment, rushed three additional companies to the airport after the attack on the Canadians. These were two companies of Sudanese and a Ghana company.

Gen. Victor Lundula, the ex-sergeant commanding the ill-disciplined Congolese forces, agreed to pull most of his men from the airport, leaving behind a token contingent of 30. The blue U.N. flag was hoisted again on the control tower.

A U.N. spokesman declined to comment officially on the steadily deteriorating relations.

James Reston

God of the Congo A Threat to U.N.

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—The planners at the State department look a little glassy-eyed this week, as if they'd been reading Vachael Lindsay's "Congo."

"Beware, Beware, Walk with care,
Or Mumbo-Jumbo, god of the Congo. . . .
Mumbo Jumbo will hoo-doo you."

N.Y.T. 8-20-60

It is not too much to say that the outbreak of racism, tribalism and primitivism in the Congo has sent a shiver through this government.

There have been a series of urgent and private meetings here all week leading to a very simple but hard conclusion, namely, that unless the irresponsible Congo "government" of Premier Patrice Lumumba is contained, the future of the United Nations and of the whole of central Africa will be seriously affected.

The stakes are high because Lumumba, with the diplomatic support of Moscow, is defying the United Nations precisely at the moment when the United Nations is trying to avoid the direct intervention of Communist or Western troops in the convulsive development of Central Africa.

Though Secretary Gen. Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations, who is not a careless man with words, has talked about the possibility of war over the Congo, the official estimate here is that the Soviets are playing a limited game. If they could subvert the Congo and exploit the chaos of Central Africa, no doubt they would try. But direct intervention with Soviet troops is not considered likely.

In the first place, the logistics of the situation are against them. Direct military intervention by the Russians in the Congo would be more difficult than for the United States and the Western European powers, who are closer.

Second, the other new African and non-Communist Asian states prefer the stabilizing influence of the United Nations to any reckless maneuvers that might bring Communist and Western troops into Central Africa.

Third, the U.N. troops in the Congo are authorized to defend themselves against attack and could probably deal with anything short of massive guerilla war until help arrived.

And finally, so much is known of Lumumba's personal self-indulgence and political instability that he is becoming an embarrassment to the Russians, especially since his appeals to racist prejudice, which go against Communist ideology.

For all these reasons, it may be possible to find some formula in the U.N. Security Council today that will preserve the authority of the United Nations and enable that organization to gather and develop the administrative and technical personnel to bring some order to the Congo.

Washington is now realizing that it can no longer look to its friendly allies in Western Europe to maintain stability in Central Africa and that it must find new instruments for this purpose.

This is why there has been such a flurry behind the scenes here this week to preserve the position of the United Nations before the new god of the Congo wrecks the whole experiment.

U.N. Chief Assailed by Lumumba

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Tue. 8-16-60

By GEORGE SIBERA

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold flew back to New York Monday night and summoned the Security Council into an urgent session on the new crisis created by Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba's statement that the Congo no longer had confidence in Hammarskjold.

Hammarskjold set no time for the council meeting but asked that it be held up at a time when Congolese representatives could be present.

OFF FOR N.Y.C.

He told Lumumba he was leaving for New York Monday night after Lumumba sent him two sharply worded letters saying "The Congolese government and people have lost confidence in you," and threatening to "take other measures" unless U.N. facilities here be placed at Lumumba's disposal.

Hammarskjold replied that he would leave for New York to report to the Security Council unless the Congolese government promptly modified its attitude. Lumumba asked him to postpone his departure for 24 hours to enable a Congolese delegation to accompany him.

FIVE DEMANDS

In the first letter the fiery Congolese Premier presented five demands to Hammarskjold and said there must be immediate compliance:

1. Congolese or other African troops must take over the Congo airfields.

2. The U.N. air transport facilities must be placed at the disposal of Congolese troops to move into secessionist Katanga Province.

DEMANDS WEAPONS

3. The U.N. forces must immediately seized all weapons "distributed by the Belgians" in Katanga and give them to the central government.

4. Only African troops—from Morocco, Tunisia, Sudan, Mali, Ghana, Guinea and Ethiopia—must be used in Katanga.

5. All white troops must be pulled back from Katanga immediately. This applied to Swedes who began taking over from the Belgians this weekend.

NOT RESTORING ORDER

Lumumba accused Hammerskjold of violating the Security Council resolutions on the Congo by holding talks in Elisabethville with Moise Tshombe, president of the province which has seceded from the Congo.

Lumumba said Hammarskjold's troops were not performing dutifully their assigned task of helping Congolese troops restore order and protested that Hammarskjold had talked with Tshombe without consulting him first.

He said Hammarskjold was acting in "collusion" with Tshombe, that he was backed by the Belgians and that he was systematically by-passing the Security Council rulings. He said he "ab-

solutely could not agree" to Hammarskjold's interpretation of the U.N. resolutions.

Times 8-16-60

In the Katanga itself Belgian troops began flying out Monday while Europeans cheered and wept. Planeload after planeload of U.N. troops were flying into Elisabethville under arrangements worked out between Hammarskjold and Tshombe who once threatened to fire at any U.N. troops trying to enter Katanga.

Monday police hurled tear gas bombs into an unruly crowd of students and routed a short-lived demonstration against Tshombe and Swedish troops.

Europeans were reported to be streaming out of Jadotville, where bloody clashes occurred this weekend and there were fears of more trouble to come.

Hammarskjold Monday rejected all of Lumumba's charges, said he was not prepared to discuss the "unjustified allegations," and added he would submit his case to the Security Council.

Congo Massing Troops To Attack Katanga with Reds Supplying Trucks

The Atlanta Constitution, p.1

Atlanta, Ga., Wed. 8-31-60

10 Soviet Aircraft Flying In

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — The Congo government sent more troops to Kasai province Tuesday in an apparent build-up for invasion of secessionist Katanga province with reported Communist help.

"I can assure you the Congolese are not doing it themselves," a Soviet source said. By account of Communist newsmen 100 Soviet trucks of the type used here for transporting troops have been sent to the interior.

RED PLANES ON WAY

Ten Soviet Ilyushin-14 planes are being flown to the Congo and are expected to arrive in Stanleyville within a few days. The purpose of the flight is not known but it is being rumored they may be piloted by Czechs and that a new airline may be started with them to replace the old Belgian line now known as Air Congo.

The developments came as the United Nations reported all Belgian combat troops had left the Congo by Monday midnight. Only a number of Belgian specialists remain in the big camps of Kamina in Katanga province and Kitona near Leopoldville.

GOES TO ARMY H.Q.

The Katanga camp became the center of a dispute between Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe and the United Nations. Tshombe threatened Tuesday to put Kamina Base out of action unless the U.N. hands over the security of the base to the Katanga Army. The U.N. wants the base neutralized and prohibited to all troops but U.N. forces. The installation would be of paramount importance in any invasion or defense of Katanga province.

Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, who told Congolese troops in the Oriental province capital of Stanleyville over the weekend of an impending march on Katanga, returned to Leopoldville Tuesday and went directly to Camp Leopold II where his army has its headquarters.

He said he had ordered a "profound reform of the ancient structure" of society in the province under which the territories formerly ruled by tribal chiefs would become rural communes. He also told of a decision to create peasant cooperatives to "mobilize all the forces of the country for a vast economic and social program."

The pronouncements had the authentic ring of the left-wing advisers who have moved into Lumumba's entourage and are now penetrating many government departments.

Lumumba's spokesman, Serge Michel, a leftist formerly associated with the Algerian rebel movement, dealt briefly with the gun-butt attack on eight American airmen and two Canadian signalmen at the Stanleyville Airport Saturday shortly before Lumumba's arrival.

Michel said a rumor that the Americans were Belgian paratroopers circulated through the crowd and the Americans were attacked as they left the plane.

While Western newsmen were receiving this version of the Stanleyville incident Communist newsmen were receiving another. They were told that the American airmen had provoked the fight and were beaten up in return.

UNLOADED CARGO

The airmen have said they had unloaded cargo from their plane when they were attacked.

Although Lumumba had made no apology for the incident, it is understood that Congo President Joseph Kasavubu expressed deep regrets both to U.S. Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake and Dr. Ralph Bunche, who turned over to a successor Tuesday his post as chief of the U.N. operation in the Congo. Bunche left for U.N. headquarters at New York.

The Congolese army troops apparently are being concentrated in Kasai province along the railroad leading to Elisabethville, the Katanga capital. The Katanga army claims to have railroads and roads along the 800-mile border with Kasai mined and blocked.

FIGHTING IN KASAI

The most active spot militarily in the Congo right now is Kasai. There Premier Lumumba's uniformed forces are reported battling Baluba warriors in a prelude to a strike at Katanga.

Whatever the truth of the battle reports, secessionist Albert Kalonji began recruiting a private army in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital. A Baluba chieftain of Kaasi province, Kalonji's avowed aim is to recapture the Kasai area he calls his "mineral state" and its capital, Bakwanga, which he lost to Lumumba's soldiers Saturday.

Three hundred Baluba tribesmen, ranging from teen-age boys to veterans of the old Belgian-trained Force Publique, streamed into Camp Simonet barracks at Elisabethville to volunteer. They were issued khaki uniforms.

1Pa 1960

CONGO

REDS HARMING U.N. IN CONGO

Atlanta Journal & Constitution

By WILLIAM R. FRYE
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 20—Soviet influence on Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba has confronted the United Nations and the free world with one of their most dangerous challenges.

To say that Lumumba is easily swayed is a major understatement.

Beside him, Cuba's Fidel Castro is Gibraltar of stability and rational behavior, U.N. people say. He is made to order for Communist manipulation — and private information reaching here is that the Communists have made important inroads into his entourage.

A high official told me shortly after the Congo crisis broke, that "Lumumba is a madman." The comment was not intended to be taken literally, of course, but it was indicative of the premier's unpredictability and irrationality.

ON ONE OCCASION in the early days of the crisis he presented the U.N. with an ultimatum that Belgian troops must leave Leopoldville by 6 p.m. on a certain day.

Maj. Gen. Henry Templer Alexander, to whom the ultimatum was presented, looked at his watch. "But Mr. Prime Minister," he said, "it is now 7 p.m."

"That," said Lumumba, "is a technicality. It is up to you to get them out."

The incident was not pressed, since the U.N. was making herculean efforts to get along with the 35-year-old Congolese leader. It is on such a foundation that the U.N. has been trying to build its rescue operation for the Congo.

THE U.N. PLANS to spend, on behalf of the Congo, as much as $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 in the first year, an amount three to four times as large as the normal U.N. budget.

All the resources of the world organization and its specialized agencies have been mobilized to help lift the Congo from cannibalism and witchcraft into the 20th Century.

The WORLD in Focus

Some of the complexities of a fast-moving world are put into proper perspective in "The World In Focus," designed for your own background and informed discussion.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21, 1960

4-E

But more and more evidence points to Soviet sabotage. There is such a close resemblance between Soviet attacks on Hammarskjold and Lumumba's latest blasts as to persuade U.N. people that they were ghost-written in the Soviet embassy in Leopoldville.

Andre Fomin, the Soviet charge d'affaires there, spent some time as a member of the Russian delegation to the U.N., and thus is thoroughly familiar with U.N. procedures. Moscow's policy from the beginning of the Congo crisis has been to do as much to disrupt the U.N. operation as it could without offending the African bloc here.

THERE IS, moreover, responsible U.N. sources say, significant Communist influence in, if not actual infiltration of, the Congo cabinet itself.

Lumumba's principal secretary has been accused of being a Communist. Lumumba himself is not so regarded; he is said to reflect whatever viewpoint is presented to him most forcefully at any given moment.

This is what Hammarskjold and Dr. Ralph Bunche, his key aide, have been up against in Leopoldville, according to excellent sources here. It does much to explain Lumumba's mercurial behavior. It apparently explains his public break this past week with the secretary-general.

The real adversaries, in the last analysis, are not Lumumba and Hammarskjold but Khrushchev and Hammarskjold. The whole U.N. rescue operation can succeed only if Hammarskjold can outmaneuver the Kremlin.

THE STAKES are huge. Katanga province has an estimated $20,000,000,000 worth of silver, gold, copper, cobalt and uranium ore.

The ultimate stake could be communist or noncommunist domination of Africa — that, or in a showdown, as Hammarskjold has said, world war.

The secretary-general has an important ace in the hole, and he is playing it. The African bloc in the U.N. exerts formidable diplomatic leverage on the Soviet Union. It is a remarkable fact, but it is so.

Moscow cares very much what Ghana, Guinea and other emerging states think about its policy. Communist influence in Africa depends to a large extent on their verdict.

THE AFRICANS, though sympathetic with Lumumba as the struggling head of a country newly independent, do not want the cold war on their continent—except, perhaps, in the form of competitive economic aid. Hammarskjold personally has immense prestige among them.

Moreover, the Africans, like other anti-colonists, do not want the precedent established that the U.N. can intervene with force in the domestic affairs of a state.

If the U.N. can legally help Lumumba crush the Katanga revolt, it can also help stamp out the Mau-Mau tribes in Kenya; it could put down a Nasser-supported revolt against Jordan or Iran; it could even help the segregationist government of South Africa if the Bantu, or black, population should rise up.

THE AFRICANS do not want to see any of this happen. Hammarskjold reminded them of the possibility this past week when he called attention to the Lebanese crisis of 1958, in which no African or Asian wanted the U.N. to help the Chamoun regime.

Intervention in domestic affairs would do much to make the U.N. a world government Such action is specifically forbidden in the U.N. Charter.

Hammarskjold, insisting that the U.N. stand aloof on Katanga's future, has a strong case in law and in practical politics.

To the extent that he wins African backing for his position, Soviet sabotage may be brought under control.

PATRICE LUMUMBA
Is He a Madman?

Lumumba Shuts Ferry In Move Against Foes

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 8 P 24-e

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—Congolese authorities Sunday suddenly halted travel between Leopoldville and Brazzaville, across the river in the former French Congo, in an apparent move against political opponents of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Congolese gendarmes halted ferry traffic across the Congo River at noon. They also stopped motor boats which ply across the river. The authorities were reported trying to keep planes from hopping across the river.

Officials said the action was taken in retaliation for the alleged use of the Brazzaville airport by an Air France plane carrying members of the opposition MNC party, which favors a loose federation of Congo states. Premier Lumumba insists on a strong central Congolese government.

The busy ferry to Brazzaville has been stopped before, but only for brief periods. There was no immediate indication how long it might be stopped this time.

RESUMING LIFE'S WORK

Atlanta Constitution

Georgia Mission Surgeon Flying 'Home' to Congo

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 8/23/60

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI) — Five weeks ago, a 56-year-old Georgia-born doctor was airlifted from the Congo, his lie's work as a missionary seemingly ended.

But Tuesday, Dr. Tinsley Smith, born in Savannah but in the Congo or 30 years, flies back to Luluabourg to pick up the pieces of his broken dream.

Dr. Smith is chief surgeon of the 76-bed hospital of the American Presbyterian Congo Mission (APCM) at Mutoto, 40 miles from Luluabourg. The mission, run by the Southern Presbyterian Church of the United States, operates a church, hospital and several mission schools in the Luluabourg area.

Two months ago, there were something like 125 missionaries—all Americans—in the area. Today there are 17. And the mission has just asked for 10 more to be sent out on an emergency basis.

Dr. Smith and his wife Catherine got their first hint of trouble-to-come last fall, when fighting broke out between the Luluas and Bagubas. And in the second week of July this year, when the disorder came after independence, they got orders to leave. They flew from the mission in one of the mission's two light (Cessna) planes and finally reached Salisburg, Southern Rhodesia, in a USAF Globemaster.

For a time it seemed that the end of Dr. Smith's missionary work had come. And the Tinsley Smiths resigned themselves to the idea of going "home."

But they have no home as such outside the Congo, although their 20-year-old son Gordon is at pre-med school at Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

When they reached Leopoldville en route to the states, Dr. Smith was asked to help out in the Congolese hospital here. He has done what he could, but the place is so disorganized it is practically impossible to get anything done as it should be.

However, the three weeks spent in Leopoldville have given Dr. Smith a breathing space and a chance to consider his future. He has decided to stay. His wife is in full agreement.

Tuesday, they fly to Luluabourg. They will be unable to set up housekeeping again at Mutoto, because of the very unsettled conditions there.

So Dr. Smith will do what he can to help in the hospital at Luluabourg and with Red Cross teams in the area. He will try to get to the hospital at Mutoto from time to time to help with supplies.

Dr. Smih has no illusions about the blood flowing between the Babubas and the Luluas, and of the danger to any white man.

"But," he says, "The Congo is our home."

Lumumba Puts Congo Under Martial Law, Arrests U.N. Officials

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-17-60 P. 1

Charges Belgian Spies Used Peacemakers

By GEORGE SIBERA

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Premier Patrice Lumumba sent his police Tuesday to arrest United Nations officials he said were being used by "Belgian spies" and then decreed martial law in the Congo for a period of six months.

Lumumba said that during that time the military regime would hold "special military and possibly people's tribunals which will hand down summary justice to troublemakers—be they black or white."

He threatened to seize Belgian assets in the Congo if the Congolese government does not recover what he called its "frozen patrimony" within two weeks—a reference to funds he claims Belgium owes to Congo.

MET WITH NEWSMEN

Lumumba met with the cabinet Tuesday night and then told newsmen that "as of today a special military regime is decreed throughout the country for the next six months."

He took the stern action after a day in which his police swooped down on United Nations headquarters and arrested about a dozen U.N. officials. Police also arrested scores of other whites in widespread raids on hotels and private homes.

In another attempted show of strength, Lumumba ordered 300 Congolese troops equipped with armored cars, light artillery and machine guns into Leopoldville from the Thysville garrison. This was the garrison whose mutiny last July 5 set the whole Congo into chaos.

HOSTILE MOVE

Lumumba staged his hostile new move against the U.N., while Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold flew back to New York for an urgent new Security Council meeting on the re-kindled Congo crisis.

The U.N. chief left Leopoldville abruptly Monday night and ordered the new council meeting after Lumumba sharply told him he and the Congolese people had "lost confidence" in Hammarskjold.

P. 12

Moscow radio gave backing on Tuesday to Lumumba's blast against Hammarskjold. The Soviet radio said "the strange non-interference of the U.N. command and Hammarskjold" in secessionist Katanga province "looks like open encouragement for the atrocities and terror of the Belgian invaders and their puppet (President Moise) Tshombe."

Atlanta, Ga.

Police, on orders from Lumumba, crashed into U.N. headquarters after cordoning off a whole section of the European quarter.

Some 12 U.N. officials were arrested because they were not carying their pink identity cards signed by Hammarskjold. All were released after being vouched for by other U.N. officials at police headquarters and in barbed wire compounds thrown up in the streets.

The thinly disguised excuse for the intervention was an allegation that Belgian paratroopers and spies were operating in the Congolese capital and wearing U. N. armbands.

But observers believed the real reason to be that Lumumba, feeling more and more deserted by members of his own government, was trying to show his strength both to the Congolese and the United Nations.

Hammarskjold-Led Troops Ready to Move Into Katanga

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-19-60

By The Associated Press

U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold arrived in the Congo Thursday night to lead a Swedish force into secessionist Katanga Friday.

En route to Leopoldville from from New York, he stopped 90 minutes at Accra, Ghana, to refuel and confer with President Kwame Nkrumah.

P. 1

Harrarskjold arrived as Premier Patrice Lumumba began showing his muscles with rifle-carrying Congolese soldiers on the eve of U. N. entrance into Katanga.

Lumumba's uniformed forces, which spread terror through Leopoldville in the July mutiny, halted cars on the road to the airport and searched them for weapons. Even diplomats were halted.

Faced with growing dissension, Lumumba broadcast an appeal for national unity and went to extraordinary lengths to protect his own life.

Reporters summoned to Lumumba's residence for a news conference found two Congolese soldiers with bayonetted rifles posted inside the entrance and four Ghana policemen, also with rifles, on duty in the reception room. Lumumba did not appear.

After waiting more than half an hour, the 30 or more correspondents who had answered his summons walked out.

P. 8

Lumumba has promised to cooperate with Hammarskjold in the U. N. effort to replace Belgian soldiers in rebellious Katanga, the richest of the Congo's six provinces.

But the new show of force threw a blanket of uncertainty over the situation.

Hammarskjold, accompanied by two generals and 300 Swedish soldiers, is scheduled to fly to Elisabethville early Friday.

Moise Tshombe, Katanga's premier, promised Hammarskjold a warm welcome in Elisabethville, the provincial capital 950 miles southeast of Leopoldville. Tshombe warned, however, that the presence of the U. N. force "could cause troubles provided by enemies of the state" and said there is general uneasiness among Katanga's people.

WHITES TO CLUSTER

The Brussels radio announced the Belgian military command in Katanga has broadcast a recommendation that white residents move to large centers within the province to assure better protection if trouble comes. Some whites were reported preparing to dash to neighboring Northern Rhodesia in the event of a clash.

GUARANTEES SAFETY

Though Hammarskjold has rejected conditions Tshombe sought to impose, the Premier again urged confirmation that there will be no interference in Katanga's affairs or U.N. help for emissaries of Lumumba's central government.

"I personally guarantee your safety and that of your assistants," said Tahombe, who a week ago was telling U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche that the entry of U.N. units scheduled for Aug. 6 would lead to war.

U. N. CHIEF WARNS OF CONGO FAILURE

The New York Times
N.Y., N.Y.

Mistreatment of Personnel Imperils Entire Program, He Informs Council

Fri., 8/19/60

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 18 — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told members of the Security Council today that the entire United Nations program in the Congo had been jeopardized by the mistreatment of Canadian signal corps men in Leopoldville.

Mr. Hammarskjold, in a letter to the eleven members of the Security Council, submitted a strongly worded report on the incident.

He enclosed also a report from Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, his special representative in the Congo, on the arrest of two United Nations representatives in front of the residence of Premier Patrice Lumumba by members of the Premier's body-guard.

Reliable sources said that in his letter Mr. Hammarskjold emphasized that a continuance of such incidents would make it impossible for the United Nations to continue operations in the Congo.

Hammarskjold Sends Protest

In addition, it was learned, Mr. Hammarskjold has sent a protest to Mr. Lumumba. Howard C. Green, Minister of External Afafirs of Canada, called on him this afternoon to discuss the incident and other Congo developments before returning to Ottawa. Canadian sources said that Canada had already sent a protest.

The Secretary General read reports on the incidents to representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, whom he had summoned to his office this morning to emphasize the gravity of the situation.

In addition, he sent copies of his letter to the eight governments contingents to the United Nations Congo force—Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ireland, Liberia, Morocco, Sweden and Tunisia.

Copies were also sent to such countries as Canada, which have supplied administrative personnel or staff officers to the United Nations operation.

Pressure on Council Grows

The incidents in Leopoldville, which have caused intense concern about the reliability of Mr. Lumumba's Government, increased the pressure in favor of a prompt meeting of the Security Council to consider Mr. Lumumba's dispute with Mr. Hammarskjold over the operations of the United Nations force.

Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga of the Congo is expected to arrive in New York tomorrow night. A meeting of the Security Council that had been expected to open at noon Saturday is expected now to be delayed until Sunday or Monday.

Mr. Gizenga is known as an advocate of a radical solution of the Katanga problem, and it is generally felt that the Security Council should wait twenty-four hours after his arrival in New York to give African delegates an opportunity to talk with him.

African delegates had been reluctant to take sides with Mr. Hammarskjold against Mr. Lumumba in the dispute over the Secretary General's hands-off policy regarding Katanga province.

Confidence Shaken

However, the incident in Leopoldville today, following his bitter attacks on Mr. Hammarskjold, have shaken their confidence in Mr. Lumumba.

The Western powers decided not to introduce a resolution endorsing Mr. Hammarskjold's interpretation of the resolution of Aug. 9. This stated that the United Nations Congo force would not be used to "influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise."

The United States, Britain and France will wait for the Soviet Union to issue a formal challenge to Mr. Hammarskjold's position that the United Nations force must not be used to "subdue" the Katanga Government.

If the Soviet Union does so, it will be called upon to submit a resolution giving its interpretation of the Aug. 9 resolution. Such a resolution, it is generally agreed, would come nowhere getting the seven votes needed for a majority.

Reliable sources said today that Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, again refrained from the use of strong language when he joined the delegates of the Western Big Three in talking with Mr. Hammarskjold.

Yesterday the Soviet representative informed Mr. Hammarskjold officially that he disagreed with his interpretation, but did not formally challenge it.

It is generally agreed that Soviet moves in the Security Council will depend upon the attitude taken by Mr. Gizenga, which in turn is thought to be dependent upon the amount of support he can get from the other African delegates.

Mix-up Here on Soviet Plane

Mistaken assumptions about a Soviet turboprop airliner occupied officials of the United Nations, three Federal agencies and the Port of New York Authority most of yesterday.

By nightfall the entire matter was cleared up and all parties were satisfied, if exhausted, after permission was granted to land the plane in New York.

The scurrying began with a mesage that a four-engine Ilyushin 18 carrying a Congolese delegation to the United Nations had taken off from Accra, Ghana.

It was assumed that the plane was heading directly to New York and the Port of New York Authority was asked by the Federal Aviation Agency for permission to land the plane at Idlewild. The Authority refused on the ground that such "special landings" were a matter for the State Department.

The Port Authority suggested that the plane be diverted to McGuire Air Force Base near Trenon, N. J.

Then it was learned that the plane had landed at London, apparently its original destination all the time.

Last night, the Port Authority said it had received a State Department request that the plane be permitted to land at about 8 or 9 P. M. tonight. T permisison was granted.

BELGIUM DEFENDS POLICY ON CONGO

The New York Times
New York

Cabinet Says Independence Grant Avoided a War—Lumumba Criticized

Thurs. 8-18-60

By HARRY GILROY
Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 17 —The Belgian Government defended its Congo policy before Parliament today.

P. 3

The Government contended that if independence had not been granted to the Congo a colonial war would have resulted. Furthermore, it said, good relations between Belgium and the Congo would exist now if Premier Patrice Lumumba had not encouraged disorder.

The Belgian House of Representatives returned from vacation at the request of Premier Gaston Eyskens to receive the Government's request for a vote of confidence. This will be taken at theend of debate tomorrow and the Senate will then debate the Congo issue Friday and Saturday.

Auguste Schryver, Minister of African Affairs, said Belgium was responsible for having delayed in forming a Congolese official class. As a result, he said, the process of putting the Congolese in charge of running their country could not have been carried out without a shock.

Lumumba Is Blamed

"Yet we should have succeeded, except for the disastrous mutiny of the Congo Army and except for the agitation by the Congolese ministers," he said. "The Premier of the Congo is the principal one who encouraged the disorder."

M. de Schryver said Mr. Lumumba, before the army mutiny, had felt that the authority of the Belgian officers should be respected but had changed his mind and precipitated the break-up of the force "by unconsidered promises and subversive advice."

The Belgian Minister defended the timing of the grant of independence. He said the forty-four Congolese leaders who attended round-table in Brussels last February had united in "demanding independence — immediate, total and without any reservations."

"Would you have been disposed to make a colonial war to impose our views?" he asked, and then firmly answered himself, "No."

Wigny Defends Policy

Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny said the troubles in the Congo did not result from the "hate of the Congolese people or of most of their official representatives against the Belgian people." The troubles are the work of "some men who are governing alone and whose responsibility is immense," he said.

M. Wigny said he sent a telegram to New York July 12 to approve the sending of United Nations troops to the Congo He said Belgium had abided by the United Nations decisions by withdrawing her troops when the international force was able to guarantee order.

The Foreign Minister said that if he had followed the advice "of pseudo firmness" offered by some, Belgium would have hastened to recognize the independence of Kantanga province. This, he said, would have discredited the Katanga Premier, Moise Tshombe, and helped Mr. Lumumba to lead "all Congolese patriots into a national war."

M. Wigny said everything possible was being done to preserve "the chances of collaboration" between Belgium and the Congo.

The Minister of Defense Arthur Gilson, defended the Belgian military actions in the Congo. He said that the Belgian garrison had now left Elisabethville and that garrisons would leave other Katanga towns in the next few days. The question of Belgian bases in the Congo remains for further discussion, he said.

U. N. TECHNICIANS HURT IN BEATINGS BY CONGO TROOPS

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.

Fri., 8/19/60

Soldiers Assault Canadians at Airport, Then Withdraw at World Force's Order

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 18 — Congolese soldiers beat a Canadian captain into unconsciousness and manhandled seven other Canadians today at the Leopoldville airport.

The Congolese then withdrew from the airfield at the demand of the United Nations.

The United Nations forces at the airport—Ghanaians and Sudanese—had been preparing to clear the airfield of the Congolese troops, "by force if need be," when an agreement was reached for the Congolese withdrawal.

The airport was entirely in United Nations hands by 5:30 P. M., but a "symbolic" Congolese squad of six men was permitted to remain behind as a token of the fact that the airport belongs to the Congo.

Eight Canadians Stopped

The beating occurred this morning when eight Canadian officers and men, here as communications technicians, went to the airport to embark for Luluabourg in the interior.

As they were boarding a plane twenty Congolese soldiers with a noncommissioned officer arrived in jeeps and trained machine guns on them.

The Congolese ordered the Canadians to lie prone on the tarmac. The Canadian captain was injured when he did not lie down fast enough, according to United Nations military forces at the airport.

A Congolese soldier struck the captain in the face with his rifle butt and another hit him in the back. Other Canadians were kicked as they lay on the ground and two were also injured, the United Nations said.

Canadian Unconscious

As the Congolese began to put the Canadians in a truck, a Ghanaian officer, Capt. David Amenu, arrived with a squad of Ghanian soldiers. According to his account of the incident, he "persuaded" the Congolese to surrender the Canadians.

Captain Amenu said that the noncommissioned officer agreed almost immediately but that the other Congolese soldiers argued at length about giving up their prisoners.

"They don't have any discipline and they pay no attention to their leaders," Captain Amenu commented.

He said that the Canadian officer, Capt. J. C. Terchereau, was unconscious when he got him back to the Ghanaian command post in the control tower. He was treated by a Ghanaian military hospital ten miles away.

The Congolese were believed to have manhandled the Canadians because some wore parachutist badges. Many Congolese were preparing to attack the Congolese.

Belgian paratroopers, who of Staff of the Congolese Army Premier Patrice Lumumba said Col. Joseph Mobuto, promised yesterday were preparing to later to recover these articles. His promise was given to Brig. Gen. Mangasha Yassou of Ethiopia, Chief of Staff of the

The Congolese stripped the Canadians of money, cameras, belts and some hats. The Chief

United Nations command.

Immediately after the incident, the Congolese forces at the airport—about 200 strong—began to withdraw as the Canadians imposed strong security measures.

About seventy-five Congolese remained in a big transport shed about a half mile from the tower, however they began to filter back into the control area shortly after midday.

Ghanaian forces prepared to use force if necessary to clear the field. At that point Gen. Victor Laundula, head of the Congo Army arrived and said he had given the order for withdrawal "to avoid friction."

Shortly thereafter Colonel Mobuto and General Yassou arrived. The Congolese announced the agreement as "symbolic" force to stay at the airport as "observers who will keep me informed of what is going on."

Colonel Mobuto demanded that the Ghanaians evacuated housing they have been occupying across the road from the airport. He said the United Nations had taken over the housing without Congolese agreement.

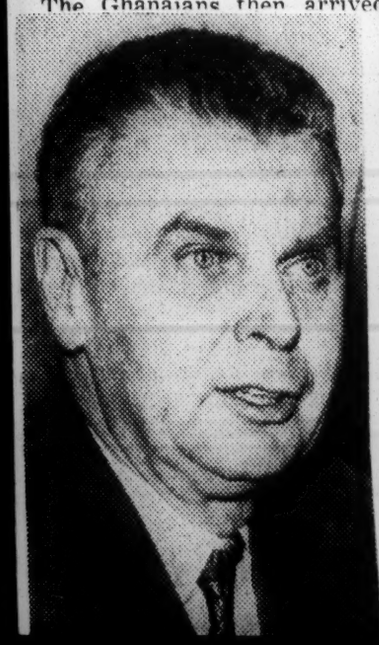
General Yassou in turn demanded that the property taken from the Canadians be returned. The two chiefs of staff agreed tot ry to give the other satisfaction on these points.

Congolese Seize Americans

In an incident yesterday afternoon five unarmed American soldiers were extricated from Congolese soldiers at the airport by two Ghanaian officers.

Four American enlisted men and a lieutenant came to the airport in civilian clothes. They were taken out of their car by the Congolese and marched to a hangar where they were forced to stand against a wall, the United States Embassy reported.

The Ghanaians then arrived



The New York Times

John Diefenbaker

and persuaded the Congolese to release the Americans.

In Leopoldville this afternoon Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche of the United Nations sought a meeting with Premier Lumumba. He was informed that Mr. Lumumba could not see him but that a Belgian aide would see him. Dr. Bunche did not accept the offer.

Dr. Bunche issued a statement tonight describing what had happened to the Canadians. He said Captain Terchereau was recovering. He said Moroccans and Indians had also been victims of rough treatment by the Congolese in recent incidents.

He expressed thanks to the United Nations forces for patience in the face of provocation.

The United States Ambassador, Clare H. Timberlake, called on Mr. Lumumba by appointment today but left without seeing the premier when a Congolese guard refused to let him enter. Mr. Timberlake returned at noon, however, after a new invitation from the Premier.

Canada Sends Protest

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—Canada protested sternly to the Congo Government today over injuries to Canadian service men and demanded assurances for their safety in the future.

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker called the attack "totally unwarranted and unjustifiable."

New Crisis in the Congo

N.Y. Times
Aug. 19, 1960
Week in Rev. 8:30

The Security Council is to meet again in emergency session to deal with a new crisis in the Congo precipitated by Premier Lumumba's open challenge to the United Nations and his ambition to use it as a tool to make himself sole master of the largest African state. On the outcome of this session may depend the success or failure of the latest United Nations police action and its efficacy as an instrument of peace and order.

The new crisis arose when Premier Lumumba, openly instigated by Soviet Russia and Communist China, accused Secretary General Hammarskjold of violating Security Council resolutions and then served demands on him to put at the disposal of Mr. Lumumba's shaky regime all United Nations forces and facilities in the Congo "to subdue the rebel Government of Katanga" and to withdraw from it all "non-African" troops.

When Mr. Hammarskjold refused Premier Lumumba proclaimed his "nonconfidence" in the Secretary General and called for the latter's replacement in the Congo by African-Asian observers to do his bidding. He then proceeded to make a mockery of the United Nations "presence" by raiding its headquarters in Leopoldville, arresting United Nations personnel and terrorizing the white population on the pretext of searching for "Belgian spies." As a further token of his determination to take matters in his own hands he has established his own military rule by an army that recently mutinied and committed wholesale atrocities.

In this situation the Security Council cannot act otherwise than to reassert its own authority and that of Mr. Hammarskjold. Its resolutions, adopted at Mr. Lumumba's own request for help, call on Mr. Hammarskjold to provide the Congolese Government with such military assistance as may be necessary to restore law and order and to assure the withdrawal of Belgian troops, but under no circumstances to intervene in any Congolese "internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise."

The latter stipulation is specifically designed to bar any United Nations involvement in the internal constitutional conflict between Premier Lumumba's dictatorial centralism and the federalism espoused by President Tshombe of Katanga and others. It is reinforced by the Security Council's approval of principles enunciated by Mr. Hammarskjold to the effect that United Nations troops are under the sole command of the United Nations, that they cannot use force except in self-defense, and that they are not there to enforce any political solutions but are there to establish conditions that would permit the Congolese people to determine their constitutional structure by democratic processes.

All this, of course, precludes any such action as Premier Lumumba demands. But behind Mr. Lumumba stand Soviet Russia and Communist China, who have been denouncing Mr. Hammarskjold as a stooge of the "imperialists," especially American "imperialists," because he refuses to shed blood, and who have threatened to send their own troops into the Congo to back Mr. Lumumba, already surrounded by Left-Wing advisers. That is the greater danger which, as Mr. Hammarskjold has warned, poses questions of war or peace, and it will be up to the Security Council to take adequate measures to ban the specter hovering over the Congo now.

Civil War Is Feared In Breakup of Mali

The Washington Post

Associated Press

A woman member of the Caiman Committee—or Women's League—parades with her child during the celebration of independence at Brazzaville in the new Congo Republic.

PARIS, Aug. 20 (AP)—Two flamboyant rival leaders turned the west African port city of Dakar into a tense armed camp today and threatened the newly independent Mali Federation with partition, perhaps bloodshed.

Leaders of the former French states of Senegal and Sudan, joined as the Mali Federation only last year, found themselves at sword's point only a week before they were to elect a new Mali president.

The Aug 27 election precipitated the crisis, in which acting President Modibo Keita, a Sudanese, tried to tighten his control by dismissing Deputy Premier Mamadou Dia, a Senegalese. Dia, who also is premier of Senegal, responded by announcing withdrawal of his state from the Mali Federation. Keita then decreed a state of urgency — corresponding to martial law.

Virtual Prisoner

The ensuing hubbub left Keita in control of the government buildings in Dakar—the capital of both Mali and Senegal — but a virtual prisoner there while Senegalese controlled the rest of the city. It seemed Keita's bid for power had failed.

Communications with Dakar virtually were cut off and censorship was imposed. Keita and Dia took to the airwaves—Radio Senegal and Radio Mali and both in Dakar—to broadcast their divergent stands.

ties it appeared the Mali Federation—a brave experiment in African unity—was dead. It seemed likely Senegal and Sudan would revert to their old status.

Mali had been scheduled for entry into the United Nations next September. Now, it seems, two states will apply instead. But the outcome is not clear.

Both Keita and Dia are supporters of the French Community and the situation in Mali was taken up by French President Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Michel Debre in a ahstily arranged meeting this afternoon.

[Reuters reported from Paris that President Charles de Gaulle has asked the Premiers of Sudan and Senegal to meet with him in Paris over the breakup of the Mali Federation. De Gaulle is president of the French community, which includes the Mali Federation.]

Despite the political turmoil, Dakar was reported outwardly calm, with no violence. Senegalese police partolled the streets while troops—ostensibly Mali troops but largely drawn from the state of Senegal—ringed government buildings. Truckloads of Senegalese were reported coming into town, however, to support Dia.

No Intervention Right

Although France has negotiated economic agreements and maintains some military establishments in Senegal and Sudan, it has no right to intervene unless asked to do so.

The prestige of de Gaulle is so great in French Africa, however, that a word from him might ease the conflict, even if Sudan and Senegal still went their opposite ways.

French concern was that Keita—whose Sudanese political stronghold is a poor, landlocked country needing a port city—might turn his gaze southward to bordering Guinea, where Marxist-leaning President Sekou Toure's port of Conakry beckons.

Keita, a French trained ex-schoolteacher wildly popular in his home state, wanted to make of Mali a strongly centralized government. Dia, an equally flamboyant French trained politican who likes to cha-cha in nightclubs, favored a looser federation where the more educated Senegalese population would enjoy greater leeway.

Together, the Senegal and Sudan number only 5½ million people in an area three times the size of France. Neither has an armed force worthy of the name and in consequence an actual conflict seemed unlikely

MALI TENSE

The Montgomery Advertiser

Partition In Prospect For New African State

Montgomery, Ala.

Sun. 8-21-60

DAKAR, Mali Federation (AP) — The newly independent Mali Federation was threatened with partition Saturday night after a tense day that found Acting President Modibo Keita a virtual prisoner in his own capital.

In a day that saw bloodshed threatened, followers of his arch-rival, Vice Premier Mamadou Dia, seized control of this capital and major port city.

Keita is from the former French Sudan. Dia is from the former French Senegal, most populous of the two states in the federation formed only last year. The federation became independent June 20.

In a bid to become a strong-man, Keita dismissed Dia Friday and declared a state of urgency —corresponding to martial law.

Keita was at a disadvantage in the struggle since Dakar, seat of the federation government, is in Senegal. He thus tried his coup in the heart of Dia's territory

Surrounded by his supporters, Keita was reported to be closely confined at Government House.

His hand-picked army chief, Col. Soumare, was arrested by Dia's men.

Keita also is premier of Sudan, and Dia is premier of Senegal.

Keita dismissed Dia in a move to strengthen his position before the Mali presidential elections scheduled for Aug. 27. Dia responded by withdrawing Senegal from the federation, and Keita countered with a declaration of a state of urgency.

Both Radio Senegal and Radio Mali are now in the hands of Senegalese authorities. Previously the two stations broadcast contradictory directives and reports since Radio Mali had been operated by Keita supporters. The two stations reported Saturday night that Keita had called for intervention of French troops and that the request had been denied.

Dag Calls Joint Conference On Preventing Africa Chaos

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Dag Hammarskjold called in the chief U.N. representatives of the Big Four powers Thursday for a joint conference aimed at keeping the Congo from collapsing into chaos.

Fri 8/19/60

Reliable sources said the U.N. secretary-general bluntly told them that Big Four unanimity was imperative in order to avoid a drastic deterioration in the already turbulent newborn African republic.

African sources said that Hammarskjold also had warned Africa's U.N. representatives that disagreement persists with Premier Patrice Lumumba's Congo government, the United Nations would have no alternative but to pull out the more than 11,000 U.N. troops in the country.

Hammarskjold and other U.N. officials made no secret of their concern over such incidents as Thursday's savage attack by Congolese army riflemen on a Canadian U.N. unit at Leopoldville Airport. A U.N. spokesman commented that directives to U.N. troops make clear they have the right to shoot in self-defense if attacked.

To underscore his concern, Hammarskjold sent a letter to the ambassadors of all countries which have contributed U.N. forces to the Congo operation, detailing the incident involving the Canadians. The letter stressed the role the U.N. played in restoring order.

Summoned for the rare meeting that lasted 45 minutes were U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, British Minister Harold Beeley and French Ambassador Armand Berard.

The U.N. secretary-general also held another group meeting with the ambassadors of Ecuador, Argentina, Ceylon and Tunisia—all smaller countries on the 11-nation Security Council.

DAG, CONGO SPAR

U.N. Slates Palaver On Worsening Crisis

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The Security Council will meet in extraordinary session Sunday to deal with the worsening Congo crisis. Increasing differences between Dag Hammarskjold and Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba gave a grave air to the situation.

The secretary-general Friday sent a bristling note to Lumumba threatening to ask the Council to call off its U.N. operations altogether unless attacks on U.N. troops stop at once.

Lumumba denounced the note as blackmail and demanded removal of white U.N. troops whom he blamed for incidents in which Canadians have been beaten and robbed and U.N. security officers arrested.

The big question was whether the Soviet Union would support Lumumba's demands and turn its back on Hammarskjold.

The secretary-general has made plain to all the Big Four powers that an East-West clash over the Congo runs the risk of plunging the newborn African republic into deeper chaos.

African representatives at the United Nations were awaiting talks with a Congolese mission sent by Lumumba before taking any definite course of action.

The African representatives, long staunch supporters of Hammarskjold, are reported dismayed with Lumumba's actions. But they did not want to disclose their position pending talks with the Congolese.

IGNORED LUMUMBA

Hammarskjold pointedly ignored Lumumba in addressing his note formally to the government of the Congo. Lumumba heads the government under the chief of state, President Joseph Kasavubu, who is less assertive than Lumumba.

The secretary-general referred to what he called highly reprehensible incidents in which the Canadians were manhandled and U.N. security guards detained under a threat of being shot.

He declared that a continuance "would lead to conditions which would render the work of the United Nations in assistance of the Congo practically impossible."

"Such a development might therefore make it necessary for the secretary-general to submit to the Security Council for reconsideration all of the United Nations activities in the Congo," he added.

"In these circumstances the secretary-general expects that the government will immediately take all measures necessary to forestall the recurrence of any such incidents as those to which this protest refers."

MAINTAIN PEACE

He also warned that the predominantly African U.S. force expected to reach a total of 16,000 men has as its overriding purpose the maintenance of international peace and security.

He said that purpose was the basis for the decision of the Security Council July 14 to send forces into the Congo "and the further development of the United Nations activities will be determined by it."

The U. N. released also a statement by Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro who is Hammarskjold's trouble - shooter on the scene, congratulating U. N. personnel for their conduct "in the face of needless and senseless provocation."

Bunche sent a note to Lumumba saying the U. N. forces came to the Congo as friends and as Lumumba's guests. "We are therefore entitled to expect that your government will protect us, while we are negotiating with it, from outrages such as those committed last night in the very grounds of your residence," Bunche wrote.

New Demand By Lumumba Widens Rift

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 8/20/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo widened his rift with the United Nations Friday with new charges and demands.

He accused U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of "blackmail" in his handling of the Congo situation and formally demanded withdrawal of all white U.N. troops from the Congo.

He served notice that, "The government of the republic is ready to renounce the services of the United Nations because the Congo, sovereign and independent, is nobody's property."

'ANOTHER POWER'

At a news conference in his modernistic residence, which once belonged to the Belgian governor, Lumumba reiterated his condemnation of Hammarskjold. He also repeated his demand for observers from 14 African and Asian nations to take over what he terms the execution of the Security Council's decisions regarding the Congo.

Lumumba's standard complaint has been that Hammarskjold and his aides have been boycotting his government, that they have refused to arrange withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo and end the secession of defiant and rich Katanga Province.

Congolese Attack U.N. Canadians

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 8/19/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Congolese army rifemen kicked, clubbed and robbed a Canadian U. N. unit at Lepoldville airport Thursday. Protesting sharply, the U. N. Command cracked down and reclaimed full control over the airport.

The savage incident, one of a series of clashes of Premier Patrice Lumumba's Negro soldiers with U. N. personnel, came as Lumumba himself delivered pointed snubs to U. S. Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake and U. N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche.

The Congolese apparently mistook the Canadians, assigned to signal duty in the interior, for Belgians. Some were aboard a plane and others in jeeps when the Congolese struck. The Congolese totaled about 300; the Canadians few more than a dozen.

TROOPERS ROBBED

Thirty Congolese blocked the plane's takeoff.

The Canadians, two of who wore wings and chevrons simliar to the insignia of Belgian paratroopers, were robbed of their wallets and some arms.

Their Canadian-French protests were shrugged off with a repeated charge that they were "Flemish Belgians."

Capt. Andre Taschereau of Monier, was knocked unconscious by a rifle butt smashed into his right temple.

The Congolese forced some of the Canadians to lie on the ground and made one strip to his shorts.

Signalman Jose Mathieu of Quebec was kicked twice in the face.

RUSH TO AID

Cpl. Robert Conroy of Kingston, Ont., suffered a blow on the back. He said a Congolese broke his rifle stock in delivering that blow.

(In Kingston, Conroy's wife, who gave birth to a baby boy Wednesday said: "As far as I am concerned they can turn our troops right around and send them all home again.")

Ghana U. N. soldiers rushed to help the Canadians.

They surrounded the party and, easing the Congolese away by persuasion and argument, took them to their quarters.

Dag Departs Under Attack By Lumumba

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Tues. 8-16-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold left for New York by plane Monday night to put difficulties newly raised by Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba before the United Nations Security Council. He declined to wait for Congolese delegation that sought to fly to New York with him.

Lumumba had asked Hammarskjold to delay his departure 24 hours to take a delegation of four Congolese ministers along to appear in the Council.

In a letter to Lumumba the secretary-general said that he did not see the advantage of this since the Security Council would not meet before the arrival of the Congolese delegation in any case.

(In New York the U.N. announced Hammarskjold has asked Ambassador Armand Berard of France, president of the Security Council for August, to call the 11-nation Security Council into session to deal with the new problems. He asked that Berard fix the date so that the Congolese delegation would have time to get to New York. It was indicated that no meeting would be held before Wednesday and that it might be set for Thursday.)

CALL TO COUNCIL

Hammarskjold decided to consult the Security Council after Lumumba in a bitter series of three letters announced he no longer had confidence in the secretary-general.

Shortly before Hammarskjold left his Leopoldville apartment Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga telephoned and asked what time his plane was going. Gizenga said the Congolese delegation wanted to go with him.

ESCORTED BY GUARD

Hammarskjold was escorted to the airport by a guard of Ghana police from the U.N. Congo force.

The secretary-general is flying by U.N. plane to Paris where he will board a commercial plane for New York. Before leaving Leopoldville, Hammarskjold sent letter to Congo President Joseph Kasavubu expressing regrets he had been unable to see him and saying that certain misunderstandings had arisen.

Kasavubu spent the day in the newly independent former French Congo as the guest of Premier Fulbert Youlou. Lumumba point-edly was not invited to the independence celebration across the river.

P 2

The cocksure Lumumba clashed openly and bitterly with Hammarskjold Monday and in a declaration asked that an African-Asian observer group take over the delicate task in place of Hammarskjold.

Tue. 8-16-60

The declaration came in an exchange of letters as multiracial U.N. forces, pledged to political neutrality, moved by air and rail to reinforce Swedish U.N. detachments in secessionist Katanga province.

The neutrality, irritating to Lumumba, was demonstrated during street demonstrations Monday in Elisabethville, Katanga's capital, against the independence-minded provincial Premier Moise Tshombe.

POLICE USED TEAR GAS

Tshombe's police used tear gas to break up the demonstrations. The Swedish U.N. troops, out on their first day of patrol in Elisabethville after taking over guard duty from Belgian soldiers, looked the other way.

Five planeloads of Belgian soldiers flew out of Elisabethville for Kamina, their ground-and-air treaty base in Katanga 300 miles northwest of Elisabethville. This is part of a withdrawal that Belgium says will be completed only when the safety of Belgian civilians remaining in the Congo is assured.

With his country in near collapse around him and his own position shaky, Lumumba made five demands on Hammarskjold:

1. Remove U.N. troops from all Congo airports and turn the guard duty over to his reactivated Congolese army and police.

2. Send Moroccan, Guinean, Ghana, Ethiopian, Tunisian, Sudanese, Liberian and Congolese troops to Katanga immediately and withdraw all white troops from the province.

3. Provide planes to fly Congolese troops throughout the country to re-establish order.

4. Seize all arms and ammunition distributed by the Belgians in Katanga and put them at the disposition of the central government.

5. Replace Hammarskjold's control over the U.N. Congo command by neutral observers of 14 nations whose mission would be "to assure the immediate and integral application of the Security Council's resolutions." Lumumba named Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ceylon, Liberia, Mali, Burma, India, Afghanistan and Lebanon.

Bunche Fails To Work Out Compromise

Ghana-Morocco Detachment Sent Back on Plane

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 5 (AP).—An advance guard of United Nations troops was barred from entering Katanga today and sent flying back to Leopoldville with U. N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche.

Thus Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga, who has proclaimed the secession of his province fro mthe new Congo republic, showed the meant business in refusing to allow the United Nations to put his territory under U. N. patrol. He has said U. N. troops would have to fight their way in.

Dr. Bunche, top troubleshooter in the Congo for Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, came here yesterday and failed to work out a compromise with Mr. Tshombe. Today Dr. Bunche went back to the Congo capital of Leopoldville to report to Mr. Hammarskjold.

Plane Surrounded

But the plane that came to pick him up, carrying 20 troops from Ghana and Morocco to make arrangements for the arrival of the rest of the U. N. force expected here tomorrow, was surrounded by Katanga police and soldiers as it stood on the Elisabethville Airfield.

Godefroid Munongo, Katanga interior minister, went aboard and personally informed the soldiers they would not be allowed to get out.

Mr. Munungo told newsmen he had warned Dr. Bunche that intervention of U. N. troops would be regarded as aggression and Katanga would then be entitled to take legitimate measures of defense. He said Dr. Bunche had told him that U. N. troops would not come until after further negotiations.

Tribal hiefs Gather

Just before Dr. Bunche left, Mr. Tshombe told a news conference:

"I have gathered all tribal chiefs of Katanga in Elisabethville in order to explain the internal situation of Katanga. I have informed them of the decision to oppose the arrival of U. N. troops. The chiefs agree with me. Dr. Bunche has been informed of my decisions and he realizes the situation is dangerous."

It appears that Mr. Tshombe has carried his opposition to U. N. intervention as far as possible on the diplomatic level, and the next move is up to the U. N.

Mr. Tshombe appealed yesterday to Dr. Bunche to hold off on the movement of troops into Katanga and to refer his government's secession from the central Congo government to the Security Council for a review of the whole Katanga qquestion.

First reports said the request was relayed to Mr. Hammarskjold in Leopoldville, 950 miles to the northeast, but Dr. Bunche today said he had had no communication with the secretary general since his arrival and was hurrying back to report on his talks with Mr. Tshombe.

(An U. N. spokesman in Leopoldville said Mr. Hammarskjold had been in constant contact with Dr. Bunche and that an international U. N. task force, including most of the Swedish battalion, would enter Katanga as scheduled at dawn tomorrow.)

The Katanga government appeared to be getting ready to prevent any unwanted planes from landing at the Elisabethville airport. Trucks and bulldozers, used before to block the landing strip, were massed under rthe control tower.

Although the Ghanian and Moroccan troops were not allowed to leave their plane, three U. N. observers were allowed to remain in Elisabethville.

Before his departure, Dr. Bunche held a 1-hour conference with Mr. Tshombe.

No Internal Interference

Dr. Bunche in his departure statement emphasized that he had come to Katanga only to make arrangements for the arrival of U. N. troops to replace Belgian forces keeping order in the province.

In an obvious reference to Mr. Tshombe's fears that the U. N. troops were coming to bring Katanga under control of Premier Patrice Lumumba's central government, Dr. Bunche said the U. N. "has nothing to do with internal political affairs in this area although such affairs obviously affect U. N. operations."

"I have take nand will take no decisions here and I have no authority to take any," he added. "My function is to report as fully as possible to Mr. Hammarskjold."

Mr. Tshombe told a news conference last night he was under the impression U. N. troops would not begin arriving Saturday but conceded Dr. Bunche had given him no assurance. Hedging, he added that he would not be surprised if the troops came.

Members of Premier Lumumba's central government were certain to oppose any attempt to take the question of Katanga to the Securiy Council. Katanga's mines, rich fields and pastures furnished 60 per cent of the wealth of the pre-independence Belgian Congo, and Mr. Lumumba and his ministers have made plain they consider part of the U. N. military force's mission is to enforce the central government's authority over Mr. Tshombe and his rebellious Katanga regime. Mr. Hammarskjold in a statement Wednesday said the U. N. force had not been sent to take orders from the Congo government or mix in the infant nation's internal affairs.

Elisabethville's Europeans were anxious, but there were no signs of panic or preparations for a mass flight in fear the province might become a battleground.

But long lines of Africans 16 to 30 years old marched or cycled to an army barracks in answer to the provincial government's general mobilization order, issued after Mr. Tshombe announced U. N. troops would have to fight their way in Saturday. They sang independence songs as they came to sign up.

Forty or so members of Mr. Tshombe's opposition, who favor U. N. intervention, gathered near Elisabethville's main hotel yesterday in the mistaken belief that Dr. Bunche was staying there. The police quickly pounced on them under emergency regulations banning public meetings of more than five people and dispersed the crowd by tossing a couple of small smoke bombs.

To prevent any disturbance during Dr. Bunche's visit, most of the police were shifted last night to patroling African residential areas. Jeeploads of armed men moved up and down the streets or stationed themselves at main intersections.

Hammarskjold Denies Troops Aid Secession

Assurance Given After Premier Warns of Fight

By LYNN HEINZERLING

Associated Press Staff Writer

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 4.—Dag Hammarskjold rushed his chief trouble shooter to Katanga today after giving assurance that United Nations troops will not try to enforce the Central Congo government's claim on the rich secessionist province.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche flew to Elisabethville, the Katanga capital, a day ahead of schedule after Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe warned U. N. troops "will have to fight their way in" to his province.

The U. N. military command went ahead with plans to send its first units to Katanga Saturday despite Mr. Tshombe's threat. A special multi-racial task force was alerted to stand by for the move.

Privately U. N. officials said they expected no serious resistance in the mineral-rich province, whose secession would spell economic doom for the rest of the vast Central African country.

Katanga Mobilizes

The Katanga government ordered general mobilization of all able-bodied men in the province, both black and white, to back up the hard core of 500 loyal Congolese troops serving under Belgian officers.

Mr. Hammarskjold sought to soften the defiance of the Katanga leaders by emphasizing the U. N. troops were not acting as agents for the central government of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

"The (U. N.) force is . . . not under the orders of the (Lumumba) government nor can it . . . be permitted to become a party to any internal conflict," Mr. Hammarskjold said in a statement. "A departure from this principle would seriously endanger the impartiality of the United Nations and of the operation."

The fear he sought to put at rest was stated by Katanga Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo, who said, "we know only too well that . . . the U. N. forces would bring in their baggage the agents of Lumumba."

Wants Loose Federation

Mr. Tshombe, in declaring Katanga independent of the central government soon after the Congolese army mutinied last month, charged that Mr. Lumumba was planning to set up a Communist dictatorship. The provincial Premier and other Katanga leaders want the Congo's provinces joined in a loose federation, with their province retaining much of the revenue from its rich uranium and copper mines and its fertile fields and pastures. Mr. Lumumba wants a strong central government and looks to Katanga to finance the poorer remainder of the country.

Belgian officials in Elisabethville generally believed that Mr. Tshombe's threat of military action was a bluff and that he could not bring any effective force into action against the U.N. troops.

They believed Mr. Tshombe and Dr. Bunche would work out some face-saving agreement for the U.N. force to enter Katanga. And with Mr. Hammarskjold on record that the U.N. force would not be used in support of the Central Congo government's aim of controlling Katanga, the way appeared opening for negotiations on future relations between the province and the central government.

Although the Belgian cabinet agreed Tuesday that Belgian troops in Katanga would turn over their peace-keeping mission to the U.N. forces, Premier Gaston Eyskens said in Brussels last night their departure would not be immediate.

Insisting on Security

Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny told a news conference the Belgian forces, who have been keping order at the request of Mr. Tshombe's government, would leave only when the Belgian command "decides that the security of persons there is assured."

The Belgian officials also indicated belief that the U. N. troops might be used to put Katanga under the Lumumba government's control, and Mr. Eyskens declared:

"Thme United Nations does not have the right, under the cover of a replacement of Belgian troops, to indulge in a political operation. The Belgian government has refused to interfere in the internal affairs of the Congo, of all parts of the Congo . . . The United Nations, like Belgium, must respect the will of the people of any part of the Congo as regards the area's future legal statute."

The Russians, who charged yesterday in Pravda that Mr. Hammarskjold was acting in the Congo is a pro-American agent, said last night the decision to send U. N. troops into Katanga struck a blow at those who hoped to "ignore" Security Council decisions.

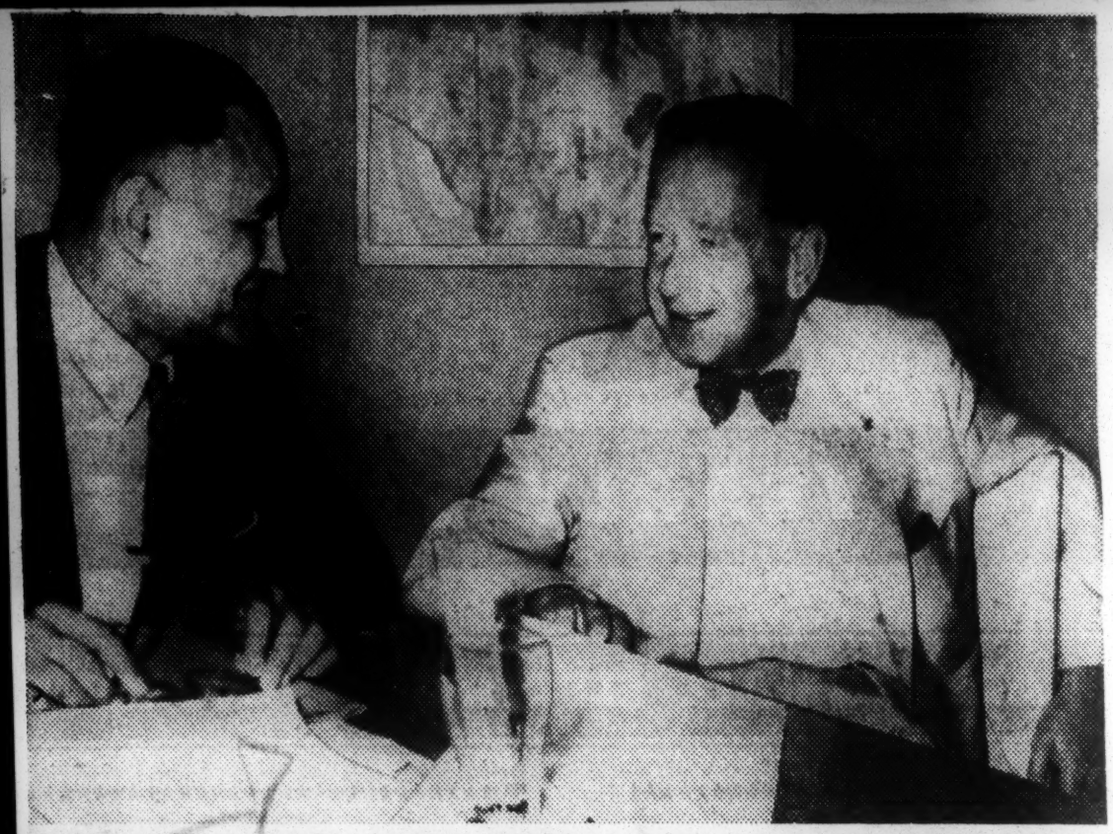
Tribal Chiefs Gather

But the dispatch distributed by the official Soviet news agency Tass referred to Mr. Hammarskjold's statement that the U. N. was meeting with success i nits Congo efforts and declared:

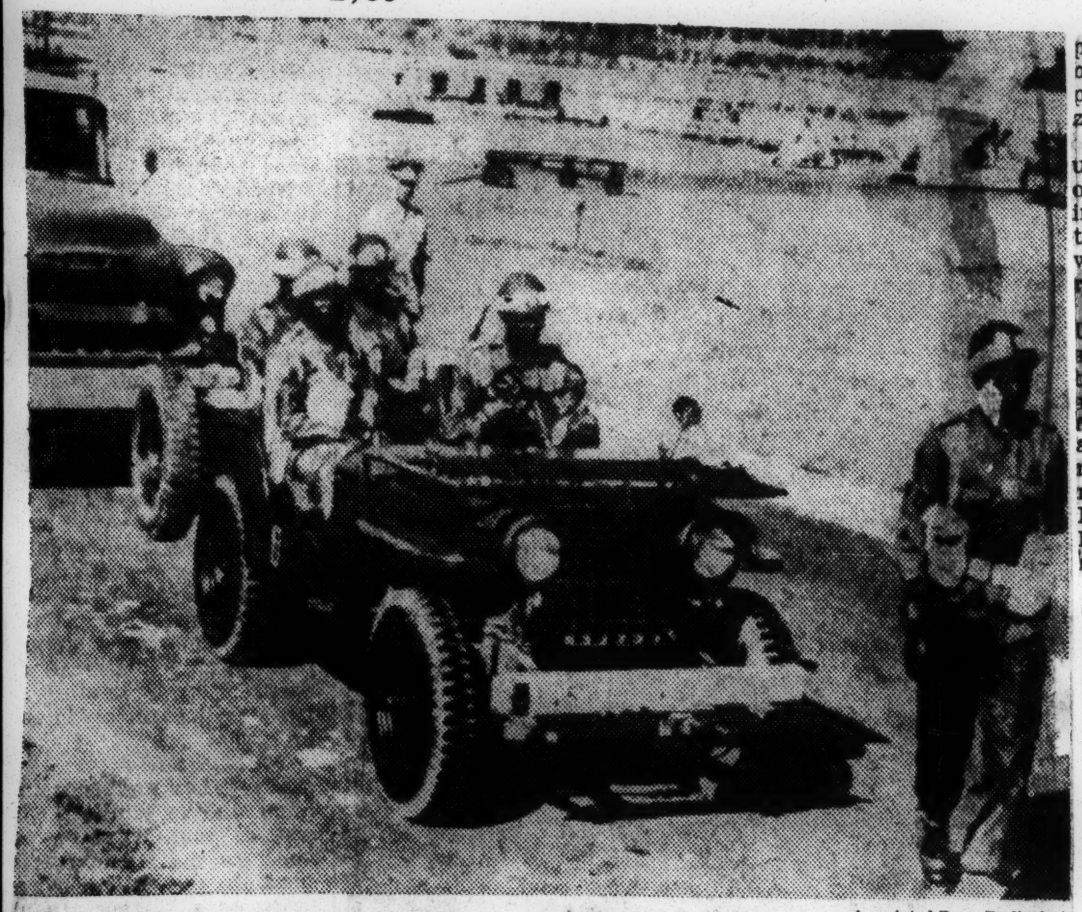
"As long as Belgian troops remain on the territory of the Congo, to speak about 'success' of the United Nations is premature, to say the least."

Katanga tribal chiefs gathered in Elisabethville today for Dr. Bunche's arrival. Some traveled hundreds of miles.

Mr. Tshombe's cabinet held an emergency meeting to discuss the situation.



Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations secretary-general (right), and Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations under secretary, confer in Leopoldville, Congo Republic, before Mr. Bunche went to Elisabethville to arrange for the entrance of U. N. troops in the Katanga area.—AP Wirephoto.



Associated Press Radiophoto

ON GUARD IN KATANGA: Military police patrol airport in Elisabethville, capital of province that has declared itself independent of the Republic of the Congo.

A Calm Katanga Waits on U.N.; Premier in Plea to All Nations

Ordinary Folk Wonder Why Distant Forum Troubles Over Their Future—Tshombe Says Self-Rule Is Issue

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 7—The people of this city waited in somnolent Sunday calm for news of the goings on in United Nations' headquarters in New York affecting the secessionist province of Katanga.

They were aware that their future might be shaped by strangers. They found it awesome, and at the same time more than a little funny, that they should be the center of attention in such a distant place.

A bespectacled policeman wanted to know whether guards in front of the United Nations building were wearing a uniform like his. He roared with laughter at the thought that midnight in New York would be dawn in Elisabethville and that New Yorkers would still be sleeping while he was sitting down for lunch.

A Belgian settler complained bitterly that the Americans had not learned a thing and never would, and that only the most stupid or evil could fail to understand that Katanga was the free world's last bastion against communism.

Flags Flutter in Breeze

Both in the African city and along the wide boulevards of the European district, green, red and white flags with three copper stars, the emblem of independent Katanga, were flying in the breeze.

Belgian Sunday drivers and African cyclists were out in force in a picture of calm and order. Life and business, in fact, continue as usual in Elisabethville, and this is Premier Moise Tshombe's strongest argument.

Yesterday the Provincial Premier declared that he just could not understand that the world should prefer the central Congo Government to his own despite the fact that the men in Leopoldville had plunged the country into chaos and had made United Nations intervention necessary while he maintained order in his region, kept the economy going and protected lives and property.

Tonight the Premier issued a "solemn appeal to all nations of the world."

The right of a people to self-determination is sacred, he declared. He said he was certain he could count on all peaceful nations to support the independence of Katanga.

Mine Operations Go On

Union Minière de Haut Katanga, the great mining concern that has its headquarters here, is proving Mr. Tshombe's point about economic stability by continuing to mine and export its copper, cobalt, tin and zinc.

Unlike the rest of the Congo, unemployment here has risen by only a few thousand as textile industries and tobacco factories that had their markets elsewhere in the Congo have had to reduce production.

Belgian technicians—2,000 at Union Miniére alone—are still at their posts. Most have sent their wives and children away, and some 600 persons were flown out on the day after the announcement by Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, that United Nations troops would move into Katanga last Saturday. The move was called off Friday.

Belgian troops, who kept out of sight in the days preceding the expected landing of United Nations forces, appeared in restaurants and bars for the first time today, mixing with the Congolese without any signs of hostility on either side.

"We need the white man, he must teach us," a Congolese store clerk explained.

Both Europeans and Congolese politicians are conscious of the fact that the victory they won over the United Nations last week is temporary and that new decisions, perhaps unfavorable to them, will be made in New York.

Effects Abroad Ignored

However, even the many are of them are conscious of what they want themselves. They do not know and do not want to know that the United Nations, Africa and, perhaps, the world may have to suffer as a result of their resistance.

Premier Tshombe apparently has no plans for making any suggestions to the United Nations on what course could be taken to find a solution.

Today he and his aides were content to say that their determination would remain unbroken in the face of United Nations pressure and that they rejected intervention by armed forces but would welcome the presence of civilian delegates or observers.

Most observers here believe, nevertheless, that Mr. Tshombe would accept United Nations forces under two conditions: if he had fool-proof assurance that the United Nations' entry would not deliver Katanga to the authority of the central Government of Premier Patrice Lumumba, whom Mr. Tshombe regards as "a tool of communism," and if the United Nations build-up and Belgian withdrawal were phased out over several months to prevent a sudden exodus of the Belgian technicians needed for the smooth running of the region's economy.

Katanga Mission in London

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 7—A seven-member Katanga mission arrived today from Brussels hoping to make informal contacts "wtih people whose opinions carry a certain weight."

The mission is led by Evariste Kimba, Minister of Public Works, and includes Gabriel Kitenge, Minister Without Portfolio, and Tomas Tshombe, brother of the Katanga Premier.

In reply to questions, Mr. Kimba said that "it would be much regretted" if President Kwame Nkruma of Ghana put his troops at the disposal of Premier Lumumba "to fight a people who are struggling for independence."

Mr. Nkrumah offered yesterday to assist Mr. Lumumba if the United Nations force failed to secure the full withdrawal of Belgian troops.

U. N. CONGO DEBATE PUT OFF TO TODAY

ACCORD IS SOUGHT

Hammarskjold Said to Await Resolution Clarifying His Mandate on Katanga

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 7—The Security Council's emergency discussion of the Congo crisis was postponed today until noon tomorrow.

The session will begin with a personal report by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold on the refusal Friday of the Katanga provincial authorities to admit the United Nations' Congo force.

The postponement was announced by a United Nations spokesman at 5 o'clock, three hours before the Council had been scheduled to convene at the request of Mr. Hammarskjold. The Secretary General flew from the Congo yesterday for the session.

[In Leopoldville, Reuters reported, the party of Joseph Kasavubu, Chief of State of the Congo, called for a loose federal government instead of the present strong central regime. It also gave Premier Patrice Lumumba a vote of no confidence.]

Two Explanations Given

The United Nations spokesman said that Armand Bérard of France, President of the Security Council for August, had postponed the meeting to allow time for arrival tomorrow of a Congolese delegation headed by Antoine Gizenga, deputy Premier.

However, other sources said the postponement had been requested by the Secretary General because no agreement had been reached on a resolution intended to clarify his mandate in the Congo.

Under resolutions adopted by the Security Council last month, Belgium was to withdraw her troops speedily from her former colony and they were to be replaced by the United Nations force, which was to restore and maintain order in the new republic.

In a report sent to the Council yesterday before his departure from Leopoldville, the Secretary General suggested that Katanga authorities be reassured that the presence of the force would not prejudice their attempt to attain home rule. He also said he felt it was not possible for the United Nations troops to use force against Katanga in view of the secessionist province's threat to resist the entry of those troops.

Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia took the lead in drafting on the Congo mandate. This would give the assurances that the admission of the United Nations contingents would not affect Katanga's status in relation to the central Government and would put pressure on Bel-

gium to withdraw her troops by repeating the previous requests and specifically referring to Katanga.

The Secretary General, who had announced in Leopoldville that United Nations contingents would arrive in Katanga yesterday, canceled the order after the provincial government informed him that such action would "set off a general uprising."

Mr. Hammarskjold held separate talks last night and today with the group planning the resolution and with Pierre Wigny, Belgian Foreign Minister; Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister; M. Berard, Sir Pierson Dixon of Britain, Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States and Bohdan Lewandowski of Poland.

The Secretary General also was in contact during the day with a number of African states that are not in the Security Council. It was understood that they were pressing for language calling for the immediate withdrawal of Belgian forces from Katanga Province and the immediate entrance of United Nations contingents.

Reliable sources said that the African group objected to giving any specific assurance to Katanga on the ground that this would give too much importance to Premier Moise Tshombe in his contest with Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Congo.

Africa's Effect Uncertain

It was not certain whether the African states would succeed in having the proposed resolution drafted in accordance with their demand. Tentative plans call for its introduction by the two African-Asian members of the Security Council, Tunisia and Ceylon.

The resolution is expected to reaffirm the mandate given Mr. Hammarskjold in the Security Council's second Congo resolution, adopted July 22. This called on Belgium to withdraw her forces "speedily" and authorized the Secretary General "to take all necessary action to this effect."

Some delegates said they were not clear as to what Mr. Hammarskjold wanted the Council to do. However, reliable sources said that his oral statement tomorrow would be clear. These sources said that he would be specific in urging Belgium to withdraw from Katanga.

Mr. Lumuma and his supporters among the African states contend that the Katanga government is a Belgian puppet and that the presence of Belgian troops in the province was responsible for its determination to fight.

Passage Was Garbled

Mr. Hammarskjold's written report contained a passage that seemed to acquit Belgium of instigating the Katanga authorities' stand. The United Nations said today that one word in this passage was garbled in transmission and that the correct version was as follows:

"The difficulty which the Council faces in the case of the Katanga does not have its root in the Belgian attitude regarding the problem as stated to me, as the Belgian Government acquiesces in the Security Council decisions and therefore undoubtedly will instruct its military elements in the province to act in accordance with the resolutions as implemented by the United Nations force if that has not yet been done."

As issued yesterday by the United Nations, there was a period after "United Nations Force" and the word "if" did not appear.

Mr. Lodge, who arrived at noon today from Beverly, Mass., talked on the telephone with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter before calling on the Secretary General. There was no word on the position to be taken by the United States on the proposed resolution pending its submission.

France and Britain were understood to be using their influence to have the resolution concentrate on assurances to Katanga authorities.

No word was available regarding the Soviet position. However, a tough statement issued in Moscow Friday called for the immediate entry of the United Nations force into Katanga and said that if the present force was not able to do this it should be replaced by contingents that were.

During the Congo debates last month, there was the twin threat of a French veto if the Security Council had called for the "immediate" withdrawal of Belgian forces and of a Soviet veto if the withdrawal request was not strong enough.

Recently the Soviet press has denounced Mr. Hammarskjold's handling of the Katanga problem. The Soviet demand for the dismissal of Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, commander of the United Nations force, for not going into Katanga Province was actually directed at the Secretary General since the general acts under Mr. Hammarskjold's orders.

It is generally believed that the Western powers will call an emergency special session of the General Assembly immediately—it can meet on twenty-four hour's notice—if the Soviet Union vetoes the proposed resolution.

A dispatch from Monrovia, Liberia, reported that Mr. Lumumba had revived his previous proposal that the Security Council send observers to the Congo to check on compliance with its previous resolutions. This, it is felt, would undermine the authority of the Secretary General, who set up the United Nations force and has left Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, his personal representative in Leopoldville, to direct United Nations operations.

The Congolese delegation will arrive tomorrow morning from London. In addition to Mr. Gizenga, it will be composed of the following: Justin Bomboko, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Rehmy Moamba, Minister of Justice; Impollo Maurice, Minister for Youth and Sports, and Thomas Kanza, delegate to the United Nations.

Congo to Get Irish Aide

DUBLIN, Aug. 7 (UPI) — United Nations troops in the Congo will have an Irish second in command, an army spokesman said today. The spokesman said Col. Harry Byrne, commanding the First Brigade in Cork, had been assigned to the United Nations as second in command to Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, a Swede.

Kasavubu Party in Congo Calls For a Weaker Central Regime

Chief of State's Group Also Withdraws Confidence in Lumumba—Supports Katanga's Stand on Federation

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—The party headed by Joseph Kasavubu, chief of State of the Congo, demanded today that the strong central Government of the new republic be replaced by a loose confederation of powerful provincial regimes. It also adopted a vote of no confidence in the Premier, Patrice Lumumba.

The central committee of the Association of the Lower Congo, known as the Abako party, called for the establishment of an independent province in the Lower Congo. [Mr. Kasavubu presided at the committee meeting, United Press International reported.]

It has been indicated that a federal regime is acceptable to Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga as part of the price for his abandonment of the mineral-rich province's proclaimed secession from the republic.

U. N. Force Barred

Katanga has maintained close ties with Belgium, which formerly ruled the Congo, and has refused to admit the United Nation troops that are replacing Belgian forces in the rest of the country under Security Council resolutions.

A Leopoldville meeting of Abako sent a cablegram to the United Nations Security Council charging that Mr. Lumumba was incapable of insuring security in the country. It urged the Council to consider confederation the only solution for the Congo crisis.

Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba were political rivals before the Congo's independence June 30. Mr. Kasavubu favored a confederation idea while Mr. Lumumba insisted on the centralized system that was set up.

Rift Smoothed Over

Mr. Kasavubu, who failed to form a government, was elected Chief of State to smooth over the rift. There had been fears that he would try to campaign for Lower Congo's secession.

The Lower Congo Youth Movement also protested to the United Nations today, charging Ghana with interference in the Congo's affairs and demanding the withdrawal from the Lower Congo of Ghanaian troops that are in the United Nations force.

Yesterday Mr. Lumumba sent a message to Mr. Kasavubu from Guinea asking him to hold a Cabinet meeting to move to dispense with armed United Nations help and to rely on troops from Ghana. Reliable Congolese sources said today that the Cabinet had not discussed the message.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 United Nations soldiers set up cordons and machine-gun nests and patrolled central Leopoldville when 100 youths protested in a peaceful demonstration against the decision not to send United Nations troops into Katanga. The move was called off in view of expected violent resistance there.

The demonstrators, members of the Congolese National party's youth movement, drove through the city brandishing placards, shouting anti-Belgian slogans and demanding that the United Nations enter Katanga.

Khrushchev Is Hailed

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Congolese youths, calling for the United Nations entry into Katanga, also shouted "Long live Khrushchev!" during their demonstration today.

They drove to the residence of United Nations officials and demanded to see Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary, who is in charge of the United Nations' operations in the Congo.

"Let him talk to us, after all he is an African," their leader called.

When Dr. Bunche, an American Negro, failed to appear, the Congolese started screaming demands for Soviet troops and yelled "Long live Khruschev!"

Dr. Bunche accused the Congolese Deputy Premier, Antoine Gizenga, or having twisted the facts concerning the United Nations' decision not to send a task force to Katanga at this time.

Yesterday, as Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, was flying to New York to report to the Security Council, Mr. Gizenga accused him of having violated his pledge and of having ignored the Congolese Government in dealing with the Katanga problem.

Dr. Bunche, who had visited Elisabethville, the Katanga capital, said in a statement that parts of Mr. Gizenga's remarks were "deformed and incorrect." He also denied that the decision to postpone the United Nations entry had been a result of an agreement with Premier Tshombe.

Congo Premier Asks Dag To Set Deadline For Belgian Troop Exit

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Date 7-26-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo said Monday he asked U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to set a deadline for Belgium to withdraw its troops from the Congo.

He said Hammarskjold assured him he would spare no effort.

Lumumba told a news conference it was "in this spirit" the secretary-general would negotiate with the Belgian government in Brussels.

Hammarskjold leaves New York Tuesday night and will stop in Brussels Wednesday en route to Leopoldville in the Congo.

Lumumba, answering questions, did not make clear whether Hammarskjold agreed to set an exact deadline for Belgian withdrawal as the Premier had asked.

Hammarskjold announced earlier he is going to Brussels for discussion with the Belgian government and to Leopoldville for an on-the-spot survey of the Congo.

Lumumba said his government wanted Belgian soldiers out of all the Congo, including the bases to which they are being withdrawn as U.N. forces move into strategic spots.

Asked how he planned to solve the problem of the secession of Katanga province, he said: "There is no Katanga problem. There is only the problem of the withdrawal of the Belgian troops."

He charged that Belgium had plotted in advance to hold back that wealthy province when the Congo became independent June 30.

But Lumumba did not renew his threat to call for Soviet forces if the Belgians did not pull out. He said the Congo would depend on the U.N. to get them out and thought it could do so.

Lumumba added that he wants the U.N. force—now building up to 12,000 men—to stay on as long as it must to keep order and "organize our young army."

50-YEAR PACT

Lumumba said L. Edgar Detwiler, American financier, has no 50-year-contract for exploitation of Congolese resources as he has claimed. The Premier explained that there was only an agreement in principle and that a contract could be signed only after an investigating commission and the Congo Parliament had approved that agreement.

The premier said he would visit Washington, go to Canada to recruit French-speaking technicians Thursday to talk with Hammarskjold there.

Thomas Kanza, Congolese minister delegate to the U.N., will go with Hammarskjold. But Lumumba said he would stay behind to pay his respects to President Eisenhower, who is vacationing in Newport, R.I.

U.S. officials made clear they would like to see him visit Washington. Owen Roberts, a State Department escort officer, has been with him almost constantly since he flew into New York.

Roberts has inquired about Lumumba's plans, with the idea that an official invitation might follow if he intended to visit the U.S. capital. But he has been told that Lumumba had nothing planned beyond Tuesday night, when Hammarskjold will leave.

Technical assistanct experts took part in Lumumba's midday discussion with Hammarskjold, in contrast to the political experts that joined in a first 2½-hour talk between the two late Sunday.

Lumumba has expressed thanks to the 11-nation Security Council for two resolutions adopted in the last two weeks in which it called for the withdrawl of Belgian troops from the Congo and authorized Hammarsjold to send a U.N. force there to keep order.

Congo Chief Confers with Head of U.N.

The Fla. Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 24 (AP)—Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, on a mission to win friends and finances for his trouble-torn land, conferred today with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Mon. 7-25-60

The 35-year-old Congolese leader arrived in New York early this morning and told newsmen peace in the Congo depends on the prompt withdrawal of Belgian troops.

P. 1

He said he has confidence in the United Nations and "we hope it will find a speedy solution."

The Negro leader's meeting with Hammarskjold was held in the secretary general's 39th-floor office at U.N. headquarters.

Wants U.N. Appearance

In addition to meeting with Hammarskjold, Lumumba has said he hopes to appear before the U.N. "to inform international public opinion" about conditions in the Congo.

The Security Council last Friday voted to call on Belgium to withdraw its troops speedily from the newly independent African nation, but the council has not scheduled any further meetings on the Congo.

Lumumba was accompanied by a retinue of a dozen Congo officials.

Several hours later, L. Edgar Detwiler, the American financier who signed a multimillion-dollar development pact with the Congo, arrived at Idlewild airport. Detwiler had accompanied Lumumba to London from the Congo.

Won Out Over Reds

Detwiler, 62, said he had successfully competed with the Soviet bloc to land the contract. He said he did not know what the Soviet bloc had offered in the way of agreement but because of the "fantastic mineral wealth in the Congo the offers from other sources must have been almost unlimited."

Congo Premier Bidding For Friends, Finances

Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

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P. 2-A

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NO MEETINGS SET

The Security Council last Friday voted to call on Belgium to withdraw its troops speedily from the newly independent African nation, but the Council has not scheduled any further meetings on the Congo.

The tall, bespectacled Premier in a brief statement in French said: "We came here to make direct contact with the secretary-general of the United Nations in order to arrange a speedy solution to the problem of the Congo.

"The peace of the Congo is conditioned on the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops and we thank the U.N. for the resluin it adopted in that sense.

"We extend our compliments and friendship to President Eisenhower and we also thank the American people for all they have done for the emancipation of the African people."

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The signing of the pact was announced in Leopoldville last week. Lumumba said Detwiler's Congo International Management Corp. included financial and banking circles from the United States, Canada, Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, West Germany, Israel, Ireland and France. The 50-year pact is subject to ratification by the Congo Parliament, now in recess. Detwiler said he was confident the pact would be approved.

He said he had told the U.S. State Department that "if we lose the resources of the Congo it will be one of the most tragic things to happen to the free nations of the world."

Detwiler said he planned to make a full report to the State Department in Washington Tuesday.

Congolese Premier Meets U.N. Chief

News & Observer
Raleigh, N.C.
Mon. 7/25/60

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba timgPen ree rPaLumumirRcba talked with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold for 2½ hours Sunday about the situation in the troubled Congo. He later told newsmen he is "very optimistic."

Lumumba said he plans to continue his talks here Monday and Tuesday. He met with Hammarskjold after saying on his arrival in New York that Belgian troops should leave the Congo immediately.

Fruitful Meeting.

Speaking in French, Lumumba told reporters here: "I have just had a very fruitful meeting with the secretary of the United Nations on the general situation in the Congo. This meeting is going to be continued Monday and Tuesday. I express my satisfaction for the understanding which has prevailed during our conversation."

Asked if he is optimistic about the Congo situation, he replied, "Very optimistic."

Lumumba said he will talk with members of the U.N. Security Council at a luncheon Monday.

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CONGO PREMIER REACHES NEW YORK
. . . Patrice Lumumba Shown at Idlewild Airport.

18a 1960 CONGO

Big Nations Bar Separate Katanga

By Patrick O'Donovan

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, July 27—These are the twilight days for the Republic of Katanga. Not that it ever emerged into full daylight. But there were men, Belgian and African, who believed they could take the Province, with all its fantastic wealth, out of the struggling Belgian Congo Republic and set up house as a new sovereign state.

They sincerely believed that in so doing they would save their investments, preserve a patch of Africa committed to the West, avoid the travails of the rest of the Congo and obtain a higher standard of living for the inhabitants. If they had been left entirely alone they could have done it.

But even Katanga is part of the world. It will not be allowed to act as if Katanga existed in outer space, and it will feel itself most shamefully betrayed.

Katanga Loss Intolerable

In Elisabethville, it did seem possible that a compromise could be reached that would give Katanga a large share of the trappings and realities of sovereignty. Now in Leopoldville, a thousand miles away, the idea of losing the richest province seems intolerable, and impossible, and the world has agreed with extraordinary unanimity.

The beginning of the end probably came last Sunday. Then the special delegate of the Belgian Government, Count Harold Premont Lynden, a vast man with a ferocious and artistocratic sense of humor, called together separately three representative groups of Belgians in Elisabethville—civil servants, lawyers and businessmen. In effect, he told them that the jig was up.

Belgium would not resist United Nations troops. Belgium would not maintain herself to stay. The chances of international recognition were nil. Eventually Katanga would have to re-enter some sort of union with the Congo.

The result was something like panic all over again. A delegation from the employes fothe Union Miniere, upon which depends the economic life of the Province, declared that they would leave finally if Belgian troops withdrew.

Reassurance Necessary

It is now the hard and thankless task of the United Nations to reassure these angry and frightened people. It is clear that the United Nations does not want to take over yet another province where there is neither law nor commerce nor industry. If this is to be avoided the Belgian civilians must be persuaded to to stay. And a waste of delicate negotiations stretches ahead.

A senior representative of the United Nations will be going there soon. U.N. troops will will follow then when the troops are available, and hen the time is ripe.

The change of view has expressed itself not in the Katango Government of Moise Tshombe, but among Belgian officials. The Brussels Government has been under merciless pressure from friends, like Britain and the United States, and from the unanimous decision of the U.N. Security Council to ignore Katanga and its antics.

If it is safe to predict anything in the Congo, it is probably true that it is all over in Katanga—except the shouting and perhaps the shooting.

By Vic Casamento, Staff Photographer

Congo's Premier Patrice Lumumba appears happy during welcoming ceremony for him at National Airport. In the background is Secretary of State Herter.

18a 1960

CONGO

UN Troops Will Go To Congo To Quell Riots

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga

18a

By GEORGE SIBERA
(United Press International)

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo—Advance units of four battalions of United Nations troops will arrive by Saturday to cope with rioting and pillage that erupted again Thursday in the Congo, it was announced.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, famed American Negro diplomat who is the U. N. special delegate to the new Congo republic, announced the imminent arrival of a U. N. armed force as blacks ran riot through Leopoldville, firing on cars and looting homes vacated by fleeing whites.

Atl. 7-15-60

Hundreds more whites fled to safety across the Congo River.

The rioting through the newborn republic severed normal supply lines and the spectre of famine rose in Leopoldville where the Congolese quartrs had only three days supply of food.

The arrival of the U. N. troops under Swedish Gen. Karl van Horn threatened to increase rather than ease tensions.

DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

As the crisis deepened, there were these main devlopments:

—Moise Tshombe, premier of rebellious Katanga Province, which has proclaimed independence from the Congo, refused to allow U. N. troops in his province and insisted Belgian troops must stay to protect Katanga.

—In Brussels, the government said it received a note from the National Congo government severing diplomatic relations.

—Congolese premier Patrice Lumumba cold-shouldered a Belgian general in Leopoldville and said, "We do not need your protection."

—The African nation of Ghana sent a delegation to Lumumba to offer armed support.

—Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens announced he would indignantly protest a Russian note branding Belgium an aggressor in the Congo.

WILL ARRIVE THURSDAY

Bunche, who had been menaced at gunpoint by Congolese army mutineers in Leopoldville last Saturday, told newsmen the first units of four battalions of U. N. forces authorized by the Security Council early Thursday would arrive in 48 hours.

These troops were to supplant Belgian forces which attacked in Leopoldville and other spots in Kasai, Orientale and Katanga provinces when mutineers began looting, pillaging and raping white women.

"There will be four battalions by the end of next week," Bunche said.

He said Belgian troops would gradually be withdrawn as U. N. contingents drawn from Ghana, independent Guinea, Mali Federation and Tunisia arrived.

The troops will have only defensive weapons and their trucks and equipment will be provided by their own nations," Bunche said.

The Montgomery Advertiser
Sun. 7-12-60
p. 9 A

18a

BELGIAN PARATROOPERS STAND GUARD OVER CONGOLESE PRISONERS
Automatic Weapons Dominate Battle Scene At Leopoldville Airport

AP Wirephoto

Congolese Unprepared To Live In Free World

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press News Analyst

The Congo as an independent state is two weeks old and suffering a national nervous breakdown.

Sun. 7-17-60

Because their land is so rich so important, because its fate will have enormous impact on restless Africa, the Congolese have the whole world breathing down their necks as they try to govern themselves. Perhaps no people ever were so tragically unprepared for freedom.

p. 9-A

The new republic is a third the size of the United States. But, by generous estimates, only 20 persons among its 13½ million Africans are college graduates.

POLITICS CHAOTIC

Its politics is chaotic. Its leaders are disorganized, with neither a program for the future nor personnel sufficiently educated to administer a nation. It is torn by fierce tribal conflicts. Its European-type cities, built during 80 years of Belgian colonial rule, clash anachronistically with a countryside dominated by a thousand-year-old heritage of primitive tribal life.

Now the republic seems to be ripping apart. Its richest province, Katanga, is controlled by a secessionist. Another province, Kasai, wants autonomy.

What happened? It's a long and complex story. Here, in brief, is an ABC on this latest point of dangerous crisis in a world already surfeited with tension.

THE LAND:

The Congo, nourished by the mighty Congo River, is made up of six provinces extending from a narrow neck touching the Atlantic in the west to the heart of equatorial Africa on Lake Tanganyika and the Nile in the east. Leopoldville and other principal cities, which have been home for 100,000 Europeans, have all the amenities of modern life. The Congo's villages are still living in the distant past.

THE PEOPLE:

Congolese are mostly what are called true Negroes, speaking a variety of Bantu-based tongues. The only common language for conducting business is French, introduced by Belgium. It is incomprehensible to many Congolese.

THE ECONOMY:

It provides half the West's uranium, basic element of atomic power, 72 per cent of the West's radium, 80 per cent of its cobalt, 70 per cent of its industrial diamonds, and 8 per cent each of its copper and tin.

These riches have made the Congo the wealthiest and healthiest land in Africa. Workers in cities have been earning up to $150 a month, a fortune in Africa. The Belgian administration instituted mass welfare and health programs and generally followed a benevolent policy which, particularly after World War II, veered away from a tendency toward the South African brand of segregation.

THE EDUCATION

But Belgian education of Congolese for self-government lagged far behind the economic program. Today, about half the Congolese are literate—if that word is considerably stretched. Schooling for years depended almost entirely on missionaries, often under Belgian government subsidy. Much of it centered on teaching skills and trades.

Only recently were Congolese introduced to university training.

THE REPUBLIC

Belgium, 80 times smaller than the present Congo Republic, ruled the colony 80 years. Leopold II, great-grand uncle of today's King Baudouin, treated the Congo as his personal property, reaping riches from its ivory, minerals and other resources.

Belgians were able colonists but like many another colonial country Belgium could not escape the nationalist fever which mounted after World War II. The Congo thrived, but its young men were too impatient to wait until 1964, when Belgium promised independence.

Belgium bowed to the pressure. Independence was set for June 1960. Elections in May were a confused affair. To cap the confusion, Congolese leaders insisted on calling their nation republic of the Congo, despite the fact that

another republic of the Congo, formerly French, exists across the river.

Pictures of election aspirants had to be pasted to ballot boxes so illiterate tribesmen, enjoying universal suffrage, could choose their candidates for Parliament.

Dozens of parties entered the elections. In bloody tribal clashes men hacked one another to pieces with primitive weapons. When it was over, two extreme Nationalist groups emerged as dominant.

THE LEADERS

The National Congo Movement claimed 84 of the 137 lower House seats. Its leader, 34-year-old Patrice Lumumba, demanded that the Belgians authorize him to form a government.

Lumumba's chief rival, Joseph Kasavubu, 42, emerged with 12 seats for his Abako movement party. He also claimed the premiership.

Against a background of increasing intertribal violence, and as Europeans began to flee the Congo, Kasavubu accepted the presidency instead, with its largely ceremonial duties.

Lumumba was a typical product of emerging young Africa, the epitome of the clash between ancient and modern, between European and primitive African. He was educated in Belgian schools in the Congo, studied law by correspondence. Fiery and unpredictable, feared and distrusted by the Europeans, he built a career on the slogan "down with the Bula Matari (the white chief.)"

A former $100 a month postal clerk, he served two years for embezzlement and was jailed again in 1959 for violent nationalist agitation. His enemies say he has contacts behind the Iron Curtain and gets Communist money, but none have proved it.

Kasavubu, 42, is a veteran agitator who once studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, became a Protestant, then assumed leadership of the powerful Abako, a cultural-racial association which he promptly turned into a personal political machine.

Unlike his rival, Kasavubu is squat, roly-poly and a man of few words. The father of seven, he is a former government clerk. Kasavubu's main strength is the Bakongo Tribe, whose 120,000 members dominated the 380,000 Africans in Leopoldville.

THE DISINTEGRATION:

Kasavubu demanded that the Belgians divide Leopoldville's Province in two, making a separate province for Bakongos. The Belgians refused. Kasavubu ordered the Abako to go on strike.

Other tribes got into the act, including the 50,000 Bayaka tribesmen, and the 40,000 of the Bengala Tribe in Leopoldville. The Bengalas had favored their own Jean Bolikango, head of the Puna party and an advocate of cooperation with the Belgians, for president.

Breaking a promise to the Bengalas, Lumumba threw his support to Kasavubu, touching off fierce, brutal clashes between the tribesmen. As the public temperature rose, Kasavubu was sworn in June 27 in a Parliament building surrounded by heavily armed members of the Force Publique the Congo's Belgian-trained, 25,000-strong army-police. More violence erupted.

PEACE SHATTERED

On ceremonial independence day, June 30, Lumumba shattered the atmosphere of peaceful transition of authority. In King Baudouin's presence, he unleashed a tirade against 80 years of "atrocious" Belgian rule.

And tribal fighting spread.

In Kasai, with its Lulua and Baluba Tribes, leader Albert Kalonji demanded provincial autonomy. And in Elisabethville, the provincial premier, Moise Tshombe, proclaimed secession, accusing Lumumba of Communist tactics. This would be an enormous blow to the new republic, since Katanga is its economic mainstay.

In the first week of July, Congolese troops mutinied, shouted for higher pay and demanded the removal of all white officers. The mutinous troops ran wild in cities in a carnival of rape, pillage and throat-cutting. Europeans fled by the thousands.

At last Lumumba's bewildered Congo government turned to the United Nations, which has sent in first units of a force from African countries to attempt to bring order out of chaos.

That was the situation into which Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev injected world communism, warning the West to keep hands off the Congo.

U. S. Sending Planes, Jeeps Into Congo

The Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Aug 19 1960

Ten C-47 airplanes and 20 jeeps will be sent to the United Nations Command in the Congo, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

This is the first American contribution of equipment to the U. N. troops. The planes will be flown and the jeeps will be driven by U. N. troops, not American, as far as the Defense Department knows.

The planes will be flown from Europe by European Command crews and will be turned over to the U. N. at Leopoldville. The jeeps, plus six months' supply of spare parts, will be airlifted from Barksdale Air Force Base, La.

The United States is supplying transportation for 1,000 Tunisian soldiers and 12,000 Moroccan soldiers—volunteers for the U. N. forces to be assigned to keep peace in the Congo.

Three hundred tons of American flour also are on their way to the Congo.

Also, three helicopters and several small, single-engine planes have been sent to the American Ambassador in the Congo for evacuation of American citizens.

The aircraft carrier Wasp is steaming toward the Congo on what is slated to be a possible evacuation mission. Contrary to reports from Moscow that the carrier is now in Congo waters sending planes out over the country, the Wasp, in fact, expects to arrive in the vicinity of the Congo toward the end of this week.

18a 1960

CONGO

Feuding Flares in Leopoldville

The Miami Herald — Miami Fla

Troops Put Down Congo Tribal Riots

Sun. 7-3-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo —(AP)— The Bakongo and the Bayaka tribes resumed their ancient feuding in Leopoldville Saturday, second day of the Congo's independence. A large force of Congolese troops was rushed to the scene and put down the trouble.

More than a dozen Congolese were struck by clubs, rocks or fists and slightly injured, and troops bruised some others with the butts of their rifles. Some store windows were smashed.

Isolated fighting took place over a wide area but no shots were fired and the troops dispersed large crowds without using the tear gas they had ready.

The fighting broke out shortly before President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba, on an independence victory tour of the capital, were scheduled to visit the area—the Ngiri Ngiri commune.

Several thousand Bakongo tribesmen, with women and children were assembled outside a small African church when the trouble started. The area is inhabited by Bakongo and Bayaka.

A Bakongo and a Bayaka bumped into each other and started fighting. Fights spread all along the street. At one time nearly 100 were fighting.

Congo Leaders Rush to Troubled Area

The Times — Seek to End Mutiny in Republic's Army

Pittsburgh

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo (AP) —President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumuba flew to Thysville Wednesday night in an effort to end a mutiny in the new republic's army.

New Orleans La

Acting swiftly to meet the nation's first violent crisis, Lumumba already had calmed demonstrators by troops in Leopoldville who demanded removal of their white Belgian officers.

Thurs. 7-7-60

The premier sought to free a number of officers held prisoner by Negro soldiers at Thysville, 75 miles southwest of Leopoldville.

Information Minister Anicet Kashamura said in a radio broadcast "the situation is very serious. The enemies of our independence have provoked trouble and created bad feeling in th army. We must all fight like brothers against our enemies in the interior and exterior."

P. 9

Tanks were reported on their way to Thysville where the mutiny erupted Tuesday night.

The situation in the capital was quiet but tense after a demonstration by 200 Negro soldiers in front of the Parliament building. They demanded more pay and their own Negro officers.

Lumumba personally assured them their grievances would be met.

The soldiers roughed up their white commander, Gen. Emile Janssens, and another white official in a noisy demonstration of several hours.

One report said the soldiers were promised that Janssens and his entire white officers' corps will be replaced. There are no Negro commissioned officers now in the army—known as the Force Publique—in this country which became independent of Belgian rule only July 1.

The 25,000 men of the Force Publique provide the only means Lumumba has for maintaining peace and order in the Congo.

Trained by white officers, the Force Publique is one of the strongest military forces in Central Africa. It has been invaluable to the Belgians in putting down intertribal fighting that has plagued the Congo for years.

The demonstrators marched without arms from the Leopold II barracks to the Parliament building.

En route they met up with Janssens in his car. The car was halted and his pistols snatched away. The soldiers whacked him once or twice with their belts.

A white police commissioner shouted commands to the soldiers to disperse and fired his pistol into the ground. He also was struck by belts, but managed to get away with only slight injury.

In a speech at the barracks before the march, Lumumba promised the men he would take steps to meet their grievances.

Congo Rebels Kill 2 Whites

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

U.S. Urges Citizens to Leave; Belgium Sends More Troops

Atlanta Ga

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 9 (AP)—Violence erupted Saturday in two eastern Congo provinces, where rebellious Negro troops killed two Europeans. This first slaying of Europeans by blacks in the current disorders spurred the mass flight of whites from the seething Congo.

Sun. 7-10-60

U.S. and British consuls in Elisabethville urged their countrymen to get out of Katanga Province, main center of the new disorders, as swiftly as possible.

The Belgians, who granted independence to The Congo June 30, ordered a third company of troops from Brussels to help the Congolese government to maintain order. Two companies were flown to The Congo Friday.

Government officials enforced an uneasy quiet in this capital after a day of disorders, but the U.S. embassy arranged to send out American women and children for the duration of the emergency. There are about 2,000 Americans in The Congo.

More than 70 men, women and children slept overnight in the U.S. embassy, where Negro troops tried to break in Friday.

President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba flew to the west coast port of Matadi, where reports said rebellious troops held up a ship taking Belgians back to their homeland. There also were reports of trouble at the port of Boma.

* * *

THE TWO LEADERS were reported trying to calm the mutinous military, who touched off the disorders last week by demanding more pay and the dismissal of all Belgian officers in the Force Publique, the Congo army raised and trained by Belgium.

The worst disorders were reported at Kongolo, in Katanga Province. A dispatch to the newspaper Elisabethville Essor said the dead were a Belgian territorial administrator and a Portuguese settler.

P. 6

The Katanga provincial government said Negro troops fired on a crowd of whites who had crowded upon the wharf at Kongolo trying to escape. Essor reported three other whites were wounded but about 420 got across the upper Congo there in two river boats.

Sun. 7-10-60

Katanga provides most of the nation's wealth in the form of copper and other minerals. Top political leaders there are reported about to form an independent government.

This has been a constant threat in Katanga, where there is a very strong feeling against spreading the province's wealth over the entire nation.

* * *

TO THE NORTH, in Kivu Province, mutinous troops set up road blocks around Goma and fears of more bloodshed sent whites fleeing toward British Uganda. Amateur radio operators at Goma broadcast appeals for airdrops of food for refugees.

A report from Kenya said an airlift was being organized in Uganda when refugees reach there.

Kivu provincial officials and a Belgian officer were trying to persuade the troops in Goma to return to duty.

(Emerging from another emergency session of the cabinet, Premier Gaston Eyskens declared in Brussels: "The Congo situation is worse today than it was Friday.")

(He ordered two ministers, Auguste de Scrijver and Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, by plane to Leopoldville to make contact with the Congolese government. The ministers said the problem is to deal with the mutiny in the Force Publique, the chief reliance of the new government in maintaining order.

(Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny told reporters on arriving for the cabinet meeting that anarchy cannot be tolerated in the Congo "neither for Belgium, neither for the free world.")

* * *

WHILE CALM returned to Leopoldville a strict curfew was being maintained, starting at 6 p.m. Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said the curfew is necessary to "prevent Congolese from disguising themselves as soldiers and entering the white areas."

The main escape hatch for whites in the Leopoldville area, the ferry across the Congo River to Brazzaville, was still held up. Hundreds of Belgians and others hoping to leave the city resigned themselves to another night of uncertainty. About 2,000 white refugees are housed in Brazzaville in the Congo republic once ruled by France.

Bomboko charged Belgian immigration officers at the river took the first boat to Brazzaville Friday when troops descended on the city and the keys could not be found. The foreign minister said steps were being taken to reopen traffic across the river. Air traffic again was moving at Leopoldville Airport, with Belgian and Portuguese planes removing whites.

Congolese ministers and military police broke up a crowd of Negroes who gathered at the ferry to prevent the departure of Belgians.

Foreign Minister Bombuko himself rode in a jeep with military police through the city to see that foreign embassies were not molested.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SAFETY BRINGS TEARS FOR CONGO REFUGEE
Woman Overcome With Emotion on Landing in Brussels

Congo Vexes Belgium

Christian Science Monitor

By Egon Kaskeline

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Boston, Mass.

Economics

Belgium is feeling increasingly the pinch of the unsettled Congo situation.

Although Belgium's three political parties accepted the new Congo status, voted almost unanimously by the Chambers, Premier Gaston Eyskens and his collaborators now are severely criticized by part of press and public opinion for having given in too rapidly to Congolese nationalist pressure. They are blamed for having endangered not only Belgium's billion-dollar investment in the Congo but also the future of this rich territory.

In fact, the risk of seeing the Congo torn apart by rival native parties has become acute.

Premier Eyskens, accompanied by his immediate collaborators, will go to Leopoldville to attend the Congo's independence celebration on June 30. It is, how- will go to Leopoldville to attend ever, uncertain and in fact more and more unlikely that King Baudouin also will be present.

Hand in hand with the growing political turmoil goes the downward trend of economic affairs in Africa whch threatens to have serious consequences in the former mother country.

Thousands of Europeans are leaving the Congo and are transferring their funds abroad. It is true that the big Belgian mining enterprises, such as the Union Minière du Haut Katanga or the Cominière and the large Leopoldville textile mills, UTEX-LEO, are continuing their investments programs on schedule. But medium and small firms have begun to liquidate their assets. In order to stop this capital flight, the Congo administration recently limited transfers abroad to $200 monthly.

Devaluation Fought

The Congo franc, originally at par with the Belgian currency, now is down to two-thirds of its official rate of exchange. On the Brussels Stock Exchange, Congo shares are continuing their downward trend and former "blue chips," such as the Union Minière, are being quoted at less than half of their 1958 value.

In recent talks with the Congolese leaders, the government of Premier Eyskens undertook to stop the devaluation of the Congo franc and to step up its economic development program. Not less than $100,000,000 in public funds have been invested in the Congo in 1960. The Brussels government also guaranteed the Congo's recent $40,000,000 loan with the World Bank and another $35,000,000 loan with a private banking group. It now appears that this is not enough, and the Belgians will have to open still wider the strings of the public purse.

Belgium's public finance is increasingly strained as a result of the Congo crisis and also of an unsatisfactory economic situation at home. The total budget deficit increased from $220,000,000 in 1957 to $580,000,000 last year and the public debt has risen from $6,500,000,000 to $7,500,000,00. M. Eyskens is considering an increase in taxes this year, but has run into trouble with his Liberal coalition partners who oppose a new levy on the public.

Belgium's trade with the former colony also is on the decline. As compared to 1956, imports went down from about $240,000,000 to $190,000,000 in 1959 (7.4 per cent and 5.7 per cent of Belgium's total imports) while exports dropped from $140,000,000 to $80,000,000 (4.4 per cent and 2.7 per cent of the total sales abroad). There has been a further shrinking of trade between Belgium and its former colony during the current year.

Bright Spots Found

However, there also is growing evidence of Belgium's successful efforts to divert its economic interests to other goods and especially to the countries of the European Common Market. The Belgian economic picture is not altogether bleak.

Minister of Foreign Trade Jacques Van Offelen, in a speech early this month, took a good look at the bright spots in a generally troubled situation. He pointed out that, despite the loss in the Congo trade, Belgium's total exports during the four first months of 1960 were $1,300,000,000 compared to $1,000,000,000 during the corresponding period of 1959.

Belgian industries especially succeeded in increasing their sales in the European markets.

The country seems to have recovered from the consequences of last year's serious recession. The industrial production index was 125 in May, 1960, compared to 117 May, 1959.

Moreover, the index does not reflect the full extent of industrial recovery, because the structural crisis of the Belgian coal industry had an unfavorable effect on a generally expanding over-all production.

In fact, Belgian steel mills and metal-working industries have been doing increasingly well in 1960 as did the chemical plants and most of the textile factories.

USDA economist report says Congo farm outlook is great

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Long-range prospects for increased agricultural production in the Congo appear to be excellent, says Snider W. Skinner of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in a 52-page report just issued by the Department.

Mr. Skinner, an agricultural economist with the Africa and Middle East Analysis Branch of the Foreign Agricultural Service, bases this position on the fact that in the Congo there is much land which can be planted or grazed.

Sat. 7-30-60

ONLY A LITTLE over two percent of the land was in annual field and tree crops and permanent pastures in 1956.

In addition to land area, the report says the rainfall is ample in most areas, the terrain is suited to mechanization, and there is an active demand in world markets for farm crops raised in the Congo.

Between 1951 and 1956, says the report, more than 2,200 short tons of improved seeds and five million plants were distributed. This work is resulting in increased production of food for home use, as well as higher yields of export products.

* * *

IN 1958, African and European farmers of the Congo produced 60,000 tons of coffee, 249,000 tons of palm oil, 158,500 tons of palm kernels, 157 tons of seed cotton, and 41,000 tons of rubber.

The United States imports about half the coffee output of the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, 40 percent of the palm kernel oil production, and 26 percent of the rubber. In turn, these two countries import 72 percent of their wheat flour and 46 percents of their unmanufactured tobacco from the United States.

18a 1960

Bunche Key Force To Solution of Clashes in Congo

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7/23/60
P. 18

(Courier Press Service)

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo—While the Congo rattles from heated clashes between Congolese and Belgium troops, the fine hand of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as mediator becomes increasingly prominent as the force to quell the rumbling.

Dr. Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary General, reportedly was called in by the Congolese to mediate a cease-fire between them and the Belgians. He met with Congolese authorities and Ambassador Jean van den Bosch of Belgium in an effort to halt the clashes.

More recently Dr. Bunche said the United Nations had decided to send United Nations troops swiftly to the Congo Republic in response to the appeal of the Government to the United Nations. The vote was eight for, including the United States and Russia, and three abstentions.

■

DR. BUNCHE said that by this week "I would anticipate that not less than four battalions of UN troops will have come here. General Carl Van Horn of Sweden, who heads the UN truce supervision organization in Jerusalem, is coming to serve as my military adviser in this operation. For obvious reasons, the first of the UN troops to arrive here are likely to be drawn from the African states of Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Morocco and Tunisia."

Meanwhile, Belgium ignored an ultimatum from Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, to withdraw all Belgium troops from Congolese territory. Instead more Belgium troops are pouring into the troubled Congo.

In the mineral-rich Katanga Province, Premier Moise Tshombe has been rumored to be the "tool" of the copper mining interests. The head politico in Katanga has been called a "company man" in the province which produces 60 per cent of the Congo's copper wealth.

■

OTHER RUMORS circulated that the Congolese are victims of a "calculated plot" to keep the Congo in the hands of the Belgians because it contains vast mineral deposits. The Shinkolobwe area, 200 miles from Elizabethville, capital of Katanga Province, has some of the richest uranium mines in the world.

Earlier Premier Lumumba had been punched in the face by an angry Europeon after he and President Joseph Kasavubut returned to Leopoldville from an unsuccessful attempt to fly to Stanleyville.

"Murderer, traitor, r a p e r," some of the crowd shouted, "to your knees, to your knees." The incident passed without major violence.

Amid the turmoil, the United States recommended that all American missionaries get out of the Western part of the African nation following reports that two American missionary w o m e n were criminally assaulted by Congolese troops.

Meanwhile, in Washington the United States accused Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev of trying to inflame the international atmosphere by offering to send aid to the rio-torn Congo.

■

KHRUSHCHEV SENT a message to Congolese officials offering "any assistance" to help in what he termed their "just cause against imperialism." He said the UN Security Council "has done a useful thing by adopting the resolution calling upon the Belgium government to withdraw

CONGO

its troops from Congolese territory."

UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold told the Security Council he would take immediate steps to put into effect a three-pronged plan he outlined at a private meeting: Technical assistance to help the Congo restore order, train its national forces and establish its economy.

Dr. Bunche concluded, "I have high hopes that the United Nations intervention which will proceed with all possible speed, will assist in correcting misunderstandings and grievances and will give reassurance to all with regard to internal security."

Congo's Jews Flee But None Are Hurt

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TEL AVIV—When 5,000 of Leopoldville's 10,000 white Congo residents sought refuge in Brazzaville uprising between Premier Patrice Lumumba's newly independent Congolese and their "die-hard" former Belgian colonial officers aided by "company man," Moise Tsombe, recently, the Jewish community of that city joined with the rest of the whites in the trek.

Information coming here from the Congo reveals that no Jews were molested . . . not in Leopoldville, nor in Elizabethtown where most Congo Jews reside, nor in Stanleyville or any other Congo city.

One Israeli family of six persons, one Tunisian Jewish woman, and one French Jewish woman, none of whom said they had trouble, arrived in Brussells, Belgium, whit the white evacuees.

Yaacov Levav, a Solel Boneh director, who was a member of the Israeli delegation to the Congo independence celebration, said that some of the 2,500 Jews in the Congo Jewish community voiced thoughts about migrating to Israel and added that he heard many Jews in other south-of-the-equator African countries were thinking likewise, a thought that has seldom been broached before

Lumumba is winner of Congo test of strength

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo — Patrice Lumumba, winner of tests of strength in the Congo's new Chamber of Deputies, was officially named Tuesday to form the first government of his country.

The Congo, a Belgian - controlled UN trust territory, is slated to become independent on June 30.

Star, 7-2-60

Lumumba was given the job of government - maker for the second time Tuesday following a meeting with Granshof Van Der Meerch, resident Belgian Minister in charge of Congo Affairs until the country becomes independent.

P. 9

His assignment followed elections in the Chamber of Deputies during which pro-Lumumba men were elected to posts of President and two vice-Presidents in a contest between his followers and those of Joseph Kasavubu, head of the rival Abako Party, who had also claimed a majority.

* * *

KASAVUBU HAD been appointed to form a government last week by King Badouin of Belgium after Lumumba's first efforts to organize a government had been stalemated by refusal of the Kasavubu forces to cooperate.

At a press conference following his appointment, Lumumba appealed to all Europeans to remain in the Congo and help in the work of setting up the new Government.

He also expressed the hope that European women and children who had left the Congo—in anticipation of political disturbances — would soon come back.

A week ago Kasavubu rejected a compromise proposal from Lumumba that Kasavubu become President of the new government, while Lumumba got the premiership and a free hand in choosing the cabinet.

As a result, the outstanding problem appeared to be what role Lumumba planned to give Kasavubu and his Abako followers, who earlier had threatened to pull the area controlled by his party out of the Congo and set up an autonomous state.

Kasavubu gets post as Congo president

Afro American, Baltimore Md.
Sat. 7/2/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo — Tension which gripped the Belgian Congo for the past several weeks eased off Friday with the election by the Congolese Parliament of Joseph Ksasvubu as President and endorsement of his rival, Patrice Lumumba, as Premier.

The voting was the result of a last - minute compromise between Lumumba, head of the Congolese National Movement, and Kasavubu, head of the Abako Party.

The Kasavubu followers had threatened a secede from the Congo, which is slated to become independent on Thursday, if the leader were not made head of state.

When this post went to Lumumba, Kasavubu at first refused to accept any post in the proposed government. The Abako Party also announced plans for a general strike to paralyze Leopoldville.

The strike plans were promptly called off by Kasavubu after he was elected by Parliament with the backing of Lumumba.

* * *

DESPITE THE apparent agreement reached by the two "strong men" of the Congo, observers said there was still a possibility of strife in the colony due to the dissatisfaction of Moise Tshombe, leader of the Conakat Party in Katanga Province, and Albert Kalonji, Baluba leader.

Tshombe complains of inadequate representation, since he was given only one of the cabinet ministries for his party.

Kalonji is the only major Congo political leader to have been left out of the cabinet. He and his followers have already announced plans to set up an independent Baluba government in Kasai Province.

Soviet Charges Intervention in Congo

Washington Post
Thur. 7/14/60

By John Miller
Reuters

MOSCOW, July 13—The Soviet Union today accused the United States and other Western powers of helping Belgium undertake "direct military intervention" against the Congo Republic. D. C. P. A-10

The charge was made in a statement handed by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to envoys of the United States, Belgium, Britain, West Germany and France.

Copies were sent to all other accredited embassies in Moscow and the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia splashed the statement over its front page under the headline: "Hands Off Free Congo."

The statement accused American Ambassador Clare Timberlake of plotting with U. N. representative Ralph Bunche in the Congo to launch "imperialist" intervention under the flag of the United Nations.

"The colonialists' intervention in the Congo provides new proof of how certain powers, in the first place the United States, continue to march along the road of aggression and provocation," the statement said.

It called on the United Nations to take immediate steps to "defend the sovereign rights of the independent Congo Republic."

The statement accused Belgium of flagrantly violating international law, accused West Germany of lending its bases to Belgium for intervention, and accused "leading circles" in Britain of playing "a direct part" through Britain's dependent territories in Africa.

The Soviet statement said in part:

"As a result of a long and courageous struggle of the Congolese people against foreign colonial oppressors, the independence of the Congo Republic was proclaimed on June 30, 1960.

"The family of independent African states was joined by one of the largest African countries with a population of over 13 million people and disposing of immense natural and economic resources.

Recognized by Soviet

"The Soviet Union, like the majority of the countries in the world, has recognized the Congo Republic as an independent and sovereign state.

"The Security Council on July 5 unanimously adopted a resolution to recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations the acceptance f th Congo Republic as a member of the United Nations.

"However, immediately after the proclamation of the Congo's independence, the officials of the former Belgian colonial administration who remained in the country, with the support of diplomatic representatives of the Western powers, the United States, Britain, and France, undertook, in violation of international law and the United Nations charter, actions directed at the undermining of the sovereignty and the liquidation of the independence of the young state.

"The Soviet government warns of the grave responsibility borne by the leading circles of the Western powers for unleashing armed aggression in the Congo, and demands that it should immediately be stopped.

"The government of the Soviet Union considers that in view of the serious situation created in the Congo, which threatens peace and general security, the United Nations organization must immediately take measures to defend the sovereign rights of the independent Congo Republic.

Aggression Charged

"By using its armed forces for military operations on the territory of the Congo and by sending, despite the protests of its government, new forces within the frontiers of the Congo, Belgium is committing a crude violation both of the territorial inviolability and the political independence of the Congo; that is, Belgium is committing actions which international law has for a long time now qualified as acts of aggression.

"Furthermore, the fact that the Belgian government is sending troops to the Congo which come from the NATO command and are stationed in the German Federal Republic, once again shows what role is being played by the aggressive NATO bloc, acting the part of an international gendarme, in the colonial subjugation of the peoples of Africa.

"An indirect part in the aggression against the Congo Republic is being played by Adenauer's government, which places its air bases at the disposal of foreign troops being dispatched to the Congo.

"It is thus acting in the same way as during the Anglo-American aggression against the Lebanon and Jordan in July, 1958.

"A direct part in the intervention against the Congo Republic is being played by the leading circles of Britain, who use for this purpose the government of their dependent territories.

"The Portuguese government, known all over the world for its bestialities in its African colonies of Angola and Mozambique, has concentrated troops along the frontiers of Angola and the Congo . . ."

Governing the Congo

New York Times
7/15/60

Temporary Administration by U. N. Trusteeship Council Proposed

The writer of the following letter is Associate Professor of International Relations at Howard University.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The regrettable events of the past week in the newly independent Congo bring to mind several problems which should have been considered by more nations than the Belgians and Congolese alone in the crucial weeks prior to independence.

It should have been obvious that it would be largely impossible for the Congolese to police effectively a jungle-covered area one-third the size of the United States with a police and military force smaller than the police force of New York City, even assuming optimistically that that force would not become a hotbed of rebellion, as it did. Considering the belated start given the Congolese by the Belgians in the art of governing, it should have been equally obvious that the civil administration of the sprawling territory would be under serious strain, if not breaking down entirely.

Such a situation could perhaps have been prevented by a permanent United Nations police force (as opposed to the hurriedly called up force being sent now) and a temporary U. N. civil administration corps available on call—if such bodies existed. Composed mainly—in the case of employment in the Congo—by police components from such countries as India, Pakistan, Haiti, Ethiopia, Mali, Ghana, an international force could have headed off the present tragedy or at least served as a "trip wire" until new steps could have been devised to cope with the disorder.

A U. N. "presence" in the form of one representative of the Secretary General, such as in Kashmir or Laos, may be sufficient in the case of well policed communities or well organized opponents (i.e., the Communists in Laos). In the face of primitive tribes not acquainted with the U. N., it is merely pathetic.

Relief From Dilemma

A U. N. police force and temporary civil administration could have saved Belgium from the terrible dilemma in which beyond a doubt it is now caught: of either having to abandon thousands of innocent Europeans and Africans (for some old inter-tribal scores seem also in the process of being settled) to senseless slaughter; or surely to become branded as a "colonialist aggressor" for using troops to save them. The second alternative appears to be in the process of becoming a reality.

It would seem that the now almost-defunct Trusteeship Council of the U. N. could be made to serve a rather worthwhile purpose by being entrusted with such temporary administrative and police tasks likely to arise from such explosive "decolonization" processes. For it is a logical surmise that these processes will become the more disorderly as the area involved is less well prepared for its new status. This might well be the case in the Spanish or Portuguese colonies, or in some British areas with large white settler populations.

To be sure, Belgium now reaps the fruits of her narrowly paternalistic policies of yesteryear. This, however, does not absolve the other U. N. members from their share of blame. Instead of helping both the Congolese and the Belgians to make transition easier, they sent useless delegations of well-wishers.

It is Clemenceau who is credited with saying that "war is too serious a business to be left to generals." One might well say today that "independence is too serious a business to be left to disgruntled colonials and national fanatics."

BERNARD B. FALL.

Washington, July 14, 1960.

Whites Flee For Lives as Congo Erupts

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7-9-60

BRAZZAVILLE, Former French Congo (AP)—Chaos and panic gripped Leopoldville Friday with mutinous Negro troops running wild for hours through the capital of the nine-day-old Congo Republic.

Several thousand whites, mostly women and children, fled the city in fear of assault and rape.

The men in their families sent them by ferry to this former Free French headquarters city across the Congo River from Leopoldville.

By nightfall a semblance of order had been restored, but the situation was far from quiet in Leopoldville.

A curfew was imposed at 6 p.m. on the capital of the former Belgian colony.

STOOD OFF SOLDIERS

U.S. Ambassador Clare M. Timberlake was reported to have stood off a group of Negro soldiers who invaded the U.S. Embassy—where American families had taken refuge. Advices to the U.S. State Department said the troops were demanding that Timberlake turn over a photographer.

Tentative estimates were that under 40 of the 200 Americans living in Leopoldville had left the city. The U.S. Air Force rerouted two big air transport planes to Brazzaville for possible use in evacuation of Americans. Civilian planes also were being diverted to that city.

The British consulate said nearly all British women and children in the colony of 400 Britishers had been evacuated from Leopoldville.

Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba's Cabinet issued a communique denying he had been the target of an assassination attempt. The communique said a group of Europeans wanted to kill Lumumba, but were nabbed by guards at his residence. (The Belgian radio said it was a case of mistaken identity—that the Europeans were Belgian plainclothes security agents assigned to guard Lumumba, and they were released when their identity was disclosed.)

RELEASES COMMAND

Lumumba, seeking to keep the situation in hand, Friday turned over the command of the 25,000-man army to President Joseph Kasavubu as commander in chief.

The army chief of staff will be a European officer and the big military base in Leopoldville will be commanded by a Congolese officer.

The troops had mutinied to enforce demands for more pay and replacement of white officers by Negroes. They forced the resignation of their white Belgian commander this week.

APPPEALS TO PEOPLE

Lynn Heinzerling, AP correspondent at Leopoldville, said Kasavubu and the Cabinet appealed to the population to maintain order and return to their jobs.

Advices received in Brazzaville said Congolese troops threatened harm to visiting dignitaries, including Ralph J. Bunche, Negro undersecretary of the United Nations, and an Israeli envoy who came here for the independence ceremonies.

MARCH OF EVENTS

This was the march of events Friday in the restive Congo capital:

News spread in the early hours among white residents that mutinous troops were attacking whites and raping white women. The troops were aroused by rumors that Soviet planes had landed nearby.

Men with families hurriedly packed their wives and children—some clad in pajamas — off to the ferry that connects the capital with neighboring Brazzaville. Headlights from cars lighted up the scene.

HALT EXODUS

It was estimated that from 3,000 to 4,000 whites managed to get across the treacherous body of water known as "Stanley's Pool" before the Congo troops, armed with bayonets, halted the exodus for several hours. It later resumed.

European settlers in Brazzaville set up shelters in schools and other buildings to take care of the refugees. The president of the French Congo, Abbe Fulbert Youlou, appointed a committee on refugee care. Many were taken to private homes.

NO BLOODSHED

The troops arrested some Belgians, but there was no bloodshed. Communications between Leopoldville and the outside world were interrupted for a time.

Unrest spread and whites flocked to the Belgian, French, Italian and U.S. embassies.

MANY WENT EARLY

Many Europeans had already left the Congo in anticipation of trouble to follow independence.

Amid all the excitement Tass, the Soviet news agency, announced that agreement was reached with Lumumba for establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Tass said Lumumba received a visiting two man Soviet delegation Thursday night.

Whites Flee Leopoldville In Terror

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 7-9-60

BRAZZAVILLE—Former French Congo (AP) — Mutinous Negro troops ran wild for hours Friday through Leopoldville, capital of the nine-day-old Congo Republic, sending whites streaming from the city in fear of assault and rape.

The U.S. Embassy was invaded and widespread violence was reported elsewhere.

A detachment of 164 crack Belgian infantry volunteers in combat dress and armed with automatic weapons left Brussels by plane during the night for the Congo. The Brussels announcement of the departure did not say where they would land. Belgian rule in the Congo ended with King Baudouin's handover of power to the republic last week.

TWO KILLED

Forty-two women and children, refugees from the chaos gripping the former Belgian Congo, arrived in Luanda, Angola, where many told of narrow escapes from threatened rape and injury. One woman said she saw two Europeans killed in the streets of Nkinzi in the new republic. Another said beatings of Europeans had been common in the past two days.

The Belgian radio said Leopoldville itself appeared deadly quiet Friday night after a 6 p.m. curfew was imposed. It said shops had been closed, food was scarce and all Congolese servants had left European homes.

FLIGHT HALTED

Several thousand whites, mostly women and children, fled Leopoldville. The men sent their families by ferry to this old Free French headquarters city across the river from Leopoldville.

The flight across the river was halted for several hours by bayonet-carrying troops but later was resumed. One ferry was forced to unload and passengers were forced to carry their baggage back home.

Refugees from Thysville and smaller communities in the Leopoldville province poured into Leopoldville through Thursday night and before dawn Friday Congolese troops burst on the scene in jeeps and trucks.

Belgians were a particular target for searches and examination.

Troops stopped Europeans throughout the white area of the city and demanded to see identity papers. Foreigners living in hotels were ordered to stay in their rooms.

Troops moved into the central post office and radio-transmitting station and for a time virtually all communications with Leopoldville were cut off.

Congolese soldiers, straining to exercise their new authority, pointed their guns constantly and fired warning shots when orders were not obeyed promptly.

The U.S. Embassy in Leopoldville had a plan prepared in case it was deemed necessary to leave.

U.S. Ambassador Clare M. Timberlake was reported to have stood off a group of Negro soldiers who invaded the U.S. Embassy—where American families had taken refuge. Advices to the U.S. State Department said the troops were demanding that Timberlake turn over a photographer.

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MISTAKEN IDENTITY

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Too Much Too Soon

For the savagery that wracks the new Congo Republic, Belgium must be accounted responsible—as much as the impulsive nationalists who clamored for independence.

Belgium's errors were several and varied, but basically they reduce to two—(1) a failure to anticipate the rise of nationalism and (2) an over-eager response to independence sentiment once it was discerned.

Until January, 1959, there was scarcely a sign of nationalist ferment. But it was alive nonetheless, having been given impetus by an event the previous August when Gen. De Gaulle offered neighboring French Equatorial Africa the choice of independence, some arrangement within the French community or the status quo.

Five months after De Gaulle's offer, rioting exploded in Leopoldville, killing 70 persons. The city's European quarter was ravaged.

The Belgian King promptly announced Belgium's intention "to lead, without fatal delays, but without inconsiderate haste, the Congolese people to independence in prosperity and peace."

This seemed wise and moderate, for while colonial rule had allowed the Congolese to rise economically, it had made no effort to instruct the natives in the ways of self-government. Baudoin's promise of independence "without inconsiderate haste" seemed an acknowledgement of this.

Unfortunately, the King deserted his own resolution. When Congolese nationalists demanded a definite date, Belgium capitulated and set June 30 as the date for independence. It thus conferred self-government on a country in which half the people are illiterate, only 12 occupied administrative positions in the government and none was a doctor, lawyer, engineer or officer of the army.

Chaos was spoken of as inevitable, and it has arrived with a fury.

It may be said that Belgium gave the Congolese only what they wanted—independence. But in the hands of the untrained natives, it was about as defensible as placing a loaded Howitzer in a children's playground.

If The Bluff's No Bluff

If Belgian troops remain in the Congo, civil strife may be supplanted by global war.

Secretary Herter says Russia's threat to send Red troops to the Congo may be all bluff. If so, it is a bluff that could be turned to action.

The Congo government—to use the word "government" loosely—has all but asked the Russians to intervene. The pretext is there for the Russians to act.

The Belgians inflame an already combustible chaos. Having created the climate for crisis by granting early independence to a people never schooled in self-government, Belgium now remains to aggravate through its militia.

This furnishes rioting Congolese with the pretext for disorder and the Congolese government with the pretext for inviting Russia.

But if Belgium has a responsibility to withdraw, the U.N. force has the duty to show that it can protect helpless whites from the marauding natives. This Belgium has endeavored to do while the U.N. force was being formed up.

That force is still frail. Its rapid and effective strengthening could head off most of the hazards to world peace that now arise from the Congo.

But the ultimate determination of whether trouble will be confined to the Congo will be made, as always, in the Kremlin, which has conducted a running blast at the United States since spring.

Secretary Herter catalogued some of the incidents this week—the summit collapse, the U-2 incident, the Cuba threats, the deliberate downing of an RB-47. In addition, there have been a steady flow of lesser harassments, as in the Russian charge that American planes systematically buzz Soviet ships and an accompanying threat that Russia will take such measures as necessary to halt the practice.

And now the Congo.

Here, the position of the United States is clear. If Russia is not bluffing about sending troops to the Congo, the consequence would almost certainly be war.

Uranium-Rich Congo Region Gains Independence Today

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP)—This rich old Belgian colony Thursday becomes the independent Republic of Congo under the newest and least experienced Negro government on the African continent.

Its past is filled with the harsh and luxuriant story of 19th Century empire builders—such as the Stanley who found Dr. Livingstone and knew just the words, he presumed, to win a niche in posterity. Its future is a hopeful gamble, in the widening surge of African nationalism, among 13 million people who may be only barely beyond cannibalism in some remoter quarters. As for its economic future, it is one of the greatest producers of uranium.

At 11 a.m., Baudouin, King of the Belgians, reads the proclamation of independence in the still incomplete Palace of the Nation. His act cuts the ties that have bound the Congo to Belgium for 80 years.

The Belgian government has signed a treaty with the leaders of the new republic, however, to help them guide the nation to stability. A communique said the treaty envisaged mutual collaboration in the military, economic, financial, administrative, judicial, cultural, scientific, social and educational spheres.

It is believed the cooperation will include the future role of some Belgian civil servants needed badly to make up for the lack of trained Congolese administrators.

The treaty still must be approved by the Congo Parliament.

King Baudouin arrived Tuesday for the independence ceremonies. He was greeted at the airport by President Joseph Kasavubu and Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba who sought to win control of the new government.

Wife Of Missionary Safe At Home After Congo Escape

ANNISTON (AP) — Tired and badly shaken—but very happy—Mrs. Clifford Lee New is safe at home with her two small children after escaping from rioting Congolese in Leopoldville.

Her Baptist missionary husband is still in the terror-stricken country which recently was granted independence.

"It's wonderful to be back home," said Mrs. New. "It was terrible there."

The News and their two children, Stephen, 6, and Robin, 3, were stationed at the Eyene Mangai mission 700 miles from Leopoldville. They had completed three years of their four-year appointment.

Mrs. New said when she arrived in Leopoldville on July 6 everything looked natural.

But almost at once, she added, "we saw the native military soldiers hitting every white person in sight with the big buckles on their belts.

"We became frightened, but didn't get hurt.

"That night the natives went through Thysville — about 24 or 30 miles from Leopoldville — breaking into the house of the white people and molesting the white women.

"The missionaries there were not hurt."

U. S. Troops Set to Aid Congo; Herter Backs Plea for U. N. Help

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11—The Defense Department said today that two companies of the Twenty-fourth Division had been alerted in West Germany to be ready to be flown to the Congo to help in the evacuation of refugees if needed.

Officials at the State Department expressed the view that the troops would not be used unless the United Nations asked for their help.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter endorsed as having "undoubted merit" a request by the Congo for United Nations military aid in dealing with her internal disorders.

Mr. Herter made the comment on his return from a conference with President Eisenhower at Newport, R. I.

Other State Department officials said they believed that the United States would willingly contribute to such a plan. But they also made it clear that the United States was not seeking a leading role. Belgium, they said, must bear the main responsibility because Belgian citizens are mainly concerned and Belgians know the country best.

Meanwhile, the defensive Department said two companies of the Twenty-fourth Division—which was sent to Lebanon two years ago—were standing by to be flown to the Congo for evacuation work if needed. Officials at the State Department expressed the view that they would not be used unless the United Nations asked for them.

Thus far none of the 2,000 United States citizens who have been living in the Congo has been reported killed or injured. Most of the 200 American residents in Leopoldville and 140 in Elisabethville have been evacuated.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, observed that talks were going on between Assistant Secretary General Ralph J. Bunche of the U. N. and Congolese Government officials about a "possible United Nations role."

Reports to the State Department indicated that there had been a "breakdown of law and order at various places," Mr. White said.

There is an "obvious need" to protect foreigners in the Congo "by whatever means are appropriate," Mr. White said. But he added that he did not think United States troops would be used to restore order.

"I don't think any consideration has been given to that," he said.

Other officials said military technical assistance such as proposed by Dr. Bunche might be geared in such a way as to help solve both the immediate crisis and long-term problems in the Congo.

One form of aid might be the provision of officers at various levels, it was said. Another might be the provision of non-commissioned officers.

"The United Nations will have to work out a new formula for this problem," one official observed. "In the case of the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aquaba [in the Mideast], the formula was an emergency force. In the case of Lebanon it was something else. In Laos something

Refugees Arrive in Ghana

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, July 11 — Eighteen young American mothers and their children have arrived here safely by plane from Brazzaville.

Mrs. Helen Soltario, wife of a United States Embassy official, and one of a party of forty-nine Americans and twelve others evacuated from the Congo area, said "there were groups of drunken soldiers all over the streets."

"They wouldn't let us out of the house," she added. "Drunken soldiers were playing with bayonets and machines guns through the city. Sprays of machine-gun bullets broke all windows."

The Americans made their way to the Soltario's house in Brazzaville and then left for the United States Embassy.

4 AFRICAN STATES ATTAIN FREEDOM

French Pledge Independence to Council of Entente

By GRANGER BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 11—Four West African autonomous republics in the French Community today received a pledge of full independence from the French Government.

Accords giving complete sovereignty to the Ivory Coast, Niger, Dahomey and Voltaic Republics were signed this evening by leaders of the four African republics and Premier Michel Debré at the Hotel Matigon, the Foreign Ministry headquarters.

It is expected that the formal proclamations of independence by the four states, which are grouped into what is known as the Council of the Entente, will take place the first week in August, after the ratification of the accords by the French and African Parliaments.

At the close of the signing ceremony, Hamani Diori, Premier of Niger and president of the Council of the Entente, said:

"Today is a solemn day for a France faithful to its ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity. It is equally a great day for the four states of the Council of the Entente, which offer their gratitude to France."

M. Diori asserted that it was his belief that today's step in the evolution of the French Community was leading to "the constitution of a great ensemble, based on the liberty and equality of the peoples of Africa and of France."

Premier Debré also spoke in warm words of cordiality between France and members of the Community. But he warned the African states of dangers from within and without to their democratic development.

There are private ambitions loose on the African continent and in this perspective cooperation between rance and the African states. [in the Community] takes on a significance unlike anything that has occurred over the past centuries," M. DeBré said.

"Beyond this desire to cooperate there is equally something which must remain and which, as far as we are concerned, remains," the Premier went on. "That is the wish to remain in the same ensemble, the affirmation of the fraternity which united us at the moment when the Constitution [of the Fifth Republic] was voted by all of use, whatever the changes in your status and whatever the changes in the Community institutions."

Sovereign Members Growing

With today's action and the virtually certain approval of the independence agreements by the Parliaments, the number of autonomous republics in the Community to achieve full sovereignty soon will increase to seven.

Already independent are the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar), of the Eastern coast of Africa, and the Mali Federation, made up of Senegal and

The New York Times July 12, 1960

NEW STATUS ADVANCED: Pacts on independence were signed by 4 African nations (diagonal shading) and Paris.

Sudan in West Africa. Soon to follow the Council of the Entente into independence are the Chad, Congo, Gabon and Central African Republicans, whose leaders are now in Paris negotiating with the French Government.

Next year, when the West African republic of Mauritania becomes independent in accordance with the pledge given by President De Gaule, all twelve African republics in the Community will be sovereign and equal to France.

While no one spoke at the Hotel Matignon ceremony of the grave events in the Congo, which was recently granted independence by Belgium, such was not case in the French Senate, where that body concluded the ratification of cooperative accords between France and the Mali Federation and the Malagasy Republic.

Jean Foyer, secretary of State for Community Affairs, told the Senate that nothing similar to the widespread disorders in the former Belgian Congo had occurred in Madagascar or in the Mali Federation, which he descriped as "independent states capable of governing themselves and led by worthy men."

KATANGA PREMIER IN CONGO SECEDES; ASKS BELGIAN AID

Economic Tie Is Proposed—Lumumba Seeks Help of U. N. in Uprisings

By Reuters.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 11—The Congo's richest province declared itself an independent state tonight.

Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province asserted in a radio broadcast that the copper-rich province was declaring its "total independence" from the Congo.

He added, however, that Katanga would retain an economic bond with Belgium.

The Katanga Premier made his announcement in Elisabethville after having declared a state of emergency as the rebellion of Congolese troops continued.

Plea for Troops Denied

Earlier he had asked in vain for the aid of troops or policemen from Northern Rhodesia, a member of the British-ruled Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo, which became independent of Belgium June 30, took off for Elisabethville before Mr. Tshombe's declaration. Mr. Lumumba earlier expressed "astonishment" at the call for troops from neighboring Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Tshombe declared Belgian troops in his provincial capital would remain there. He said he had asked for more of them to be sent into Elisabethville.

Mr. Tshombe said he wanted Premier Lumumba to keep out of the province and had sent instructions to his Cabinet ministers to tell Mr. Lumumba so upon his arrival at the Elisabethville airport.

Appeals to Bunche

As Congolese Army mutineers battled Belgian troops today in two centers, Mr. Lumumba appealed for United Nations military specialists to help reorganize the rebellious armed forces. He made the request through Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, who has been here since the Independence Day celebrations.

[At the United Nations, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold plans to ask nine African members to send officers to the Congo to restore discipline to the mutinous army].

Dr. Bunche issued a statement here tonight saying he assured Mr. Lumumba and Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu yesterday that the United Nations would give the new republic "as much assistance as possible."

Aid Within U. N. Charter

This assistance, he said, would be given within "the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and of the principles according to which the organization functions."

"On a purely personal level, I would like sto say that I was profoundly impressed in the course of this interview by the ardent desire of all those who took part in it to surmount the present difficulties in the country," Dr. Bunche added.

He said he had submitted a detailed report on his discussions here to United Nations Secretary General Hammarskjold.

Mr. Lumumba has been rushing from one trouble center to another in an effort to restore order. He hurride to Matadi over the week-end and flew this afternoon to Luluabourg on his way to Elisabethville.

Before taking off, he declared his Government's determination to "have law and order respected and to defend the territorial integrity of our country."

Radio reports received here described a continuing battle between Belgians and Congolese in the uranium center of Shinkolobwe, 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville.

The battle began when the Europeans rejected a demand to hand over their weapons. Rebel gunfire drove off a plane-load of troops trying to land reinforcements in Shinkolobwe.

Missionaries Surrounded

Sixty American misisonaries and their families at Kapanga in northern Katanga Province found themselves surrounded by Congolese rebels. They radioed a message from their mission station that so far they had not been molested.

"We are entirely cut off," the urgent message to Leopoldville said. "There is nothing to do but wait."

Belgian paratroopers tried to keep an escape route open from Elisabethville to the Northern Rhodesian border. Long automobile convoys moved along the sixty-mile stretch past rock-throwing Africans.

Reports from the other side said the Rhodesian copper belt had become a huge refugee camp. Among the refugees were officials of a huge copper-mining concern. They said they had decided to flee after ten officials had been slain by rebel troops.

our Belgians who returned to Elisabethville after having taken their families to Rhodesia were reported to have been knifed to death.

Looting was reported in full swing in Jadotville and Kolwezi, north of Elisabethville.

Reports from Stanleyville, capital ,of Eastern Province said the situation was "explosive." Africans poured in from outlying villages and hunted for arms. Many Africans hurled insults at Europeans in the streets and searched their home for arms.

Rhodesian Troops on Border

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 11—Rhodesian troops dug themselves in today along the border with the Congo's Katanga Province. Machine gun nests have been built and fronties posts heavily sandbagged.

Bivouac fires twinkled until dawn this morning as soldiers guarding road blocks and defensive positions warmed themselves against chill night air.

But the likelihood of their going into action in the near future receded with statements by Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sir Roy Welensky, and Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. They said troops could not be sent across the frontier in response to an appeal by Moishe Tshombe, Katanga provincial Premier.

Sir Roy said the Federal Government did not recognize Mr. Tshombe as head of an independent state and that a request would have to come from Premier Patrice Lumumba's central Government in Leopoldville.

Sir Edgar said that an indirect request "to the Federation in general" had been made by Katanga for 5,000 policemen, but that it would have to come either from the Belgian or Congo central Governments.

There are about 1,500 Federal troops on or near the border and more in reserve at the Tug Argan barracks in the Northern Rhodesian Copper Belt

Meanwhile, a penetration of federal therritory from the Congo was reported from Kitwe. According to the report, two diamond drillers were forced to flee with their wives and one child yesterday from their camp two miles inside the Northern Rhodesian border at Kapishi, near Mwinilungu, when hostile Congolese began to surround their camp.

They were reported to be returning to the Maple Leaf Diamond Drilling Company camp at Kalulushi, but late today had not arrived.

The New York Times July 12, 1960

As violence continued throughout the Congo, Katanga Province (shaded area), which is adjacent to Northern Rhodesia, announced that it was seceding.

For 'Aggression' Read 'Rescue From Savages'

U.N. action in restoring order to the Congo will be a major test of the ability of the Security Council to take effective, fast action.

First priority must go to saving helpless whites, Belgians and others, from looting, raping, murdering blacks who have at least proved what critics of Belgium had said — they were not ready for self-government.

That Belgium failed to educate them to the responsibilities of governing themselves is evident. It is also clear that Belgium was not the most enlightened colonizer. But this cannot excuse or mitigate murder and rape, which are not failures in political science but offenses against the custom and law of all men, except the most retarded savage tribes.

The Soviet Union, while agreeing to the dispatch of U.N. forces to relieve Belgian troops in the maintenance of order, has cried that it's all an imperialistic hoax to reconquer the Congo for colonists.

In the first appeal to Secretary General Hammarskjold, the Congo government suggested that the real cause of the chaos and anarchy was the mutiny of Congolese troops and a complete collapse of administrative control. The second message spoke of Belgian "aggression," a remarkable restatement of the Soviet line.

A number of U.N. delegates thought they detected the hand of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mr. Hammarskjold's representative in the Congo, in the second message," a *New York Times* dispatch reports. It may have been legalistically necessary to allege something of the kind. The U.N. is only empowered to meet threats to international peace and security, not civil wars or internal disturbances. This may have been one reason for the reference.

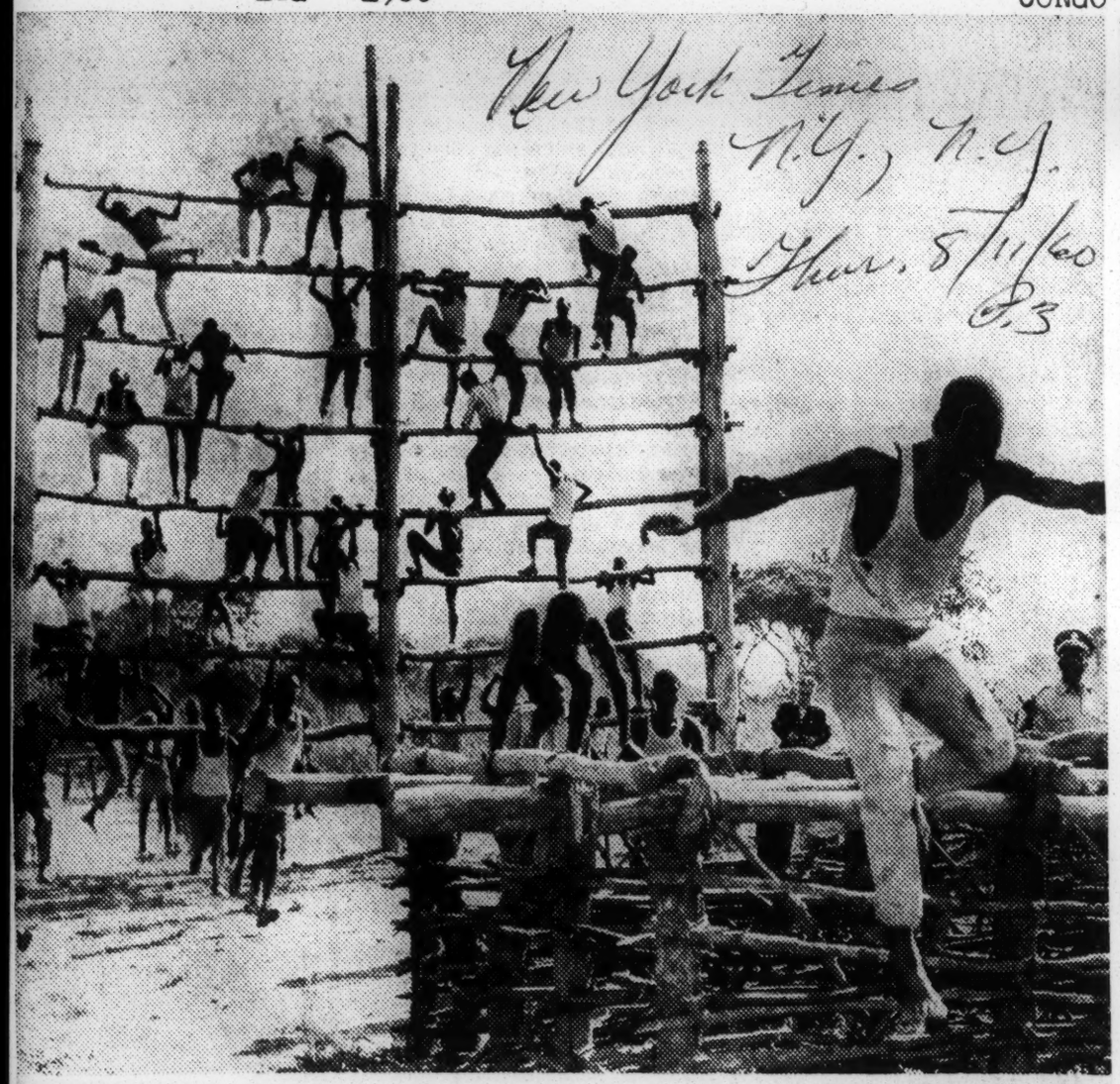
But great as is Dr. Bunche's reputation for probity, he is not above the suspicion of possibly hoping to minimize the horrors committed by newly liberated Negroes.

The "aggression" charge is palpably false. Belgium had abandoned the Congo a few days before the hastly revolt and Belgian troops returned only to save the lives of whites trapped in barbaric anarchy and violence. Belgium can be faulted for not preparing the Congolese for self-government, but not for sending troops in on a purely humanitarian mission to insure the escape route of terrified whites.

If this is aggression, the word has taken on a strange communist meaning.

Under the independence agreement with the new Congolese government, Belgium had left 2,000 troops at various Congo bases. These were supplemented by additional companies when the blacks ran amuck. Belgium will demand, and should get, firm proof that the U.N. troops sent in to replace Belgian soldiers can and will insure the right of whites to leave in safety if they choose or remain in peace if they desire.

A failure to have shouldered the white man's burden in the highest traditions of colonial noblesse oblige does not forfeit Belgium's right to save its own from drunken, crazed savages, whatever Dr. Bunche's desire might be to shift the blame for the unspeakable atrocities



United Press International

TRAINING IN KATANGA: Volunteers in Katanga Army go through obstacle course. Republic of the Congo province has ordered mobilization to enforce announced secession.

Tshombe Ready to Discuss Entry Of U. N. but He Remains Wary

Refrains From Unconditional Acceptance of New Security Council Resolution—Hammarskjold Cites 'Obligations'

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVLLE, the Congo, Aug. 10 — President Moise Tshombe of Katanga said today he was ready to negotiate on the admission of United Nation troops to the province, but he refused to accept unconditionally the resolution adopted by the Security Council early Tuesday.

His stand was taken in a reply to a message from Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold asking him to state whether he and the authorities he controlled were willing to "accept obligations which are incumbent on all under the resolution."

The resolution called on Belgium to withdraw her troops immediately and declared that the entry of United Nation troops into Katanga was necessary for the success of the United Nations mission in the Congo. The Security Council resolution sought to assure Katanga that the admission of the United Nations force would not mean submission to the central Congo Government.

Cooperation Requested

Mr. Hammarskjold invited Mr. Tshombe to say whether he "submitted to the same duty of cooperation that is imposed on the central Government of the Congo and on the Government Congo" and on the Government.

The Secretary General said he would make arrangements for "conversations" with Mr. Tshombe if the Katanga leader accepted the obligations required by the resolution.

Mr. Tshombe replied that the Katanga Government could not "admit" Mr. Hammarskjold's reference to the central Congo Government, "whose Premier has announced that he rejects the tutelage and control of the United Nations."

Katanga is eager to contribute to peace and is ready to enter conversations at Mr. Hammarskjold's convenience, Mr. Tshombe added.

The exchange of messages was made known here without official comment.

The resolution was adopted at a special session of the Security Council called after Katanga had made it clear it would forcibly resist the entry of United Nations troops.

Mr. Tshombe, who declared Katanga independent of the Congo July 11, has said that United Nations troops were not needed in Katanga, where his regime, assisted by Belgian troops and advisers, was keeping order.

Tshombe Plan Unmentioned

Mr. Hammarskjold's message, received this morning, did not mention a call for negotiation of an "agreement" between the United Nations and Katanga that Mr. Tshombe issued yesterday in a telegram to the Secretary General.

Nor was there any reference to a long list of conditions that the Katanga President said would have to be met if the provincial government were to drop its opposition to the United Nations' entry.

Either Mr. Hammarskjold or Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche is expected here soon for talks on the United Nations' entry.

This expectation was evident in an appeal for calm addressed to Belgian residents today by Count Harold d'Aspremont Lynden, personal representative here of the Belgian Premier.

"Any withdrawal of Belgian forces will be preceded by preliminary negotiations," he said.

Such negotiations will concern the "quality, composition and strength" of the United Nations forces and the "instructions they will receive," he said. He added that Gen. Roger A. Gheysen, commander of Belgian forces in the Congo, would be the Belgian negotiator.

The Belgians have insisted that non-African troops be stationed in Elisabethville, which has a European population of about 7,000. A similar Belgian request in Leopoldville resulted in the use of Swedish and Ghanaian troops there by the United Nations.

Count Lynden told Belgian civil servants still working here that there was no reason for them to leave their posts under present circumstances.

At the same time, he relieved all Belgian officials in Katanga —magistrates, civil servants and army cadres—of their allegiance to the central Congo Government.

These Belgian officials were lent to the Congo after independence. They were to be paid partly by Belgium and partly by the Congo.

In a radio address Count Lynden said these officials had been released from their engagement and were now considered "volunteers." The terms of their new status will be announced in a few days, he said.

Belgians Get 'Release Orders'

Belgian civil servants have received "release orders"—signed documents enabling them and their families to travel on any route between here and Brussels and to receive funds from Belgian consulates in all countries. Only the date is missing from the documents.

An order for evacuation from Katanga in a crisis would be given over the radio by Belgian authorities.

For the moment, Belgians are eager to increase, rather than reduce, the number of their civil servants and technicians in Katanga. The Belgian Government is understood to be offering favorable terms to persons willing to come here.

Katanga Finances Described

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 10—Katanga is preparing to make itself a hard-money bastion of free enterprise in Africa, according to a Frenchman who identified himself today as an economic counselor to the Tshombe government.

Charles Pollet, a business man of Le Havre, arrived today from Elisabethville. He said he had been advising Mr. Tshombe on economic matters since they met last February at the round-table conference in Brussels that negotiated the Congo's independence.

M. Pollet said a Katanga national bank would be established in a few days with an initial capital of 100,000,000 Katanga francs (about $2,000,000). The Katanga franc will be issued at parity with the Belgian franc, now worth 2 United States cents, he said.

M. Pollet said he sought to encourage European industrialists to establish new industries in Katanga. This would diversify Katanga's economy, which has been based thus far on copper and other mineral deposits.

M. Pollet said Mr. Tshombe favored a Congo federation based "on the Swiss model." Each state would have its own money and its own budget and would participate in central finances and ministries in proportion to its potentialities.

U. N. CHIEF LANDS IN CONGO TO LEAD FORCE TO KATANGA

Arrests of Lumumba's Foes Are Reported—Belgian News Agency Seized

By The Associated Press.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 11—The United Nations said Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold arrived in Leopoldville tonight to lead a United Nations force into secessionist Katanga Province tomorrow.

En route from New York, he stopped ninety minutes at Accra, Ghana, to refuel and confer with President Kwame Nkrumah.

Congo Press a Target

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 11—Reports of several arrests of Opposition leaders or "saboteurs" circulated here today. Only one arrest, that of a local newspaper editor, was confirmed.

In another development the Congolese Government seized the Belgian news agency Belga tonight. Information Minister Anicet Kashamura said that it will be converted to a Congolese news agency.

Mr. Kashamura went to the Belga offices with three gendarmes carrying bayonets and halted the transmission of news to Brussels. Distribution of news on the agency's incoming wires has continued.

Lumumba Scored Belgium

Premier Patrice Lumumba has bitterly assailed Belgium for sending troops to the Congo after rebellious soldiers from his own army had attacked Belgian residents in the former colony.

The Ministry of Information declared last night that a number of arrests had been made

United Press International Radiophoto

KEEPING THE PEACE IN THE CONGO: Ghanaian troops, part of United Nations force, carry truncheons and shields as they move out on anti-riot duty in Leopoldville.

and that others were expected following disorders in the African quarter of the city in which the car of Premier Patrice Lumumba was stoned.

The editor who was arrested is Gabriel Makoso, Congolese editor of the French-language newspaper Le Courier d'Afrique. The Belgian-owned newspaper is described as Roman Catholic in its tendencies. Premier Lumumba has recently attacked the Roman Catholic Church in the Congo for what he caled inference in political matters.

Belgian employes of the newspaper said that the Congolese police had searched the editorial offices and printing plant but had not closed the plant or seized today's edition, which appeared shortly after noon.

The police also searched the premises of another newspaper, Presence Congolaise, which supports Albert Kalonji, who split Mr. Lumumba's National Congolese movement into two rival sections before the Congo became independent June 30.

Mr. Kashamura has said that he intends to forbid the entry of copies of the French newspapers Le Figaro and Rivarol and five Belgian papers of Right-wing sympathies.

Injury of Lumumba Denied

Yesterday's rioting in the African quarter had given rise to a report that Premier Lumumba, who attempted to restore order by speaking then, had been injured by a stone thrown at his car. However, his entourage denied that he had been hit.

The Premier called a news conference at 4 P. M. today, but newsmen walked out of his residence at 4:55 when he had not appeared. One of Mr. Lumumba's aides said that the Premier was busy talking by telephone to Joseph Kasavubu, Chief of State of the Congo.

Two European Communist newsmen who did not walk out said that Premier Lumumba had expressed to them concern over the "distortion of news from the Congo by the Western press" and had said that if it continued, measures would be taken to halt it.

This morning, Mr. Lumumba made a radio appeal for calm and order in Leopoldville. Congolese policemen and soldiers patrolled the city in force today, and no disorders men reported.

The disturbance last night occurred after the police had invaded the headquarters of Mr. Kasavabu's Association of the Lower Congo, known as Abako. Some important elements of Abako have threatened the secession from the Congo by a Region of Bakongo tribes who inhabit the lower Congo basin, including the Leopoldville region.

Meanwhile, the arrival of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations was awaited here. He has announced that he would go to the secessionist Province of Katanga tomorrow in command of 300 Swedish soldiers belonging to the United Nations Congo force.

The Soviet Government has given Premier Lumumba a big, fast Ilyushin 18 airliner for his personal use. He was said to be inspecting the airliner tonight. The Premier said recently that the United States had rejected a request by him for the use of a plane.

Lumumba Tightens Security

LEOPOLDVILLE, Aug. 11 (AP) — Premier Lumumba tightened security here with rifle-carrying Congolese police and soldiers today, the eve of the United Nations entrance into the secessionist province of Katanga.

Mr. Lumumba's uniformed forces halted cars on the road to the airport and searched them for weapons. Diplomats were also stopped.

Faced with growing dissension, Premier Lumumba broadcast an appeal for national unity and went to extraordinary lengths to protect his own life. Two Congolese army soldiers with bayoneted rifles were posted inside the entrance to his residence and four Ghanian policemen, also with rifles, were on duty in the reception room.

Premier Lumumba has promised to cooperate with Secretary General Hammarskjold in the United Nations effort to replace Belgian soldiers in Katanga, the richest of the Congo's six provinces.

The Secretary General, accompanied by two generals and 300 Swedish troops, is scheduled to fly to Elisabethville early tomorrow. The flight probably will involve at least six planes.

Observers said there was little doubt that Premier Lumumba was in serious trouble with his countrymen.

"Let us stop the quarrels; let us abandon the destructive spirit," he said in his radio appeal today. "All disorder must stop. Let us preserve our independence * * * You must respect authority. The whole world is watching us."

The Premier's authority is disputed in at least four of the Congo's six provinces. A movement to cut down the authority of the central Government appears to be growing.

Hammarskjold Sees Nkrumah

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 11—Secretary General Hammarskjold conferred today with President Kwame Nkrumah on the Congo situation.

Mr. Hammarskjold's plane stopped here for refueling on route to Leopoldville, the Congolese capital. The United Nations official had a twenty-minute talk with Mr. Nkrumah in the President's residence.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Nkrumah put forward the views that his Cabinet ministers had stressed yesterday in Parliament—that Mr. Hammarskjold must ignore the conditions laid down by President Moise Tshombe of the Congo's Katanga Province for the entry of United Nations troops into the secessionist province.

A motion adopted in Ghana's Parliament yesterday authorizing President Nkrumah to order a general mobilization seemed to be merely precautionary. Defense Minister Charles de Graft Dickson said this morning, "I have had no orders from the top."

FALL OF PREMIER HINTED IN BELGIUM

New York Times

Eyskens Confers With King as Demands Increase for Resignation Over Congo

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 10—Reports that the Belgian Cabinet would resign because of the Congo crisis circulated in Brussels today. A source close to the Government said tonight that the decision had been put off at least until tomorrow.

Premier Gaston Eyskens called on King Baudouin this evening after a Cabinet meeting. Earlier there had been separate meeting of the Christian Democratic members of the Cabinet with M. Eyskens and the Liberal party members with Vice Premier Albert Lillar. M. Eyskens and M. Lillar head the two factions that form the coalition Government.

The Socialist party, largest group of the Opposition, issued a demand today that the Government resign because its Congo policy had been "a complete failure."

The Socialists said that, as a result of the Government's policy, Belgium had been isolated in the United Nations and put in a position where it was considered responsible for endangering world peace.

Parliament Meeting Urged

Belgian workers would not continue to follow the policy of this Government, the Socialist leaders said. They announced they were asking for a meeting of Parliament. The next meeting is scheduled for November but M. Eyskens has said that Parliament would be called before its normal recess was over.

The Socialist attack followed an editorial uproar in newspapers that usually support the Christian Democratic and Liberal parties. Roman Catholic newspapers joined the critical chorus.

La Libre Belgique, the most influential Catholic newspaper of Brussels, reported toda that a new Government was in the making under the leadership of Paul Van Zeeland, a banker who was formerly Premier and is now a Minister of State and Senator. He is a Christian Democrat.

Spaak Is Mentioned

Others mentioned for membership in this proposed new cabinet were Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a Socialist, and Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, Attorney General of the Belgian Supreme Court, who recently served as Resident Minister in the Congo.

M. Eyskens has fought off suggestions for a change of Government repeatedly in the last few weeks. He has declared that he had a responsibility to see the events in the Congo through and he was not one to lay down a burden.

The political developments in Brussels overshadowed the statements of M. Eyskens yesterday that suggested Belgium might reduce her contribution to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This issue will probably not be decided until the military budget for the coming year is considered by Parliament.

Reports of violence in Leopoldville have raised new anxieties here about Belgians still in the Congo. There are 20,000 Belgians in Katanga Province, where United Nations troops are to replace the Bel- emphasized that Belgian troops would not give up their security watch until substitute forces had arrived.

NATO Awaits Belgian Move

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 10—The possibility of a change of attitude by Belgium on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not likely to be formally discussed by the alliance's Permanent Council here before next month.

Regular weekly council meetings have been suspended during the August vacation period and are not expected to be resumed before early in September.

A definitive sign of Belgian policy is expected in October when the alliance's secretariat sends out questionnaires to determine each country's planned military contribution for the next year.

Belgium has an armed force of 120,000 men and a national defense budget of 20,000,000,000 Belgian francs ($400,000,000). The following represents Belgium's military contribution to NATO:

Ground force — Two divisions, one infantry and one armored, stationed in West Germany.

Air force—Three tactical squadrons attached to the Second Allied Tactical Air Force in Germany.

Naval force—Fifty minesweepers.

Belgium spent 3.8 per cent of her gross national product on defense last year while France spent 8.9 per cent and the United States 10.7 per cent.

Twelve out of every 1,000 inhabitants serve in Belgian armed forces while twenty-three out of every 1,000 serve French soldiers serve twenty-in France and thirteen out ofeight months and United States every 1,000 in the Uniteddraftees two years. States.

Not long ago Belgium reduced the period of military service for her soldiers from eighteen months to twelve.

UN Umbrella for Congo? Gateway to Southern Africa

Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., Thur. 7/21/60

G.1

Area Strategic

By Arnold Beichman

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Léopoldville, Congo

Highest diplomatic circles here which have been sharply critical of Belgian policies since Congolese independence now are considering what the free nations should do in the event the Soviet Union moves for control of the three-week-old African colony with cooperation from Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The Congo not only potentially is one of the richest territories in the world but from a geopolitical standpoint it is the gateway to Africa southward. That is why there is such great concern that Mr. Lumumba's recent activities are not youthful errors of judgment or sowing of political wild oats by the 35-year-old Congolese Premier but are far more serious than that.

People who have known Mr. Lumumba for some time say that he is not a Communist under party discipline.

But as one man who has watched him closely for several years said: "Lumumba is today a prisoner of the Communists." Even among Congolese leaders here who find themselves less and less able to voice their opposition to Mr. Lumumba's policies openly, he is regarded as moving rapidly into the Soviet orbit.

Parliament Ignored

These observers say that Mr. Lumumba's capableness probably matches that of any other Congolese in the country. Evidence of that is seen in his domination of President Kasavubu who many hoped might be a balance to Mr. Lumumba's antiwhite chauvinism and pro-communism.

In recent days Mr. Lumumba has been demonstrating his contempt for the Congolese Parliament, ignoring its directives, giving press conferences rather than appearing before the Chamber of Deputies. His flight to his Stanleyville home base at the height of the Belgian Congolese crisis left a floundering government.

A forecast made authoritatively is that Mr. Lumumba shortly will move to establish a unicameral legislature, oust Mr. Kasavubu and become not only Premier but also chief of state. This would inevitably lead to a personal dictatorship over this country.

Logistics Problem

However, to achieve this ambition Mr. Lumumba may ally himself with the Soviet Union either formally in a mutual defense pact or through an economic aid program.

A high ranking diplomat here said, "I think the Soviets would be mad to send troops in because there would be the problem of supplying them over vast distances. It is a problem even for the UN to support its own troops here. But if Soviet troops do come to the Congo, I can only assume that the United States will send troops here too and there might be another Korea."

An example of Mr. Lumumba's seemingly eccentric behavior which served his tactics of causing distrust of the United Nations and the Western democracies among Congolese was provided July 20 with UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche at his side.

Looking tense and uncomfortable, Mr. Lumumba, standing outside his home, the former residence of the Belgian Governor General, criticized the United Nations for not moving fast enough in ousting Belgian forces from the Congo.

He declared, "We will make a pact even with the devil to get the Belgians out," and added, "We know the Soviet Union is ready to help us."

Swedish Unit Arrives

[Belgian planes began airlifting Belgian parachute troops out of Léopoldville July 21 in fulfillment of the United Nations plan to make this a UN-controlled city by July 23, the Associated Press said. The troops are returning to Belgian treaty bases within the Congo.

[A contingent of Swedish troops for the UN Congo force arrived from the Middle East and began taking over guard duty from the Belgians at the Léopoldville airport, 15 miles out of town.

[The headquarters staff of the Belgian Air Force here also was packing up. Files, cabinets, and even refrigerators and washing machines were crated for shipment to the Belgian bases at Kitona and Kamina.]

U.S. Aid Goes Unnoted

In his press conference Mr. Lumumba praised the Soviet satellites for sending food—which they hadn't at that time—although two Soviet Ilynshin transport planes came in late July 20 with food supplies. Yet he said nothing about the vast American food contributions at a time when flour stocks in Léopoldville and other cities in the interior were exhausted.

Mr. Lumumba is using a white intervention scare as a weapon in his drive for total power. He is setting up impossible conditions for United Nations behavior and demanding their immediate achievement.

All this is regarded by competent authorities here as the Soviet Union's first real major thrust toward Africa. And Mr Lumumba's actions in recent days seem calculated to assure some success for Moscow's push into this vast and strategic con-

Associated Press Wirephoto

Congo Delegates to UN Follow Tempestuous Debate

Minister Delegate Thomas Kanza, left, and State Secretary André Mandl

Moscow Neutralization Sought

Boston, Mass. Thur. 7/21/60

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The United States has vowed that it will, together with other United Nations members, do "whatever may be necessary" to keep Soviet troops out of the Congo.

This blunt warning was issued to Moscow early July 21 in a postmidnight session of the United Nations Security Council. It came only minutes after the Soviet Union had broadly hinted at an intention to send a Soviet Army on just such a mission.

The sudden confrontation of the two giant superpowers, each with a club figuratively raised over Africa, produced a crisis atmosphere. Even Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, normally given to diplomatic understatement, felt impelled to warn of the possibility of world war.

But many felt the crisis had been blown up out of true proportion. Serious though it is, few genuinely expected it to touch off an Armageddon. The United States, it was said, may well neutralize the Soviet Union, permitting the UN, under a kind of umbrella, to pursue its recue operation.

Clearly this was the intention of the United States. Informants said the American threat was designed as a counterweight to Soviet pressures on Belgium. Those pressures might well, if allowed to run unchecked, disrupt the UN's effort to restore calm—either by frightening the Belgians out too soon, it was said, or by provoking them into defiantly remaining too long.

In any event, if and when the Belgians do withdraw, an unchallenged Soviet Union might well claim credit for having forced the withdrawal, diplomats said, just as Moscow claimed that it had halted the British-French invasion of Suez in 1956 by atomic - missile threats.

Washington has had enough of such Soviet tactics, and is resolved not to let them succeed if it can help it, informants here say. It is applying diplomatic counterpressures, accepting whatever risks may be involved — including the risk that Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba will ask for Soviet troops, thus putting the United States in an awkward position.

[Mr. Lumumba has won the support of his Cabinet for his threat to call for Soviet intervention in the Congo and said he plans to fly to New York to appear before the United Nations Security Council and has asked for the suspension of the current meeting until his arrival.

[No date was set for Mr. Lumumba's departure and a spokesman for the Premier refused to say whether Mr. Lumumba planned any action on his threat before appearing before the Security Council.]

Strategy Worked Out

Soviet pressure tactics in the Cuban, the U-2, and the RB-47 cases, as well as the Congo, have thoroughly aroused the Eisenhower administration, it is said. A major strategy conference at Newport, R.I., July 19 is said to have laid down the policy of counterpressures.

"Obviously no troops should be introduced into the Congo other than those requested by the Secretary-General," United States Chief Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge told the Council July 21 in its third night session within a week.

"The United States can accordingly be counted on to continue its vigorous support for the United Nations in the Congo.

"With other United Nations members, we will do whatever may be necessary to prevent the intrusion of any military forces not requested by the United Nations."

One source in a position to know administration policy said the phrase "whatever may be necessary" would include the shooting down of any Soviet troop-carrying planes which set out for the Congo.

Hopeful Sign Hailed

Both Mr. Hammarskjold and Mr. Lodge pointed to the rapid buildup of the UN peace force as a hopeful sign. The Secretary-General called the force a "major step forward in international cooperation" and the "biggest single effort" of its kind which the UN ever had undertaken—"far bigger and far more complicated than the United Nations Emergency Force" in the Middle East.

Along with troop deployment, UN efforts are being made, the Secretary-General said, to combat epidemics and food and fuel shortages. He disclosed that Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, who directed clearance of the Suez Canal, has been assigned to prevent silting of the Congo River.

Mr. Hammarskjold said he had informed Moise Tshombe, secessionist Premier of Katanga Province, that the UN force had every right to enter any part of the Congo. Mr. Tshombe had declared he would not let the UN into Katanga.

Charges Traded

The Council chamber, scene of many bitter verbal exchanges, has rarely heard as emotional and searing a speech as was delivered by Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny, who contrasted his country's "Christian civilization" with the terror, murder, and rape which, citing vivid instances, he attributed to Congolese mutineers.

Thomas Kanza, minister delegate of the Congo, said that if Congolese women and children could write, they too could complain of Belgian atrocities. He appeared deeply stirred by M. Wigny's condescension and scorn.

Mr. Kuznetsov demanded that the UN order Belgium out of the Congo in 72 hours. It is virtually certain that a milder resolution, due to be offered July 21 by Tunisia, will be substituted. The question of Soviet interven[illegible] then may rise in ac[illegible]

The U. N. Moves In

New York Times Mon. July 18, 1960

The crisis in the Republic of the Congo has proved that when the United Nations has to move in time of emergency it can move fast. The first complaint from the Congolese Government was dated July 12, less than two weeks after the new republic had attained its independence. The Security Council, meeting one day later and carrying its meeting over into the early hours of yesterday morning, passed an effective resolution in which for once, and for obviously different reasons, the United States and Russia voted together.

Yesterday word came from Under Secretary Ralph Bunche in Leopoldville that U. N. troops from five African countries might be available to take over police duties within the next forty-eight hours. This would make it possible for the Belgian troops of which the Congolese have complained to be withdrawn from the disturbed area. It would also guarantee the lives and the property of white Europeans who have been subjected to numerous indignities, to threats and in some cases to actual injury during the past few days.

The prolonged debate of Wednesday night and Thursday morning, which led to the resolution instructing the Secretary General to provide the Government of the Congo "with such military assistance as may be necessary," had some astounding features. In the first place the Secretary General, stepping out of his usual noncommittal role, declared in an opening statement that "the presence of the Belgian troops cannot be accepted as a satisfactory stop-gap arrangement ending the re-establishment of order." Ambassador Lodge, speaking for the United States, urged "an instantaneous response to the urgent request of the Congo Government." Russian Ambassador Sobolev, using some of the identical phrases already given out in a broadcast over the Moscow radio, accused the United States, Britain and France of trying to "undermine the sovereignty" of the new republic. Mr. Sobolev also charged that the United States was holding an infantry division in Germany ready to invade the Congo.

Yet the result of the prolonged night meeting was to set in motion a drive toward peace, of which only the U. N., under the circumstances, is effectively capable. All that the Belgians or any nation in the Western world desires in the Republic of the Congo, or in other new states in Africa, is law and order. Colonialism lingers in the Congo and in several other parts of the world because the former imperialists did not train the people in the art of self-government. Yet it is ridiculous to the verge of insanity to charge with imperialism these nations which are now relinquishing their imperial power.

The U. N. experiment in the Republic of the Congo will be watched everywhere with intense interest. A considerable part of the future happiness of mankind depends on this experiment's success.

Wilkins Calls For GOP To Match Demo Platform

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Thurs. 7-21-60

CHICAGO (AP)—A Negro leader told Republicans Wednesday they can't expect to get many Negro votes in November if the GOP fails at least to match the Democrats in writing a strong civil rights platform plank.

The advice was served on the Republican Resolutions committee by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in answer to a question put by Thomas E. Stagg Jr., a committeeman from Louisiana.

Stagg wanted to know what percentage of the Negro vote may go to the Republicans if they matched or outdid the Democrats on civil rights.

Wilkins replied he didn't know about percentages but "if you're thinking in bare political terms you can't lose—you can't afford not to be for a strong civil rights program." Wilkins implied that if the GOP wanted to attract Negro voters it would have to bid at least as high as the Democrats.

DIFFERENT VIEW

A different view has been given the GOP platform drafters by Sen. Barry Goldwater. The Arizona Republican said the federal government should concern itself in the civil rights field only with elimination of discrimination in the field of voting rights.

Goldwater argued the right to a ballot is the only civil right guaranteed in the Constitution. He said equal treatment in employment, education, housing and so on are civil liberties—not guaranteed by the Constitution, and thus outside governmental enforcement obligations. Some Southern Republican delegates shared Goldwater's viewpoint.

Charles H. Percy, youthful president of the Bell & Howell Co., and Platform Committee chairman, made a point of being on hand at a labor subcommittee hearing to quiz AFL-CIO President George Meany. Percy said both Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller agree that tax reforms to encourage business expansion are needed to improve the economy.

LABOR HEARING

Meany, asked what he thought of this stand, said he considered government planning to boost production and federal spending to meet unfilled needs would create more jobs and more customers for industry, making the nation stronger in the process.

COSTS, PRICES DOWN

Percy didn't disagree directly but said, "I believe the way to stimulate the economy is to get costs down and prices down." He said lack of such reductions is the reason for growing foreign competition in the domestic market.

Meany, noting that the steel industry is operating at only about half its capacity, said the problem now is not increased capital investment, though that should not be discouraged. The labor union chief said President Eisenhower's administration has neglected to marshal America's resources to attain full employment.

In that connection, Meany said the total number of manhours worked in the American economy is actually less today than when Eisenhower took office. More people are at work, he conceded, but many at only part-time jobs.

Meany said organized labor is "flexible" in considering methods by which employment can be expanded. For example, he said higher tariff walls may be needed for a few hard-hit industries although, in general, labor unions favor free trade.

President Arthur H. Motley of the U.S. Chamber o fCommerce asked for Republican platform pledges to put labor unions under the antitrust laws, to tighten boycott restrictions on union activities, and to prohibit compulsory union membership arrangements such as the union shop. Meany, on the other hand, called for substantial repeal of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin labor relations laws.

Hammarskjold Pledged To Help, Lumumba Says

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 7-21

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)—Congo Premier Ptarice Lumumba said Monday U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold promised him he would "spare no effort" to obtain the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the turbulent new republic.

Tues. 7-26-60

"He assured me that in that spirit he will negotiate with the Belgian government in Brussels," Lumumba told a news conference following an 80-minute meeting with Hammarskjold.

"I even asked him if he could set a deadline for the complete withdrawal of the Belgian troops," Lumumba said. "The secretary general assured me that he would spare no effort."

The goateed African Premier also said Hammarskjold assured him "there is no question of an independent Katanga," the mineral-rich Congo province which seceded from Lumumba's nation in the midst of a mutinous upheaval after Belgium gave the Congo its freedom July 1.

"There is only the Republic of Congo," Lumumba said.

The Congo premier's busy day at the U.N. included a conference with Soviet first Foreign Minister V. V. Kuznetsov and other members of the Russian delegation, the Tass News Agency announced.

Congo Mutineers Charged With Rape As Revolt Fails

Montgomery Advertiser 7-1

Fri. 7-8-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo (AP)—Mutinous Negro soldiers Thursday ended a two-day army revolt marked by charges of white women they had been raped by mutineers. Montgomery, Ala

A railroad official said women brought here on a special train from Kisantu, between the capital and Thysville, told him they had been raped by Congolese soldiers who invaded their homes looking for weapons. They said their husbands were forced to walk to the soldiers' barracks but were later released.

At one point in the uprising in this week-old African nation, white residents of Leopoldville patrolled the road leading from the mutineers' camp because of reports the disatfected army men were marching on the capital.

A government spokesman said the mutinous soldiers held the road between Leopoldville and Thysville Wednesday and turned back a group of officials on their way to Thysville.

Tanks sent from Leopoldville, in turn, forced back a detachment of the mutineers heading for the capital. Noncommissioned officers were removed from the detachment and the band apparently disintegrated.

In another incident, police and military forces were sent to Stanleyville, nearly 800 miles to the northeast, to deal with convicts who broke out of prison and demonstrated before the government building.

Information Minister Anicet Kashamura confirmed the army mutineers at Thysville, about 75 miles southwest of Leopoldville, had restored to command the white Belgian officers they had held in confinement. In Leopoldville, most mutineers returned to barracks.

Much of the credit for settling the mutiny was given to Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu, who flew to Thysville to address the insurgents. Agreement to surrender and release Belgian officers was reached at these meetings.

SHAKY NORMALITY

With the collapse of the revolt, the two centers of resistance—Leopoldville and Thysville — returned to shaky normality. The tension, while not entirely dissipated, had eased greatly.

A factor in the return of comparative calm to the capital was settlement of a 10-day strike of some 10,000 dock and railway warehouse workers whose walkout had tied up incoming supplies.

The 25,000-man Negro army revolted to enforce demands for more pay and replacement of white Belgian officers by Congolese.

One result of the mutiny was the ouster of Lt. Gen. Emile Janssens as commander in chief of the army. Kashamura made it clear Thursday that Janssen was fired by the new Congo government although he had tendered his resignation.

In Pretoria, the South African government recalled its consuls general at Leopoldville and Elizabethville because of differences with the Congo's new government.

Eric Louw, South African minister for external affairs, said the action was taken after Lumumba informed the South African government he was unable to agree to its request to maintain consular representation in the Congo.

South Africa had no official representation at the Congo's independence day ceremonies last Thursday. A resolution by the Congolese Parliament stated South Africa would be unwelcome at the festivities because of its segregation policies.

Hatred Drove Congo Revolt

Montgomery Advertiser

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

SONGOLOLO, the Congo (AP) —The main driving force of the black man's revolt in the Congo was hatred of the white man's paternalism.

Montgomery, Ala.

The uprising of the 25,000-man Force Publique—the Congo's Belgian-trained army—came just a week after the June 30 proclamation of independence from Belgian rule.

Mon. 7/25/60

BREWED SLOWLY

The revolt spread like a flame throughout the Congo bush and jungle. The pent-up feelings of inferiority, the 80 years of servility, flared up in rape, looting and killing.

P. 8B

The revolt brewed slowly in that first week. Although the blue flag of independence was snapping over the Congo towns and villages, to the average Negro nothing had changed.

Belgian officials continued to reign over him. Belgian officers commanded the troops. Big ships continued to carry Congo products to Belgium.

"Is that independence?" men were asking one another in shacks with thatched roofs and in barrack-like homes in Negro sections of the gleaming white cities built by the Belgians.

When the soldiers screamed demands at rallies, the new Congo government did not know what to do. In a nation of more than 13 million, only a dozen black men had been to a university. None had administrative or leadership experience.

WENT ON RAMPAGE

Despite pleas and promises from their own government officials, the soldiers went on a rampage against the whites.

Today, more than two weeks after savagery swept the Congo, bitterness is still in the black man.

In this lower Congo capital of an administrative region bordering on Portuguese Angola, I listened to complaints and pleas for help.

Although my face is white, I was asked to join the village officials as they sat to discuss how to make democracy work in the Congo.

Soldiers with the naive eyes of children and an ever ready smile tried to explain to me why they revolted.

'BAD WOMEN'

"Yes, our men raped white women," one said. "They were bad women. They walked around in shorts showing their legs. But when black men came to them, they refused to shake hands. Belgian officers slept with our women all the time. But we could never sleep with theirs."

To the primitive, illiterate soldier of the Congo army independence should have abolished the separating him from the white woman.

When he saw the barrier remained, he got the woman against her will.

In giant Camp Hardy near Thysville, about 75 miles west of Leopoldville, black soldiers locked up their officers for two days and queued up at the bungalows where their wives lived.

And then they asked 35 officers to stay and command them.

"The officers refused because of what we did to their wives," a soldier said. "Why? I gave my wife many times to white men."

For the officials of the new nation, the task is to make sure that the people will listen to their orders, that the people have work and enough to eat.

FLED POSTS

When Belgians fled their posts in the interior, the Congo government sent a train from Leopoldville through the lower Congo.

At ramshackle stations in the dusty bush, the train discharged hastily recruited Congolese administrators.

They found villages controlled either by mutinous soldiers or the tight apparatus of President Joseph Kasavubu's party, the Abako.

The officials came from Leopoldville. Most of them were followers of Premier Patrice Lumumba's national Congolese movement.

They found the desks of their Belgian predecessors locked or looted. Abako party members refused to obey their orders.

U.N. troops control the port cities of the lower Congo. But the interior continues to be torn by tribal strifen internal squabbles, disorder and uncertaintv.

"Will peace and order reign soon in the Congo? You must help us," a Congolese official said. "We do not hate the white man, but we don't want the Belgians back. They have had their chance.

"Give us Americans, Russians, anybody. Don't leave us alone. We are young and we need help, or else blood will flow again in the Congo."

Congo Tragedy Personal For Two Montgomerians

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 7/25/60

Montgomerians have been shocked by the eruption of savagery in the Belgian Congo. But to a few the tragedy is especially vivid and personal—they have kinspeople there.

P. 8B

Montgomery restaurant man Victor Hanan, for example, had a number of uncles and cousins in the new African nation.

He's received no word from them directly, but understands some of them made their way safely to neighboring Rhodesia, leaving behind their businesses and property.

Hanan is himself an old Congo hand. He lived and worked there from 1928 to 1938.

He recalls a land of primitive customs, where European civilization spread a thin veneer over tribal ignorance and superstition.

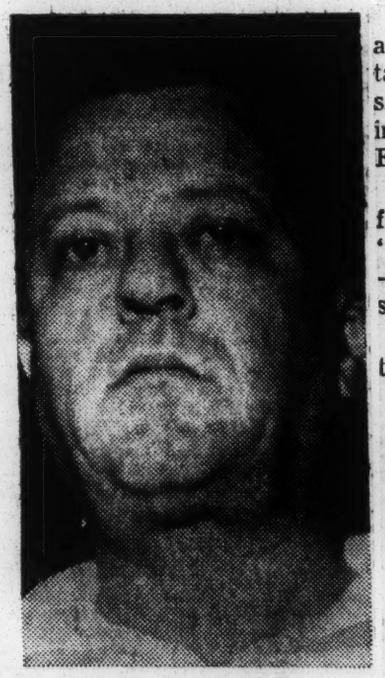
It's a vast country, some of it breathtakingly beautiful, according to Hanan. He covered much of it, and the names of many of the tribes and places currently in the news are well known to him.

"There are a lot of places where a white man has never set his foot," he reminisced here Friday.

* * *

He believes that allowing the Congolese to take over the rule of their own country was a tragic error.

"They're too far behind. It will take them a long time to reach a point where they can rule themselves," he says. "So many of the tribes are jealous of each other, they can't make a government. They hate each other."



VICTOR HANAN
Lived In Congo

He points to the current troubles in Ruanda - Urundi, between the Congo and Tanganyika, where a tall race of handsome Negroes had formerly long lived in indolence, forcing a tribe of smaller Negroes to work for them as slaves.

The latter have now rebelled, raising the prospect of long and bloody strife.

"And take this fellow Lumumba," says Hanan. "He's only been through high school. How is somebody like that going to rule a country?"

Echoing this sentiment is Isaac Alahdeff, also in the restaurant business here. He spent six years in the Congo, working in a merchandise business in Elizabethville.

"They've got to have white forces there," said Alhadeff. "They've got to have somebody —Belgians, Englishmen or Russians."

His brother-in-law is among the missing in the Congo.

Neither Alahdeff or Hanan recalled any incidents of strife between black and white during their years in the Congo. But Hanan remmembers one white man who almost lost his life to native customs.

The European, traveling by car along a Congo road, was unfortunate enough to run into a pygmy. He stopped his car, and was promptly taken prisoner by other pygmies, who tied him to a tree.

They were waiting, he learned, for the injured pygmy to die. Then he was to be killed, in accordance with jungle law.

Luckily, the injured pygmy recovered, and the white man was allowed to go his way.

Diplomats Believe Heat Taken Off Congo Crisis

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 8/23/60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Diplomats expressed belief Monday that developments within the past 24 hours had taken much of the heat out of the Congo crisis.

Relations between Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and representative of the Congo government continued tense but the Congolese apparently are not ready to jeopardize U.N. aid by clinging to unacceptable conditions.

Major developments included:

1. A resounding victory by Hammarskjold in Sunday's security council debate that gave solid backing for his position despite attacks by the Congo government and the Soviet Union.

2. An announcement in Leopoldville that Premier Patrice Lumumba would not press his demands for U.N. aid in trying to put down the rebellious government of Katanga province. In Katanga the secessionist government of Premier Moise Tshombe and allies from elsewhere in the Congo called on the Congo army to get rid of Premier Lumumba and join their effort to form a confederation of Congo states; they called Lumumba a traitorous helper of "communist colonialism."

3. Assurances that the last Belgian military units would be out of the Congo within a week. Hammarskjold said the Congo situation no longer was a threat to international peace.

Hammarskjold was reported highly pleased by the support he received in the 11-nation council. Even Tunisia, the only African nation on the council, backed him up. The support was so solid that the Soviet Union decided against any formal challenge.

The secretary-general, however, has concluded that his position would be less vulnerable if he followed the same procedure he has found so successful in directing the U.N. emergency force in Palestine.

This calls for setting up an advisory committee at U.N. headquarters made up of representatives of the countries which have contributed military units to the 14,500-man U.N. force in the Congo. A U.N. spokeman said he would proceed promtly to form his new body.

Despite word from Leopoldville that the Congo government has withdrawn its demands on the U.N., there was still no word here that the Congo delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Antoine Gizenga, would see Hammarskjold before it leaves for home Tuesday night.

Hammarskjold has no immediate plans to return to the Congo. He flew back last week to lay the problem before the security council after he came under heavy attack from Lumumba.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, special U.N. representative in the Congo, will continue to represent the secretary-general on the scene until his newly designated replacement, Indian diplomat Jaieshwar Dayal, arrives. Bunche has been under attack by the Lumumba government.

The main cause of the friction between Lumumba and the U.N. leaders was a dispute as to whether U.N. forces should be used to end the announced secession of Katanga province. Hammarskjold insisted that the U.N. could not intervene in any internal political dipsute. this dispute was supported by nine of the security council's 11 members.

Lumumba Threatens To Seek Aid Outside Of U.N. Source

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
8-21-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba said Saturday his government has authorized him to seek military and other aid outside the United Nations if his demands are not satisfied by the U. N. Security Council Sunday.

Lumumba said his Cabinet has authorized him to "make contact for direct aid from any country in all fields as from tomorrow."

Government supporters attending the news conference and one or two Communist correspondents applauded when the Premier made his statement.

"That," said Lumumba, "is the applause of 14 million Congolese."

Asked where he would apply for aid if the Security Council did not agree to send the African-Asian observer group he has requested and meet other demands, Lumumba said: "I don't think it will be necessary. And anyway it is an affair of state."

Correspondents asked whether he would apply to African countries or white nations and he replied: "I do not make any distinction.'

Lumumba said he called his news conference to "clarify international opinion."

"We can always tell the United Nations to withdraw," Lumumba said. "The United Nations came here at our request and we can ask them to leave."

But the Premier went on to say he knows "the United Nations understands its role here."

He took pains to repeat he had confidence in the United Nations, if he had lost confidence in Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

"We do not want to replace the Belgian occupation with a United Nations occupation," he said. "The United Nations task here is limited."

The opposition Abako party declared earlier that it intends to rid the country of Lumumba "by legal or illegal means."

Party officials said it intends to censure Lumumba's policy and his attacks against the U.N. when the Congolese Parliament meets in 10 days.

Congo Chief Drops Fight Against Dag

Montgomery Ala.
Tues. 8/23/60

—LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Premier Patrice Lumumba's government backed down Monday and dropped its efforts to force Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to revise U.N. operations in the Congo.

The government reversed itself after the Security Council, meeting in New York, in effect reaffirmed the secretary-general's policy in conducting the U.N. military and civilian aid program

A spokesman issued the news following a three-hour conference of Lumumba and the silver-haired Soviet ambassador to the Congo Mikhail D. Yakovlev.

The government "sees no reason to press its demands," said the spokesman, Serge Michel, a left-wing Frenchman of Russian origin who is Lumumba's chief press aide.

ATMOSPHERE GOOD

"The government is satisfied that Belgian soldiers will be withdrawn. The government considers the atmosphere good."

The demands, voiced by Lumumba last week, included withdrawal of all white soldiers from the Congo, a supply of U.N. planes to speed Congolese soldiers to interior trouble spots, and the appointment of a 14-nation African Asian commission to advise Hammarskjold.

Evidently referring to the Soviet Union, Lumumba had threatened to appeal to another power unless the Security Council bowed to his demands.

It was clear that the Security Council's tacit approval of the policy pursued by Hammarskjold has played a major role in influencing the stand of the Lumumba regime

Lumumba has moved from one extreme to another in his stormy career as the leader of this chaotic, newly independent nation.

Lumumba was in telephone contact with Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga, an extreme nationalist who heads the Congolese delegation at the U.N.

According to Congolese officials Gizenga was satisfied with the way the situation developed.

Gizenga reportedly stressed that "no one at the Security Council said that the government of the Congo was wrong."

The government of secessionist Katanga province also welcomed the outcome of the Security Council session. Premier Moise Tshombe's regime said in a communique issued at Elisabethville, Katanga's capital, that it retains faith in the U.N. and would welcome Hammarskjold if he chose to make another visit there.

It was also announced that a delegation representing political organizations in various provinces of the Congo will leave for Leopoldville Tuesday to appeal to all political parties supporting the idea of confederation to work out a formula for applying it as soon as possible. Lumumba opposes all such moves.

BELGIAN ARRESTED BY CONGOLESE TROOPS

Vincent Block, a Belgian arriving at Leopoldville airport in Congo, is guarded by Congolese troops after being arrested for possessing a firearm. He was taken to military authorities for questioning. The gun was confiscated.—AP Wirephoto

18a 1960 CONGO

Lumumba Assails Belgium as Congo Becomes Free

Associated Press Radiophoto

King Baudouin speaking in Leopoldville. At lower right is Joseph Kasavubu, President.

The New York Times 7-1-60

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, June 30—An attack on colonialism by the Premier of the new Republi cof Congo marred the ceremonies today in which King Baudouin of the Belgians proclaimed the territory's independence. [At midnight Thursday the Republic of Somalia was proclaimed, merging the former Italian trusteeship territory of Somalia and the former British territory of Somaliland. At the same time Ghana, after three years as a self-governing British dominion, became a republic within the Britsh Commonwealth.] The Congo independence ceremony before the two chambers of Parliament was attended by leading Belgian officials and diplomats from all over the world. It began in an atmosphere of friendship but was abruptly transformed by the militant speech of Premier Patrice Lumumba, who recited the sufferings of the African whites.

Two hours later at a state dinner however, Mr. Lumumba toasted King Baudouin and praised Belgium for the magnificent work she had done in building the Congo. He said the Congolese people were grateful that Belgium had given them freedom without delay and he said the two countries would remain friendly.

Nevertheless, his first speech remained for many listeners the most significant utterance of the day.

Kasavubu Expresses Goodwill

The ceremonies were held in the beautifully draped circular hall of the National Palace that was to have been the residence of the Belgian Governor General.

Joseph Kasavubu, the new nations Chief of State, expressed goodwill toward Belgium and won hearty applause from the members of Parliament. Apparently as a result of behind-the-scenes discussion, Mr. Kasavubu dropped the last section of his prepared address, which was to have ended with the declaration: "I proclaim in the name of the nation the birth of the Republic of the Congo!"

Instead, Mr. Lumumba moved from his place alongside Premier Gaston Eyskens of Belgium and went to the lectern to speak. He wore the maroon sash of the Order of the Crown, Belgium's highest decoration, which he received last night.

He said that June 30, 1960 would be known for the "glorious history of our struggle for liberty" He asserted that no Congolese would ever forget the struggle in which "we have not spared our strength, our privations, our sufferings or our blood.

Cites 'Wounds' of Colonialism

It was a struggle that was indespensable, he said, for putting an end to the "humiliating slavery which had been imposed on us by force." He commented that colonialism had left wounds too keen and too painful to be wiped from memory.

He asked if the Congolese could ignore work done for pay "that did not permit us to satisfy our hunger nor clothe us nor lodge us decently nor raise our children who are dear to us?

Premier Lumumba reminded the members of the new Parliament of "the ironies,t he insults, the blows that we had to submit to morning, noon and night because we were Negroes."

He asked if they had not known "that our lands were despoiled in the name of rule, supposedly legal, that recognized only that might makes right?"

He said the Congolese had suffered because of political or religious beliefs. He mentioned the magnificent homes of the whites compared with the poor places oft he blacks and the color bars that kept the Congolese from theatres, restaurants and stores.

'Sublime Struggle' Foreseen

He said that Congo was now in the hands of her children and that a "sublime new struggle" lay ahead to bring peace, prosperity and grandeur.

He declared Congo must be made the "rallying point of all Africa" and that the nation must put an end to the oppression of free thought and give to all citizens the fundamental liberties guaranteed in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Premier Lumumba said the Congolese ought to be able to count on assistance from foreign countries, including Belgium, in developing their new country.

He said Belgium had finally understood the meaning of history and had not tried to oppose Congo's independence. He noted that Belgium was ready to provide help and friendship and that a treaty had been signed that would be profitable to both countries.

Baudouin Is Cheered

King Baudouin was cheered as he drove to the ceremony. In the first speech of the day he gave a careful statement of Belgium's claim to have delivered the Congolese from the Arab slave trade and to have created the fabric of civilization on which their parliament now rests.

The territory was acquired in 1885 by King Leopold II, Baudouin's great-granduncle, as a personal empire. Belgium took it over as a colony in 1908.

King Baudouin cited the opening of the Congo to international trade, the building of transport lines, the establishment of medical services that wiped out old plagues, the modernizing of agriculture and the starting of industrial enterprises.

He called attention to the educational work that had been done, the training of workmen and the beginning of the development of an intellectual élite.

"We are happy to have given the Congo, despite great difficulties, the indispensable elements for preparing a country moving along the path of development," the King said.

"The great independence movement under way in all Africa has found on the part of Belgian authorities the greatest understanding," he added. "In the face of the unanimous desire of your people we have not hesitated to recognize your independence at the present moment."

Dangers Foreseen

King Baudouin foresaw as the principal danger threatening the Congolese the inexperience of the people, tribal struggles and "the attraction that you exercise for certain areas of foreign powers desiring to profit from weakness."

He urged the Congo Parliament to continue the services nestablished by the Belgians and to turn to Belgium for help whenever it was need. He concluded: "My country and I recognize with joy and emotion that the Congo has acceded on June 30, 1960, in full accord and friendships with Belgium, to independence and international sovereignty."

Premier Lumumba's speech produced comments of surprise and disappointment among Belgium and western diplomats. The Soviet diplomats present seemed to be enjoying the occasion.

Eisenhower Sends Gift

Robert Murphy former under the secretary of State and head of the United State delegation to the indepence ceremonies, presented credentials to Mr. Kasavubu and gave him a bust of Abraham Lincoln sent by President Eisenhower.

Mr. Murphy said the United States was prepared to finance the training of 300 Congolese in U. S. schools or institutions of other countries. He announced that the United States was elevating of other countries. He announced that the United States was elevating its consulate Genegal here to an embassy with Consul General John Tomlinson as Charge d'Affaires.

Clare H. Timberlake, who has been counselor of the U. S. Embassy in Bonn and who accompanied Mr. Murphy, is scheduled to become the U. S. Ambassador.

Ambassadors from many other countries announced diplomatic recognition of the Congo Republic, Israel announced that Ehud Avriel former Ambassador to Ghana, would become Israel's Ambassador here.

LUMUMBA'S SPEECH WORRIES CONGOLESE

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

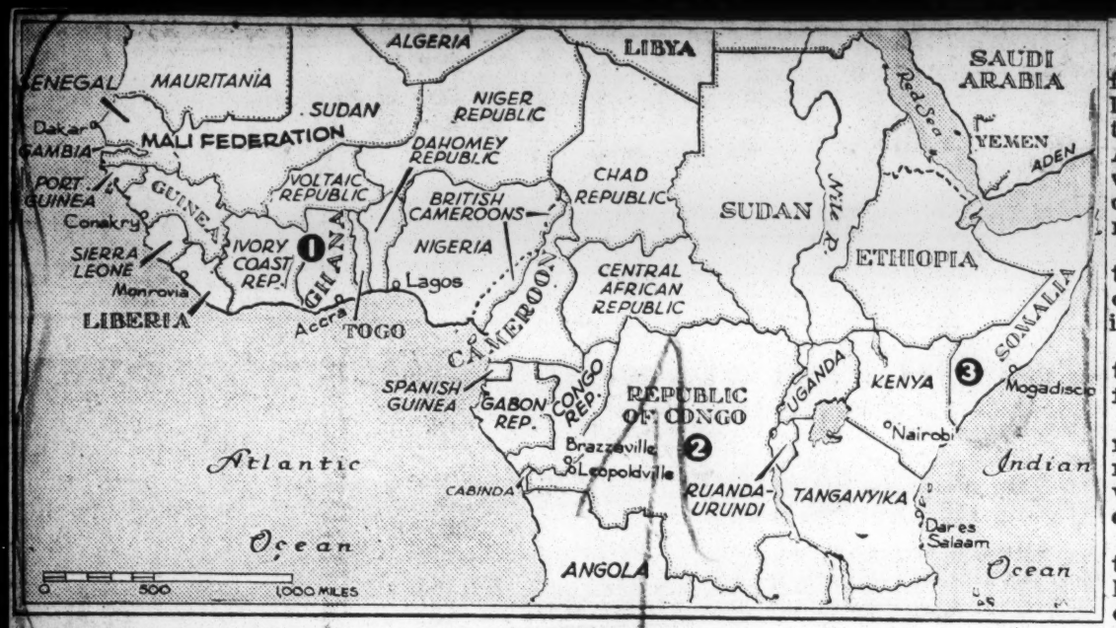
LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, July 1—A struggle is going on inside the Congo Government over the speech yesterday by Premier Patrice Lumumba in which he condemned the treatment of the Congolese under the Belgian colonial regime.

The speech caused anxiety among many diplomats here, although it was generally considered to have been intended for domestic consumption.

Last night and today members of Mr. Lumumba's Cabinet told Belgian Cabinet ministers here for the independence celebration that they disapproved of the speech. Mr. Lumumba is reported to have told Belgians that he regretted that the speech had distressed Belgium.

The Premier apparently intended to soften the blow of the speech when he delivered a toast to King Baudouin later yesterday. In the toast he praised the King and Belgium for granting independence. At a state diner he continued on this theme by speaking of the magnificent capital of Leopoldville given to the new state as a result of Belgian work.

However, some members of the Cabinet are still disturbed and are talking about issuing a Cabinet statement to counter the effect of the speech.



The New York Times July 1, 1960

AFRICA'S CHANGING MAP: Ghana (1) was transformed into a republic today as two new states, the Republic of Congo (2) and Somalia (3), celebrated independence.

Congo, Once a King's 'Estate,' Rises From Stone Age to Nation

Fifty-five years ago, in the heartland of darkest Africa, which formally became the independent Republic of Congo today, the wheel was not used, language was not written, cannibalism and witchcraft were common, and the site of the capital Leopoldville, was still a dense jungle.

That area became known to the outside world only eighty-five years ago. At that time the British-born American newspaper man Sir Henry Morton Stanley, who had earlier tracked down the missing Dr. David Livingstone, undertook a long exploration of the Congo River.

Sir Henry later tried to interest the British in the new land but failed. However, he succeeded with King Leopold II of Belgium, who decided to use his own great wealth to develop the Congo as a kind of personal estate after the Belgian Government had refused to show interest. King Leopold set up the Independent State of the Congo, which lasted until 1908, when the Belgian Parliament took it over as a colony.

The Belgian Government set out to substitute the carpenter's hammer for the tribal drum, introducing the twentieth century overnight to a primitive people divided into many warring tribes.

The 13,600,000 Congolese, scattered over an immense area of equatorial forest and savanna about a third as large as the United States, are sitll divided into about 200 tribes, some of them still warring.

More than 400 dialects are still spoken in the Republic of Congo. The range of social evolution almost covers the range of human growth, starting with the Stone Abe aborigines in the Pygmy tribes, who use arrows and spears dipped in poison. The new state is home not only to the world's smallest human beings—the four-foot Pygmies—but also to some of the world's tallest—the seven-foot-tall Watusis.

There is also a "lost greatness" for the Congolese to remember in their new struggles. The Kingdom of the Congo flourished from the fourteenth century and even exchanged envoys with Portugal, the Vatican, BBrazil and the Netherlands. But the kingdom fell victim to the slave traffic and began a rapid decline in the eighteenth century.

Today barely half of the Congolese can read and write, and only sixteen Congolese are university or college graduates. There are no Congolese doctors, lawyers or engineers, and no African officers in the 25,000-man Congolese army.

The independence movement began among Congolese working for the colonial administration or for commercial companies in a land that is rich in copper and cobalt and industrial diamonds. At first, after World War II, the Congolese talked only of "equal pay for equal work," but following quickly upon this came talk of political rights.

In December, 1957, the Belgian Colonial Administration gave the Congolese their first measure of self-rule by holding elections in Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Jadotville. A year later the cry for "immediate independence and departure of all the Belgians" had become common.

The Belgian Government tried to carry out a plan for independence by stages, but rioting in Leopoldville in January, 1959 aroused pressure for early independence. That independence was agreed upon at a round table conference in Brussels earlier this year.

SOMALI IS BORN AS FREE REPUBLIC

New Nation Merges Former Italian Trusteeship Area With Somaliland

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Friday, July 1 (Reuters)—The new republic of Somalia was proclaimed at a minute after midnight today.

Independence for this Italian trusteeship territory of Somalia on the horn of Africa coincided with the union of Somalia and Somaliland, a former British territory that became independent five days ago.

Cannons thundered in salute, fireworks burst and crowds danced and sang in the beflagged streets.

The proclamation followed a glittering reception attended by delegates from seventy-two countries. Congratulatory messages poured in from around the world.

The white-starred flag of the republic was hoisted with full military honors.

"Joyous Moment" Hailed

Addressing cheering crowds from a floodlit balcony of the Legislative Assembly building, the provisional head of state, Aden Abdullah, said the world was "listening to the new independent state at this joyous moment."

He said "we address our thoughts" also to the millions of Africans "under the yoke of injustice and misunderstanding."

"Let us renew our appeal to the world for peace and justice for these brethren," he declared.

Mr. Aden asserted that the republic would maintain good relations with all nations and would defend "the sacred values of democracy."

A United Nations representative, Constantin A. Stravropoulos of Greece, said, indenpendence could never have been achieved without an enthusiastic and constructive spirit of the Somali people and Italy's enlightened leadership.

Mogadisha was in a jubliant mood. Housing accommodations caused the biggest problem because of the influx of visitors, some of whom slept in cars and in the open air.

The two newest hotels were largely commandeered for foreign delegations.

The union with Somaliland will be formally ratified tomorrow by the National Assembly.

Observers predict Mr. Aden will be the first provisional President. He is a former trader who at 52 is Somalia's elder statesman. He is expected to hold the post for a year. After that, a referendum will choose a new President.

A behind-the-scenes struggle is under way for the post of Premier. There is strong support for Somalia's Premier, Abdullahi Issa, 38, but the need to cement ties with Somaliland may result in the selection of its Premier, Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal. Mr. Ibrahim is regarded as a moderate.

Unification problems were mounting. The biggest problem is a unified army command. Britain is providing military aid to her former territory and has specified that she does not want a unified command at this stage.

The agreement with Britain provides that Somaliland troops must be under British officers for siv months. The British aid is intended for the Somaliland region exclusively.

One of the eight Somali-Italian treaties due for signature today is believed to be related primarily to military aid and to the development of a Somali air force.

The independence celebrations will continue until Tuesday with a round of parties and dinners.

The population of the new republic is about 2,000,000.

Trusteeship Unit in Quantry

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., June 30—The Trusteeship Council raced toward adjournment tonight before it becomes improperly constituted.

The problem, which the United Nations anticipated last year but failed to solve, deals with an incongruity in the composition of the Trusteeship Council.

Somalia's freedom ends Italy's role as an administrator of the former trust territory and she will automatically give up her council membership. But the United Nations Charter states that the council must always be "equally divided between those members * * * which administer trust territories and those which do not."

This requires the elimination of one of the seven non-administering members to maintain the balance. However, the Charter does not spell out how this should be done and no nation has expressed its interest in resigning.

Actually, the fourteen-nation body had been illegally constituted since April 27, when Togo became independent and ended France's role as an administering member.

Unlike Italy, however, France remained a member, a privilege accorded to the five permanent members of the Security Council. She merely "moved over" to the non-administering side.

Technically, the move presaged the elimination of two nations, one to make room for France and the other to maintain the balance. With the independence of Somalia, the number of nations to be eliminated from the council has now risen to four; Italy and three elected nations.

Trusteeship officials are looking hopefully to the fall session of the General Assembly to untangle the snarl. Last year a five-hour debate that ended at 4 A. M. on the last day of the session failed to produce any solution. Fortunately, the Trusteeship Council is not expected to meet again until after the General Assembly has had a chance to solve the problem.

SOUTH AFRICA SAYS FEW WILL BE CURBED

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 30 — François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, said today that "only a percentage" of 1,200 persons to be released from detention in South Africa would be subject to restrictions on their activities.

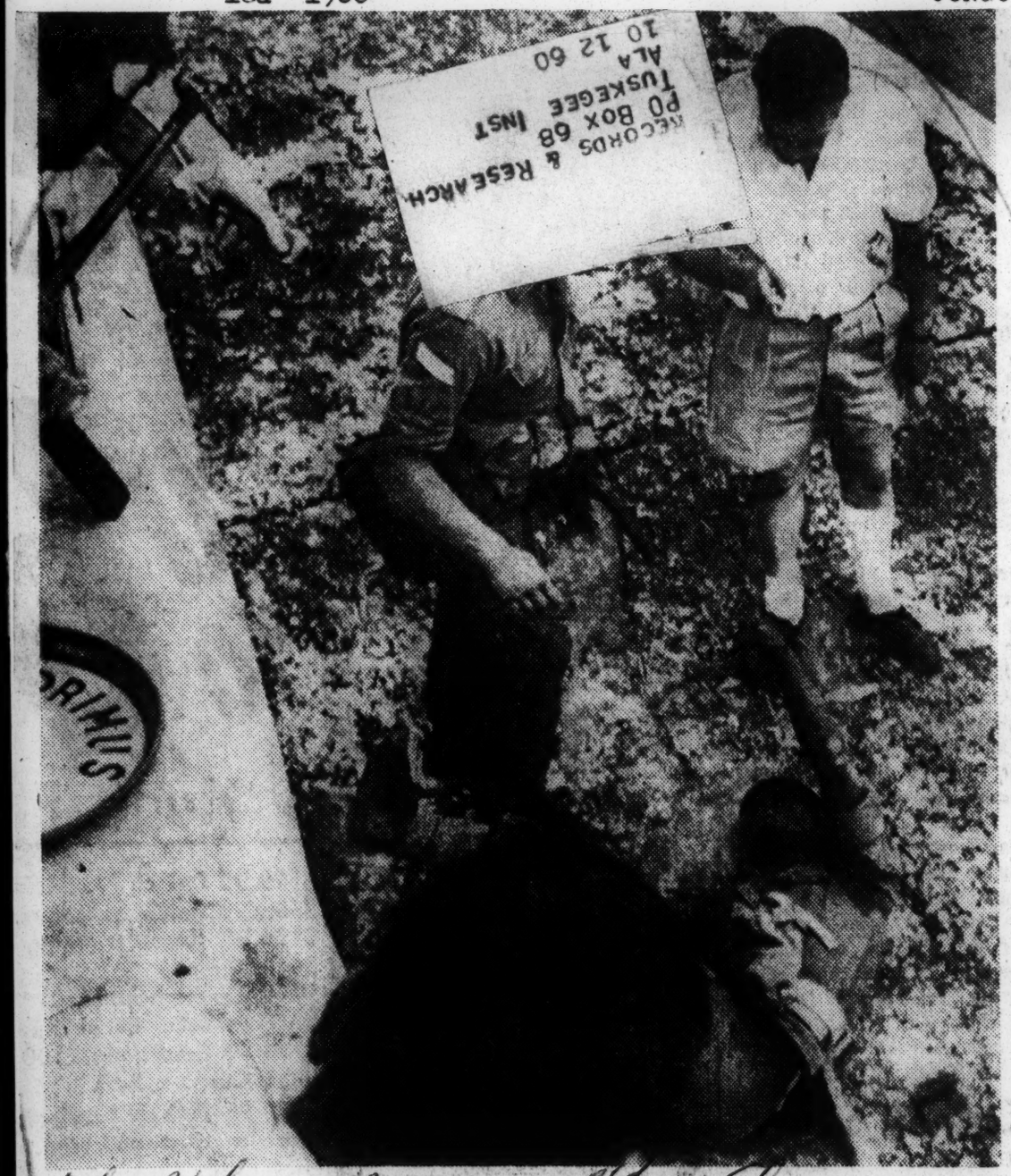
"The majority of those being released are being set free unconditionally and are not subject to any restriction," he said in a statement.

Persons to be freed in the next two weeks are among 1,900 jailed without formal charge or trial under South Africa's state of emergency, which is in effect in all major towns and cities.

Some who have been released have had to obey a curfew, make daily reports to the police and limit their movements.

The Government has said the state of emergency would be lifted gradually. Mr. Erasmus said today that the Government intended to do away with restrictions gradually on released detainees in the next few weeks.

It was reported yesterday that all 1,200 would be under restrictions.



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The B'ham News B'ham Ala Associated Press wirephoto

Wounded Congolese beseeches foe

Aug 7-17-60

A wounded Congolese soldier stretches a hand toward his foe, a Belgian paratrooper, after clash at Leopoldville airport Wednesday. The Belgian troops drove mutinous Congo soldiers from the airfield where hundreds of European civilians sought evacuation.

Congolese Try to Keep Americans at Missions

The Birmingham News
New York

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 17 (AP)—Congolese tribesmen are trying to stop American missionaries from leaving their posts in the interior of the Congo.

Messages received in Leopoldville by the American mission radio center said crowds had prevented the landing of United States evacuating planes in several parts of Leopoldville and Kasai provinces. 7-18-60

The messages said the crowds sought to head off the departure of American doctors and teachers. P. 5

The newly opened United States Embassy here announced that about half of the 2,000 Americans in the Congo had been evacuated and most of the others were out of danger. No contact has been estabblished, however, with several isolated posts in the jungle.

New nation, Belgium lock horns—

The Birmingham News P. 1

Word war rages; UN force in Congo

Birmingham, Ala., Sun., 7-17-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 16—(AP)—A vast airlift of UN forces was in full swing Saturday to the chaotic Congo, locked in a war of words between its new rulers and its former Belgian masters.

Violence between Negro crowds and Belgian soldiers threatened the capital as the UN vanguard of Negro soldiers from Ghana and Tunisia took up positions around the capital. More soldiers were on the way from Morocco and Ethiopia to swell the UN force that ultimately may reach 6000 men.

Congolese police, assigned by the UN to share police duties with Belgian soldiers in the capital, dispersed a crowd of several thousand Negroes in downtown Leopoldville. The crowd had been shouting insults at Belgian troops on patrol duty.

The crowd was angry because Belgium ignored an ultimatum from Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba to pull its troops out of the Congo by 6 a.m.

Instead, the Belgians announced they were sending in three more companies of troops to protect nationals who want to leave—as 25,000 of the Congo's 100,000 white population have done since the Congo army went on a rampage 10 days ago.

AS UN TROOPS arrived in Leopoldville, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold concentrated on lining up trasportation, technicians and other help needed in the strife-torn Congo.

For one thing, he is seeking doctors and medical supplies.

Hammarskjold was reported to have asked Yugoslavia if it could supply some light planes, pilots and technicians.

MEANWHILE, Belgium's permanent UN representative, Walter Loridan, sent a letter to the secretary general asking for a UN inquiry into atrocities he said were committed against Belgians by mutinous Congolese troops.

Lumumba angrily accused Belgium of trying to provoke trouble throughout the Congo. He said Belgian paratroopers had landed at Coquilhatville, on the equator, taken over provincial offices and had killed a Congolese soldier. P. 8

Lumumba talked with reporters before leaving with President Joseph Kasavubu for Stanleyville, in the Eastern Congo, where he once was jailed by the Belgians for starting a riot.

Birmingham News

LUMUMBA DECLARED there can be no resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgium until all Belgian soldiers leave the Congo, including the bases at Kamina and Kitona occupied by treaty after the Congo got its independence June 30. Lumumba charged that the Belgians had violated the treaty. Sun 7-17-60

The premier also accused the Belgians of being behind the decision of rich Katanga Province in the Southeast Congo to declare its independence.

Belgian Radio said Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn had arrived to take over command of UN forces and conferred with UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, who had been placed in temporary charge of UN forces. But later it said he had been delayed and would reach Leopoldville tomorrow. Von Horn has been chief of the UN commission in Jerusalem, keeping the peace between Israelis and Arabs, the broadcast said.

THE UNITED STATES was in charge of the big airlift flying in troops and supplies from Tunisia and Morocco, and was unloading planeloads of flour and other food for the hungry nation.

The supply situation was so bad that the 40-man American ground crew supervising unloading operations was told planes would have to fly to Brazzaville for fuel for return trips.

Brazzaville, across the Congo River from Leopoldville, is in the Congo Republic, the former French colony. The city has been a main escape hatch for thousands of whites fleeing the Congo terror.

THE AMERICANS also had only the food and water they brought with them. The Tunisian soldiers flown in on U. S. planes had to sleep on the concrete floor of an airport hangar. A tent city on a golf course was being hurriedly prepared for them.

The troops from Gahana will be housed in the main military camp in Leopoldville, presumably moving in as the Belgians move out. But when the Belgians would leave was problematical.

Belgian officials emphasized they would protect their nationals until UN forces can assure order and the danger is past. Then the Belgian soldiers will return to Belgium or to bases they occupy by treaty with the Congo.

Belgium Cautions New Congo Republic

Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Leopoldville, Republic of Congo

Belgium has handed over the rich Congo to its native leaders with a word of caution and an appeal for friendship. The new Premier responded with a stinging attack on Belgian colonial rule.

Boston, Mass

Proudly wearing the mauve-red sash of Belgium's top decoration, the Order of Leopold, presented before the independence ceremonies, Premier Patrice Lumumba uttered these harsh words in the crowded Parliament chamber, June 30:

"We have know the ironies and insults, the blows to which we had to submit morning, noon, and night because we are Negroes."

The tall, goateed nationalist said the Congolese suffered under Belgian law, which he described as never the same for blacks as for whites—"accommodating for one, cruel and inhuman for the other."

"We have known atrocious sufferings for political opinions or religious beliefs," he went on. "We have known that in the cities were magnificent houses for the whites and decrepit huts for the blacks, that a black was not admitted to the cinemas nor in the restaurants nor in the stores called 'European'.

"But despite all that, we, who have been chosen by your elected representatives to direct our dear country, we, who have suffered in our bodies and in our hearts from colonial oppression, say to you that all is finished.

"The Republic of Congo has been proclaimed and is in the hands of its own children. Together, my brothers, we must begin a new fight, a sublime fight, which is going to lead our country to peace, to prosperity, and to grandeur."

Somber Scene

The scene in the unfinished chamber was somber. The deputies wore dark business suits, although a few combined their European dress with the plumed headdresses.

Belgium's young King Baudouin, resplendent in a white uniform, was greeted by thunderous applause as he rose to speak. An artillery battery boomed slowly as he proclaimed the Congo's independence, ending 80 years of Belgian rule over the vast colony in Central Africa.

"Your task is immense and you are the first to realize it," King Baudouin told the new leaders of the nation one-third the size of the United States.

"The principal dangers which threaten you are: the inexperience in self-government of the populations; the tribal rivalries which have done so much in the past and which must not, at any cost, resume; and the attraction which foreign powers, ready to take advantage of the least weakness, may exercise on certain regions."

Firecrackers, Guns Vie

As the King spoke inside the still-unfinished Palace of the Nation, thousands on thousands on Congolese, many of them dressed in colorful native garb, massed outside to celebrate their new independence. The burst of fire-crackers competed with the saluting guns.

President Kasavubu, speaking after the King, praised Belgium for "not opposing the current of history."

The political leader, who 18 months ago was in jail for his part in riots which caused scores of fatalities in Léopoldville, said Belgium "understood the grandeur of the ideal of liberty which animates the hearts of all Congolese."

Both the West and the Communists cheered the new nation. But despite the rejoicing, the path ahead was filled with grave uncertainties.

Fabulously rich in minerals, the vast territory lying astride the equator is pitifully poor in native administrators and educated persons. Only a dozen held posts in the old colonial setup. Millions view independence as something magic that overnight is going to give them everything their Belgian rulers enjoyed.

United Press International

Robert D. Murphy
Led U.S. delegation

Belgium has signed a treaty of friendship and collaboration with the Republic of Congo to help guide the fledgling nation. A communiqué said the treaty envisaged mutual collaboration in the military, economic, financial, administrative, judicial, cultural, scientific, social and educational spheres. Other details were not given, but Belgian advisers in all fields are expected to stay on.

Representatives of about 60 nations were on hand for the independence celebrations, including United States and Soviet delegations.

Robert D. Murphy, former Assistant Secretary of State, headed a five-man American party as President Eisenhower's personal representative. He said on arrival: "We will watch with keen satisfaction as the newly independent Congo takes its important place in the community of nations."

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev sent congratulations and said independence for the Congo "dealt another telling blow at the moribund colonial system."

Communist China called the new republic "a tremendous encouragement and inspiration to the African peoples and all oppressed peoples the world over."

Belgians Face Up to Loss

The Belgian nation faced up to the loss of the rich colony—80 times larger than the fatherland itself, the world's leading producer of industrial diamonds, uranium, and cobalt and among the leading suppliers of gold, tin, manganese, and zinc.

Belgian investments in the Congo are officially estimated at more than $1,000,000,000. A break in Belgian-Congolese relations—regarded as unlikely—would deal a blow to the Belgian economy to the tune of about 3 per cent of the country's national income for 1960.

New Congo: Toward Unity

Christian Science Monitor

The Lumumba victory in the lower house of the Congo Parliament will be welcomed by those friends of African freedom who recognize the importance of the Congo's emerging into independence next week as a united country. It does not guarantee this development of course. Already a very narrow defeat for him involving the top Senate posts has thrown the question of the leadership of the new government open just when it appeared settled.

What is specially important about the vote that made Patrice Lumumba Premier designate for the new government is that it was won despite earlier Belgian acceptance of his opponent, Joseph Kasavubu. Indeed, M. Lumumba got for his candidates for key posts in the lower house the 74 votes he predicted he would. M. Kasavubu got 58 compared with a predicted 78.

The voting only establishes the initial positions of the two main elements, and the two outstanding personalities in Congolese politics. M. Lumumba has been organizing his forces on a nationwide scale, and favoring strong central authority. M. Kasavubu has been insisting on stronger regional organization.

Meanwhile at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, a 13-nation conference of independent African states has expressed its concern for Congolese unity. It has offered to support any United Nations provisions for keeping the Congo intact after independence.

If the Lumumba aims for a strong central authority now prevail, the Congo may face some of the problems that have retarded development of effective two-party government in Ghana. That one-time British colony was also a beneficiary of a Cinderella-like transformation from colony to independent state. But it was a victim of political weaknesses at the "grass roots" level of government.

Even so, the alternative to the Lumumba hopes appears to be an extreme form of tribal-regional rivalry. This could split the Congo and throw discredit on African self-government efforts.

Congo War Claims 1st U.N. Losses

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala

Belgian Radio Says Moroccans Killed In Two Skirmishes

Aug. 7-19-60

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—the United Nations African force was reported to have suffered its first losses in fighting with Congolese in two cities of the new African republic Monday.

The victims were Moroccan members of the U.N. peace force.

The Belgian radio said mutinous native troops at Thysville fired on the Moroccans and killed several.

A second report said a separate Moroccan detachment engaged in fierce fighting with Congolese at the port city of Matadi, near the mouth of the Congo River, and there were casualties on both sides.

TROOPS ENTER CITY

This report, telephoned from the vilage of Noqui on the border of Portuguese Angola, said the U.N. troops entered the big Congo port city but had not succeeded in occupying Matadi harbor, a center of continued labor unrest and violence since independence was granted by Belgium June 30.

The Congolese were said to have ransacked stores and homes along the harbor.

Belgian troops have not undertaken any serious police action at the port since an agreement was concluded with Congolese authorities to withdraw the Belgian navy from the city several days ago.

This was the first word of casualties among U.N. troops since they arrived last week under a mandate from the U.N. Security council to restore order in the new republic.

Moroccan troops had been sent by train to Thysville, about 75 miles southwest of the Congo capital of Leopoldville, to pacify the area.

An outbreak at the Thysville camp earlier this month started the mutiny that spread rapidly through much of the Congo's 25,000-man army.

Thysville also was reported to be a center for widespread troop violence including murder, rape and looting.

Even with the U.N. force rapidly increasing, Leopoldville reports said Belgian troops gave every indication of staying on in the Congo to protect the lives and property of Europeans.

Patrice Lumumba, the Congolese premier, has threatened that unless the Belgians withdraw he will call in Soviet troops. U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche met with the Congolese Cabinet on Lumumba's ultimatum, which expires Tuesday.

The Congolese House of Representatives was reported here to have backed Lumumba's ultimatum but the Belgian radio reported the Congolese Senate adopted a resolution opposing Lumumba's ultimatum and rejecting "any eventual intervention of Soviet Russia" in the Congo.

In New York, U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold told the Security Council Belgium has agreed to limit its troop activities and place its forces partly under U.N. command.

Hammarskjold gave no indication he had asked the Belgians to pull out or if he expected this to happen.

News of Africa

Confusion Seen Likely As Congo Picks Name

The Washington D.C. Post.

D.C. Monitor 6/26/60

From News Dispatches

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 26—The government of Premier Patrice Lumumba decided today that the name of this country when it becomes independent next Thursday will be Republic of Congo.

The choice seems certain to result in serious confusion because the former French colony across the Congo River to the north calls itself "The Republic of Congo."

Meanwhile, police dispersed groups of tribesmen in Leopoldville streets as the Congo's new cabinet discussed the tribal clashes which broke out yesterday.

The cabinet issued a communique saying the justice and interior ministers have been instructed "to take immediately all the necessary measures to restore order."

Yesterday's clashes were between celebrating Bakongo tribesmen and disgruntled Bangala tribesmen.

The Bangkongo leader, Joseph Kasavubu, was elected president Friday over Jean Bolikango of the National Unity Party supported by the Bangala.

Thirteen tribesmen were injured and 44 arrested during the clashes.

There were these other developments in Africa today:

Kenya—A group of settlers from the "white highlands" met to plan a pioneer society to organize mass emigration of whites to underdeveloped regions of South America and Australia.

On official, Y. G. Buchholtz, said it was inevitable that much of the white highlands should be made available to African resettlement.

South Africa—Armored cars stood guard in the Johannesburg suburb of Orlando to block any move to observe the outlawed "freedom day" proclaimed by the banned African National Congress.

KASAVUBU PRESIDENT Old Political Rivals Share Power In Congo

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

6/26/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP)—Joseph Kasavubu, who styles himself as a Gandhi-like foe of African colonialism, was elected president of the new Congo Republic Friday.

He will share power with his chief poltical rival, Patrice Lumumba, the newly confirmed premier.

As the departing Belgian colonial rulers had hoped, the compromise making Kasavubu chief of state and Lumumba chief of government brought together the two major political factions whose separate ambitions carried a potential of violence. The main problem now is whether they will work together.

Belgium is quitting the Congo next Thursday and turning authority over the 13 million people to Lumumba and Kasavubu.

Kasavubu, using the nonviolent civil disobedience tactics of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi in the war against colonialism, has been jailed by the Belgians in the past as an agitator. He once studied for the Roman Catholic presthood, later became a Protestant, and has worked as a teacher, civil servant, agronomist and bookkeeper.

Lumumba, too, was arrested after riots in Stanleyville in 1959 and spent nearly three months in jail.

Both Houses of Parliament met in joint session and elected the president by a vote of 159 for Kasavubu to 43 for Jean Bolikango, his only opponent.

Kasavubu's election had been expected, since he and Lumumba had been trying to work out some sort of deal in hopes of avoiding political clashes that might spill over into violence.

Although the presidency is largely a ceremonial position, it involves considerable prestige and the power to summon Parliament. In some cases the president can postpone a meeting of Parliament, and this could be a strong check on Kasavubu's old chief rival if strategically timed.

Friday morning was the hour of victory for the debonair Lumumba, a tall, bearded nationalist who had worked day and night to patch together a multiparty Cabinet that could win parliamentary support. Kasavubu had tried to form a Cabinet and failed, but three members of his Abako party got Cabinet posts.

The balloting went off without trouble except for one old African chief wearing a bright beaded hat. Since he spoke only Swahili and did not understand any French, the Congo Parliament's official language, he was baffled by the procedure. With the help of an interpreter, the Senate president set him straight. The chief then returned to his seat and cast his vote smilingly.

The lower House confirmed Lumumba's 23-member Cabinet with 74 affirmative votes. One member voted no, 5 abstained and 57 were absent. The Senate vote was 60-12, with 8 abstaining and 4 absent. Cheers from young Africans filling the public galleries greeted the results.

Many of the 57 absentees in the Chamber of Deputies were Kasavubu's political allies. His strength is centered around Leopoldville, while Lumumba comes from Stanleyville, in the Congo River back country. Their differences appear to be mainly regional and involve no basic clash. Both have long been forces in the local independence movement.

A sign of possible trouble came in Leopoldville, where a strike of Kasavubu's followers at the provincial headquarters entered its second day. They want the Belgians to create a separate province for the Bakongo tribesmen who live in and around Leopoldville and form the core of Kasavubu's political machine. The Belgian administrator told them to take it up with the new government.

Kasavubu Is Elected President of Congo

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Reuters

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 24—The Congolese Parliament today elected Joseph Kasavubu President of the Congo and endorsed rival Patrice Lumumba as Premier.

The voting, apparently the result of a last-minute compromise between the two leaders, sent a wave of relief through this tense capital of the colony, which becomes independent next Thursday.

Kasavubu promptly called off a general strike with which his Abako Party was threatening to paralyze Leopoldville. Bakongo tribesmen danced in the streets.

Abako Party supporters had threatened to break away from the rest of the Congo if their 50-year-old leader were not made head of state.

Face Another Threat

But 34-year-old Lumumba and his Congolese National Movement (MNC), now face a threat from another quarter—Moise Tshombe, leader of the Conakat Party, which holds power in copper-rich Katanga Province.

Tshombe today complained of inadequate representation in Lumumba's Cabinet and made another veiled threat to lead Katanga into secession.

When the Cabinet list was published Thursday, it was understood that the Conakat party accepted the Economics Ministry as the price for lifting the threat of secession.

Struggle May Continue

But Tshombe issued a statement in Elisabethville today saying he agreed with Lumumba that the price of cooperation was three key Ministries, not one.

Some observers said the struggle for power between Lumumba and Kasavubu is not over.

In theory, the head of state has the right to dissolve Parliament and dismiss the government. But after independence, Lumumba could change this part of the constitution of he can muster the necessary majority in Parliament.

The Senate and House of Representatives elected Kasavubu by a combined vote of 159 to 43 over his opponent, Jean Bolikango, of the Puna National Union Party.

Lumumba earlier had said he would support Bolikango, but since then he was believed to have made a deal with Kasavubu, whose party got three Cabinet posts.

Lumumba presented his coalition Cabinet to Parliament for approval after declaring he would follow "a neutral position between two blocs which divide the world."

He condemned "obscurantist colonialism," but appealed to missionaries, Belgian industrialists and settlers to stay in the country and continue bringing technical civilization to the Congo.

Congolese Begin Celebrating Independence Tomorrow

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 28 (UPI)—Congolese danced in the streets today as excitement built up for Thursday when the Congo republic becomes the newest independent nation. But some Europeans feared an outbreak of anarchy among rival tribes.

Only two days ago the African sectors of Leopoldville were placed under a state of emergency because of native riots and the attitude of the Baluba and Bangala tribal minorities in this capital city posed a major question.

The two tribes have no representatives in the National Union Government formed last week by Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba. The Bangalas rioted on Saturday and the Balubas demonstrated before parliament yesterday when President Joseph Kasa Vubu was sworn in.

Many Africans had jumped the gun on the 48-hour national holiday and have quit their jobs to start celebrations. Women paraded through the streets in printed cottons bearing the legend "independence on June 30."

Foreign visitors have been pouring into Leopoldville and the government has summarily requsitioned entire hotels to house these dignitaries. The main guest awaited is Bwana Kitoko (bountiful master)—better known as King Baudouin of Belgium.

RUSSIANS IN LEOPOLDVILLE—Mizro Kakhmatov (lower right) president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ivan Kotchergin waving, arrive at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo for celebration marking indpendence of the wealthy colony. King Baudouin proclaimed the independent Republic of Congo with a warning to the new nation to beware of greedy foreign powers. Representatives of about 60 nations were on hand for the celebration, including U. S. and Soviet delegations. (AP Wirephoto).

Police Kill 10 In Congo Riot

17 Injured As Crowd Attacks Forces In Equatorial Capital

By The United Press

Leopoldville, Congo Republic, July 4.—Police opened fire Monday on a rioting mob in Coquilhatville, capital of the Equatorial Province, killing 10 and wounding 13 others.

Three soldiers and one African police commissioner also suffered injuries when the rioting crowd attacked the security forces with bows and arrows, spears, sticks, and machetes in the first clash with authorities to bring fatalities since this new republic achieved independence last week.

Before the crowd was dispersed, the rioters burned down the house of the local commissioner for youth and sports.

Curfew Ordered

A curfew was clamped on as of 2 p.m. and heavy police and "force publique" Congolese Army patrols were sent through the native quarter.

Reports reaching here said hundreds of Africans massed in the cented of the provincial capital to demand an immediate improvement of living conditions and monthly salaries of about 5,000 francs.

They threw up barricades of tree branches in an effort to keep workers away from their jobs.

The demonstrators became unruly and attacked the security forces. Police first used tear-gas grenades in an attempt to break up the attacks. Then the troops fired two volleys into the rioters, causing the casualities.

13 million Congolese celebrate

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic — Premier Patrice Lumumba accused the Belgians of inflicting "atrocious sufferings" on the Congolese people during their 80-year rule over this African land.

He made the charge against the former colonial masters as the Belgian Congo gained its independence June 30 and became the Congo Republic.

"We have known ironies and insults, the blows to which we have had to submit morning, noon and night because we are Negroes," Lummumba said at independence ceremonies attended by his parliamentary colleagues, assembled dignitaries of the church and diplomatic corps and King Baudouin of Belgium.

The Premier described Belgian law as different for blacks and whites — "accomodating for one, cruel and inhuman for the other.

"Who will forget the fusillades under which so many of our brothers perished?

"Wages paid to black men were not sufficient to satisfy their hunger, to dress them or provide them with decent lodging.

"We have known atrocious sufferings for political opinions or religious beliefs. We have known that in the cities there were magnificent houses for the whites and decrepit huts for the blacks, that a black was not admitted to the cinemas, in restaurants nor in the stores called "European".

". . We who have been chosen by your selected representatives to direct our dear country, we who have suffered in our bodies and in our hearts from colonial oppression, say to you all that is finished.

"The Republic of Congo has been proclaimed and is in the hands of its own children. Together, my brothers, we must begin a new fight, a sublime fight which is going to lead our country to peace, to prosperity and to grandeur," Premier Lamumba declared.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER sent a bust of Abraham Lincoln as his personal gift to the new government. The United States also announced it is ready to talk about scholarships and financial help for 300 golese students to sinudy Con Congolese students to study in America or elsewhere abroad.

Dr. Robert G. Nelson of Indianapolis, Ind., who is executive secretary of the Department of Africa of the United Christian Missionary Society commented on the problems facing the new republic. Dr. Nelson, who is on a tour of 13 African countries, including the Congo Republic and the Union of South Africa, said:

"Premier Lumumba has expressed a desire for Belgians and other Europeans to remain in Congo, and has promised an agreement of friendship to be concluded with the Belgian government. It waits to be seen whether he is a strong enough leader to counteract many of the excessive statements which have been made during his campaign.

"The effects of developments in Congo in the past few days have been greatly felt in other parts of Africa — particularly in southern and eastern Areas.

"Stories of "panic" among Europeans in Congo were greatly overstressed in the press in South Africa. Some South Africans told me that this was a deliberate attempt on the part of the nationalist government to play up the plight of the European in a free Congo, in order to strengthen their present stepped - up policies of racial separateness.

". . There seems little doubt that the mounting tension in Congo has probably hardened the determination of the South African government to speed up their plans for total apartheid within the Union.

". . . So with the fate of Congo in the balance, the rest of Africa and the world will anxiously await developments during these next few days. African nationalism," Dr. Few observers in this part of the world doubt the tremendous effect which the Congo's trasil is having upon the cause of Nelson concluded.

The United States is represented in the Republic of Congo by a white ambassador. President Eisenhower sent Clare H. Timberlake's nomination to the Senate to be confirmed as the first U.S. Ambassador to the Republic.

Mr. Timberlake was also named representative of the President with the rank of Special Ambassador as a member of the official U.S. delegation to independence ceremonies in Leopoldville June 30 and July 1.

The Republic of the Congo covers 943,000 square miles and has a population of 13,000,000 people in 500 tribes.

Congo Police Rout Protesters With Gas

The Washington Post

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 28 (AP) — Members of two disgruntled political groups attempted a march through Leopoldville's main street today to protest their exclusion from the new Congo Government. Police ordered one group away and drove back the other with tear gas and rifle butts. W.C.

The demonstrations came on the eve of independence celebrations. The main boulevard is already festooned with Congo banners to mark the end of Belgian rule over 13 million Congolese Thursday

King Baudouin is flying here for the ceremonies along with diplomatic, governmental and church dignitaries. Among teh guests is Richard Stanley, 29-year-old grandson of Henry M. Stanley, the 19th century explorer who found Livingstone. Wed. 6/29/60

Belgians Maneuver P4A

The Belgian maneuvering in the emerging state was not confined to the capital. Belgian officials flew to Katanga Province to avert a crisis in that area, where copper mines provide 60 per cent of the Congo's income.

The Katanga Provincial Government, composed solely of members of the local Conakat Party, had threatened to secede and declare independence from the other five provinces. The Conakat backed down and offered the opposition Balubakat four posts in the Provincial Government, but the Balubakat refused. Belgian officials hoped to mediate the dispute, which had sparked tribal rioting in the southern province.

The Leopoldville clashes involved two groups shut out of power in Premier-designate Patrice Lumumba's National Government.

The two groups of demonstrators consisted of: (1) 500 followers of Jean Bolikango, defeated in the national presidential election now demanding the post of Defense Minister, which is held by Lumumba and (2) 2000 supporters of Albert Kalonji, whose group is demanding three ministries and a Secretaryship of State.

Associated Press

JEAN BOLIKANGO

. . . followers battle police

Lumumba Bans Threats

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said after the demonstrations that Lumumba had not decided whether to reshuffle his cabinet and include representatives of either faction. But he said that Lumumba will not bow to threats of violence or public demonstrations.

The Kalonji group, a good humored crowd consisting mostly of African women wearing gaily cored national costumes, set off to march down the city's main street.

All went peacefully until they reached an important road junction. The route of their march was supposed to be straight ahead. Police diverted them to the left. The marchers were angry, but they obeyed and marched off.

Across the intersection, on the main street that the Kalonji procession had originally intended to take, stood about 500 supporters of Bolikang.

Police Use Tear Gas

They people are the Bangala, traditionally loyal to the outgoing Belgin rules and their co-workers in creating the modern Congo. They wantted to join up with the Kalonji demonstrators. The police, fearing either a fight between rival factions or a demonstration they could not control, blocked the way.

About 50 Negro policemen, led by a Belgian officer, tried to force the Bangala back by holding their rifles horizontally across their thighs, as barriers.

When this failed they rolled six tear gas grenades along the ground in front of the crowd. It broke the front ranks of the Bangala but the rear ranks stood fast. By this time they were shouting and waving their arms with excitement. Police jabbed them with rifles.

After six more gas grenades and some pushing and shoving by police rifle butts, the crowd fell back somewhat and stood sullenly in the road, awaiting the arrival of Bolikango. He ordered them to disperse immediately. They did.

But many marched angrily to the Bolikango Party headquarters, where they continued to demonstrate.

KASAVUBU TAKES OFFICE IN CONGO

N.Y. Times N.Y.

Chief Vows to Be 'Guardian' of New State—Kalonji Group Demonstrates

Tues. 6/28/60

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 27—Joseph Kasavubu took office today as chief of state of the new Republic of Congo. He pledged to place himself above politics and to be "the guardian of the law, the arbitrator and the first servant of the state."

But it remains to be seen just what powers M. Kasavubu will have in comparison with those of Premier Patrice Lumumba. The Belgian Congo will become the Republic of Congo Thursday.

Just before M. Kasavubu's talk, several thousand demonstrators gathered outside the national palace, where the ceremony was to be held in the presence of both houses of Parliament. The demonstrators demanded that Albert Kalonji, president of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, be included in the Government.

Demands Three Cabinet Posts

M. Kalonji told the crowd that "our patience is exhausted." He demanded that his party receive three posts in the Cabinet.

M. Kalonji, political leader in Kasai Province, took over the leadership of the Congolese National Movement last July after M. Lumumba had been evicted from the party. M. Lumumba proceeded to build his factior into the colony's most powerful political group. He ignored M. Kalonji in all the negotiations of recent weeks that led to the formation of the Cabinet.

M. Kasavubu's speech was made in the presence of three Belgian Cabinet ministers—Pierre Wigny, Foreign Minister; Auguste de Schryver, Minister of the Belgian Congo, and Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, Belgian Resident Minister.

After the session the officials met with Premier Lumumba and other Congolese officials to negotiate a basic treaty of friendship between the republic and Belgium.

This accord will be expanded later into a series of agreements on aid, banking arrangements, service of Belgians in the Congolese Government as technicians and the protection of personal and property rights.

Belgium Signs Congo Aid Pact

Washington Post, D.C.

Thur. 6/30/60 P.A7

From News Dispatches

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 29—Belgian King Baudouin arrived here today for independence celebrations as his country signed an agreement to assist Africa's newest nation in its foreign affairs.

The Congo becomes independent Thursday.

Under a 12-point treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in the Congolese Parliament House today, Belgium will retain its military bases in the Congo until further notice, Belgian sources said.

It also calls for Belgium to undertake an aid program for the Congo and pledges mutual assistance between the two countries.

Belgian Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny were the chief signatories for Belgium Congolese Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba and Deputy Prime Minister Antoine Gizenga led the Congolese delegation.

Speech Called Friendly

Belgian officials described a speech made by Lumumba at the ceremony as "remarkable for its friendly tone toward Belgium and full of good will."

Representative of about 60 nations were converging here for Thursday's independence day ceremonies.

A five-man American delegation, headed by President Eisenhower's personal representative, Robert D. Murphy, arrived last night. They were greeted by Lumumba. Murphy told him that relations between the new republic and the United States are expected to be friendly and mutually beneficial.

"We will watch with keen satisfaction as the newly independent Congo takes its important place in the community of nations," Murphy said.

Meanwhile, troubles of an international character were brewing for the new republic. Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko told a reporter that the Union of South Africa has been informed that its presence at the independence ceremonies "would be unwelcome." Bomboko said the decision was made by the Cabinet after criticism in both houses of Parliament of South Africa's strict race segregation policies.

Seeks U. N. Entry

Prime Minister Lumumba formally asked United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to sumbit his country's name to the Security Council as a candidate for U. N. membership. Lumumba, also ordered his 20,000-man army to take severe measures against any trouble-makers who challenge the govermennt's power.

An African rushed up to King Baudouin's open car as he drove in state through the town, snatched the King's sword from its scabbard, which was lying in the car, and ran off brandishing it in the air until soldiers cornered him, pinned him to the ground and took it away. No political significance was attatched to the incident.

As the King drove through the streets, Europeans shouted, "Long live the King"; Africans cried "Long live Kasa (Kasavubu), our King of the Congo," and chanted "indepndence, independence, independence."

—AP Radiophoto

Congo Police Drive Back Demonstrators with Rifles and Rifle Butts

Congolese Politicos Protest

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 28 (AP)—Members of two disgruntled political groups attempted a march through Leopoldville's main street today to protest their exclusion from the new Congo government. Police ordered one group away and drove back the other with tear gas and rifle butts.

The demonstrations came on the eve of independence celebrations. The main Boulevard Albert is already festooned with Congo banners to mark the end of Belgian rule over 13 million Congolese Thursday.

King to Attend

Kking Baudouin is flying here for the ceremonies along with diplomatic, governmental and church dignitaries. Among the guests is Richard Stanley, 29-year-old grandson of Henry M. Stanley, the 19th Century explorer who found Livingstone.

The Belgian maneuvering in the emerging state was not confined to the capital. Belgian officials flew to Katanga Province to avert a crisis in that area, where copper mines provide 60 per cent of the Congo's income.

The Katanga provincial government, composed solely of members of the local Conakat party, had threatened to secede and declare independence from the other five provinces. The Conakat backed down and offered the opposition Balubakat four posts in the provincial government, but the Balubakat refused. Belgian officials hoped to mediate the dispute, which had sparked tribal rioting in the southern province.

The Leopoldville clashes involved two groups shut out of power in premier-designate Patrice Lumumba's national government.

The two groups of demonstrators consisted of: (1) 500 followers of Jean Bolkiango, defeated in the national presidential election now demanding the post of defense minister, which is held by Lumumba and (2) 2,000 supporters of Albert Kalonji, whose group is demanding three ministries and a secretaryship of state.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said after the demonstrations that Lumumba had not decided whether to reshuffle his Cabinet and include representatives of either faction. But he said that Lumumba will not bow to threats of violence or public demonstrations.

The Kalonji group, a good humored crowd consisting mostly of African women wearing gaily colored national costumes, set off to march down the city's main street.

Marchers Diverted

All went peacefully until they reached an important road junction. The route of their march was supposed to be straight ahead. Police diverted them to the left. The marchers were angry, but they obeyed and marched off.

Across the intersection, on the main street that the Kalonji procession had originally intended to take, stood about 500 supporters of Bolikango.

NIGERIA, CONGO MOVE TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

Pair Ending 80 Years As Colonies

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 13 [Reuters]—The two biggest countries in "Black Africa," the Belgian Congo and Nigeria, emerge this year as independent nations after 80 years as colonies.

The Belgian Congo is moving turbulently toward independence June 30. Nigeria has been stepping out from under British control for several years and the final step to full independence Oct. 1 will be realtively smooth.

Hit by Violence

The sprawling Congo, with an area of 905,400 square miles, has been hit by tribal, political, and anti-white violence as its 13 million people travel the last lap to independence.

Nigeria, with slightly more than one-third of the Congo's area, but with a population of 35 million, is subject to the strains of religious and regional rivalry. Violence is virtually absent.

In the Congo, many of the estimated 80,000 Belgians still in the colony are making hurried arrangements to leave. Most of the 17,000 British administrators, business men and technicians in Nigeria are remaining.

Prepares 10 Years

Two years ago, Belgians scarcely considered the possibility that their rich African colony would break away. The British have been preparing Nigeria for independence for the last 10 years.

For decades after Belgium took over the Congo in 1885, the territory was virtually an estate of King Leopold II, an estate 80 times the size of Belgium itself. The ruling policy even after administration was handed over to the Belgian government was summed up in the word paternalism. In the Belgian view, the natives of the Congo, ranging from the giant Watutsis to fierce pygmy tribes, needed welfare, not politics.

Altho Belgium improved the lot of the Congolese, advanced political training was neglected.

Builds Roads, Schools

Excellent roads were built, model schools and hospitals were provided, and the Congolese boasted the best Negro housing in Africa. About half the school age population received primary education. The Catholic church provided 16,500 elementary schools, 103 secondary schools, and 171 technical institutes.

Many skilled workers were trained to exploit the rich mineral resources of the territory. The Congo produced 75 per cent of the world's cobalt, 70 per cent of its industrial diamonds, and more than half the western world's uranium.

But the state was absolute and the Africans had no say in their government. The United Nations condemned Belgium's refusal to allow the natives any political voice.

Begins Modified Policy

Then the Belgians began to modify the policy of paternalism. Some literate Africans were given a vote in the 1956 district elections. Promising students were given the chance of professional training in universities at Leopoldville and Elisabethville.

But these were developments aimed at producing an administrative elite in years, not in months or weeks. As the Congo approaches self-government, there is not a native medical doctor or lawyer in the country.

Not even the most jubilant and optimistic African leader doubts that severe difficulties lie ahead. Economic problems and tribal conflict constitute the most serious threats to the new republic.

Plagued by Rifts

In contrast to the swift revolution in the Congo, the political development of Nigeria has been a gradual evolution towards independence. Nigeria, tho plagued by tribal and religious rifts, began its last lap toward unified, self-government with the creation of the Federation of Nigeria Oct. 1, 1954.

The constitution setting up a federal government over the northern, eastern, and western regions granted a large measure of self-government. An elected house of representatives and a government formed from its members dealt with the country's affairs. The assemblies and governments in the three regions also had internal self-government.

The decision to give the federation complete self-government Oct. 1, 1960, was made at a conference of British and Nigerian government officials in London two years ago.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Newsweek

First Blow for Liberty

Dayton, Ohio

"Long Live the King of the Congo," shouted the African crowds last week as a big, two-toned car drove into the Belgian Congo town of Kisantu. But although Belgium's young King Baudouin is currently touring the vast colony, 77 times the size of his homeland, it was not Baudouin who stepped out of the car into the pouring rain and then disappeared into a nearby assembly hall. Instead, the crowds were hailing 43-year-old Joseph Kasavubu, chief of the native Abako party and now the Congo's No. 1 nationalist.

Kasavubu has not yet taken King Baudouin's crown but the results of last week's Congo-wide elections suggested that he soon may. In Leopoldville and nearby communes where the Abako had called for a boycott of the elections (to protest Belgium's program of gradual independence by 1964) 70 per cent of the eligible Africans abstained from the polls. Those who did vote sweepingly rejected Belgium's step-by-step approach—as Kasavubu said they would.

Kasavubu demands "complete, immediate, unconditional independence" for nearly 14 million Congolese. The snag is that as Belgian policemen and administrators go home, many of the more primitive Congolese are inclined to revert to fetish rites and tribal wars. Last week, for instance, Belgian investigators discovered that 226 Bushongo tribesmen had been poisoned in ceremonial village trials.

Nevertheless, the Congo will undoubtedly soon be free. In Brussels last week NEWSWEEK's Lionel Durand asked Raymond Scheyven, the energetic Belgian Minister for Congo affairs, about the prospects. Scheyven's reply:

"We have learned from British and French experience and will definitely free the Congo. As for how soon, either we work fast and grant the Congo independence when and how the Congolese want it—and thus avoid a complete break—or we abandon the Congo piecemeal, at the risk of bloodshed. It's better to work fast. A Congolese government won't be any more or less mature in six months than in three, so why not have one in three months?"

Belgian King Works On Congo Independence

The Call Kansas City, Mo.

1-8-60

By NEIL SMITH

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo —(UPI) — King Baudouin of the Belgians began working on an independence program for the Congo this week behind the white washed facade of the governor general's residence.

Belgian authorities apparently were determined not to allow the king's series of talks with local political leaders to become the focus of independence demonstrations. No information was made public as to whom the king would meet or when he would do so.

Main interest in political circles centered around the possibility of a meeting between Baudouin and Abako (Lower Congo) party leader Joseph Kasavubu.

Kasavubu's power with the lower Congo populations was demonstrated when he decided they would not take part in the municipal elections held in Leopoldville on Dec. 20. Seventy per cent of the voters abstained.

When Baudouin drove from the airport to the city on his arrival here Monday, Africans were heard chanting, "long live King Kasavubu."

Whatever meetings Baudouin holds with African politicians, tern set during the earlier stage of the royal tour of the Belgian Congo. Up to now, the king was said to have taken no active part in political talks. Congo Minister Auguste De Schrijver has conducted the interviews, asking questions and giving replies, while Baudouin remained strictly in the role of an observer.

Reports circulating in Leopoldville Tuesday said the Congo would become independent in April next year, or by June at the latest.

This speculation was based partly on a reported statement by De Schryver at Bukavu last week that the country might have representative institutions in early spring.

The viewpoint of the Belgian government is known to be that the step-by-step establishment of a parliament by universal suffrage and the subsequent forming of a Congolese government would signal the virtual independence of the Congo.

The parliament would have the task of writing a constitution for the new state. The government would negotiate with Belgium on any future relations between the two countries.

BELGIANS BLAMED IN CONGO CONFLICT

The New York Times

Kasavubu, Nationalist Chief, Says They Provoked Tribal Warfare to Bar Freedom

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 27—The Congolese nationalist leader Joseph Kasavubu, who may become the first President or Premier of the Congo Republic, charged in an interview today that Belgian administrators had provoked the Lulua-Baluba tribal war just to show the world that the Congolese were unready for self-government.

5-28-60 p. 8

The Belgian Congo is scheduled to achieve independence June 30.

Eight tribesmen were slain in renewed clashes between the Lulua and the Baluba in Kasai Province last night.

The fighting was heaviest at Luebo. There Lulua seeking to drive all Baluba from the city raided the Baluba quarter with machetes and spears, killing three Baluba and injuring one.

A Baluba counter-attack resulted in the slaying of two Lulua and injuries to seven. Fifty-eight huts were burned. Later, in the provincial capital of Luluabourg, three Lulua were slain by the Baluba and twenty injured.

Mr. Kasavubu, usually considered the most moderate of the Congolese nationalist leaders, said the Belgians had flouted international law by supporting Lulua demands for the ouster of the Baluba from western Kasai.

The Lulua contend that the smarter and more aggressive Baluba are foreigners on the Lulua tribal lands and have threatened to massacre all Baluba who resist evacuation. The Belgian authorities took the position that any Baluba remaining on Lulua lands would have to bow to Lulua tribal law.

"The Belgians are more foreign than the Baluba, yet they supported Lulua demands that the Baluba go away as foreigners," Mr. Kasavubu commented. "It is against international law. Why, in the United States all sorts of people of different nationalities live together and nobody tries to separate them."

Mr. Kasavubu is a member of the six-man Congolese advisory group that is supposed to share power with the Belgian Governor General until independence. Mr. Kasavubu said that on a recent visit to Kasai the group called a halt to evacuation of the Baluba but the order was thwarted by the Belgian provincial administration.

Mr. Kasavubu dismissed as "bad Belgian propaganda" reports that he and his Association of the Lower Congo, known as ABAKO, had little faith in Congolese unity and wanted a revival of the ancient Bakongo (Lower Congo) kingdom. He said he was opposed to separatism and strong for federation.

Mr. Kasavubu denounced the sending of Belgian reinforcements to the Congo. He said that he wanted no Belgian troops here now and that he would certainly oppose the existence of Belgian military bases in the Congo after June 30.

CONGOLESE POLICE KILL 10 IN CLASH

The Times N.Y., N.Y.

They Fire on Demonstrators Demanding That New Province Be Set Up

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, July 4—Congolese troops fired into a crowd of political demonstrators in Coquilhatville today, killing ten and wounding twenty.

The demonstrators were members of the Munongo tribe who feel they have been left out of the government of Equator Province and are demanding that a new province be established in which they can rule themselves.

The national Government headed by Premier Patrice Lumumba has acted vigorously against tribal groups trying to establish new provinces because they find themselves in the minority.

It was reported here that the Kasai provincial government had ordered the arrest of members of a dissident government established by Baluba tribesmen and their allies.

Government Criticized

The National Government's actions reflect its realization that it cannot govern if every minority group sets up its own administration.

Yet the Government's moves have also stirred angry comments that Premier Lumumba is acting to cripple the opposition to his personal organization.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko and Joseph Ileo, President of the Senate, are members of the Munongo tribe involved in today's clash. Joseph Bolikango, who feels he was tricked by Mr. Lumumba after being promised support for the office of Chief of State subsequently, won by Joseph Kasavubu, is also allied with forces asking for a new provincial government in Equator Province.

The trouble in Kasai Province is reported to involve an order to arrest Joseph Ngalula, head of the dissident provincial government. Mr. Ngalula was the first Congolese leader to visit the United States, in March, at the invitation of the United States.

7-5-60 p. 3C

The Baluba and Lulua tribes have been struggling for months over lands in Kasai. This tribal struggle takes form in the political arena in a contest between the two wings of the Congolese National Movement, one headed by Premier Lumumba and the other by Albert Kalonji, a member of the national House of Representatives.

Promise Of White Women Incites Congo Freedom Bid

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
June 6, 1960

Settlers Moving Out Fast As Independence Day Nears

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (UPI) — Reports that African extremist politicians were promising native voters the women and property of white men spurred a mass movement of white settlers from the sprawling Belgian Congo today.

The reports, made grimmer by the news of the first murder of a European settler by a Negro in more than 19 months, brought the exodus to near panic pitch.

The whites were trying to get out before the Belgian Congo gains independence June 30.

The National Congolese movement and its radical allies have been making sweeping election gains.

Reports from the interior said African national leaders have been telling their followers they would take over white men's houses, cars, "and even women" on independence day.

A Greek planter was hacked to death by one of his native workers in the district of Maniema Wednesday.

Travel agents and airlines are booked solid by air and sea in all directions for the next two months. Many families were leaving with a minimum of possessions and without proper travel documents.

With poll returns in for 96 of the 137 seats in the new Congo Chamber of Deputies, extremist parties accounted for at least 46 seats. Although they probably will not obtain a clear majority, the returns indicated their combined strength would leave them in control of a coalition government.

TRIBES HARASSING MISSION IN CONGO

The New York Times
June 5, 1960

U. S. Presbyterian Station in Belgian Colony May Be Forced to Close

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 4 — A United States Presbyterian mission in the Belgian Congo may be forced to close one of its ten stations because of harassment by Congolese.

The mission station at Bibanga in Kasai Province already has been obliged by threats to halt its building program and sell its 100 head of cattle. Although independence still was a month off, Congolese politicians demanded the mission cease paying rent to the Belgian Colonial Government for grazing rights. They demanded retroactive payment of rent to the not-yet-existing Congo Republic.

They also said the missionaries had to pay for gravel taken out of the ground for building a school, a hospital, a church and a leper colony.

Bibanga is the easternmost of the mission's ten stations in Kasai. It is in territory dominated by the Baluba tribe, which, since October, has been at war with the Lulua tribe. The missionaries have endeavored to stay neutral.

None of the 1,500 American missionaries scattered through the Congo has been physically molested by the Congolese. The Bibanga affair is the first reported instance of Congolese unfriendliness to missions.

Decision Due on Closing

A decision on closing the Bibanga station — which was founded in 1917 and which includes an eight-bed hospital and a colony of 100 lepers—awaits the outcome of impending talks between mission officials and nationalist leaders in the Bibanga area.

Officials of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which runs the mission, said none of the other nine stations had been harassed, although the Luebo station was caught in the center of a clash between the Lulua and Baluba in which at least nine tribesmen were killed.

Luebo is a predominantly Baluba city surrounded by Lulua held territory. Hundreds of Baluba tribesmen tried to drive the Lulua minority out of town. The mission had ample warning from both sides of the impending battle. A Baluba representative had advised the mission that any Lulua caught inside the mission grounds would be slaughtered.

Dr. Henry Nelson of Nashville, Tenn., evacuated all the sick and injured who could walk. He steadfastly refused, however, to permit the evacuation of some seriously wounded Lulua. They remained in the hospital and have not been harmed.

Fear Race Violence After Troops Leave

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

KAMPALA, Uganda — (UPI) — Hundreds of white settlers streamed through Uganda from the Belgian Congo Wednesday, driven by fear of widespread racial violence when that sprawling African territory gains independence June 30.

White families, some who have lived in the Congo for two generations, passed through Uganda by rail, air, auto or river steamer on their way to new lives in Europe.

Many had no passports or travel documents and only a minimum of personal possessions. This was all right for Belgian nationals, because their government has guaranteed their care.

Sat. 6-11-60

"The trouble is, many stateless persons have been living in the Congo, too," A British immigration official said. "When they reach Uganda, they are likely to be stuck here permanently because no other country will have them."

Many Europeans still in the Congo, which lies west of Uganda, were laying in stocks of motor fuel for a speedy departure if and when it becomes necessary.

P. 3

The Uganda government also feared a flood of black refugees from the Congo once Belgian control and troops are removed.

Steps already have been taken for the setting up of refugee camps along the Uganda-Congo border.

In Northern Rhodesia, troops were reported to have moved up to the Congo frontier to seal it in case violence does develop. Authorities in Portuguese Angola were understood to have taken a similar measure recently.

Free Congo called political miracle

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6/25/60

P. 9

LONDON — On the last day of this month, the twelve million Africans of the Congo will shake off Belgium's colonial rule for self-government and independence.

This development is regarded as the most spectacular of all the political revolutions which have taken place in present-day Africa—a miracle of all political miracles.

Everything happened suddenly. Without warning and the usual period of 'agitation' and constitutional experiments which characterize surrender of power to indigenous peoples, Congo's nationalist movement sprang to life almost overnight and independence was granted as soon as the first Congolese voices were raised to demand it.

No colonial people in Africa have had it so good.

* * *

LAST WEEK the country went to the polls to decide who of the various contending political parties should assume power from the Belgians. The results were undecisive, for no less than 100 parties contested for 137 constituencies.

The party with the biggest majority was the African National Congres led by the brash 24 - year - old Patrice Lumumba, one-time a simple clerk. He gained 35 seats for his party.

But this does not give him a sufficient majority to form a government. In point of fact, the latest development is that a big coalition of other parties successful at the election has secretly built up against him.

The lineup, which includes his chief rival, 'King' Joseph Kassavubu, leader of the Abako party and tipped to be first Chief of Sate, totals 89 ,while the only support Mr. Lumumba has been able to get outside his own party are six seats.

However, nothing has been finally settled.

The impact of the political change in the Congo has been twofold. Africans throughout Africa have hailed it as a resounding victory for African nationalism and have heaped praise on the practical - mindedness of the Belgians who were quick to make peace with the Africans.

On the other hand, white settlers in the rest of Africa, including Belgian Congo settlers, are horrified by the 'treachery' of the Belgians. They are, however, indulging in the comforting prophesy that when the Belgians leave there will be chaos. Already, neighboring countries such as the Portuguese Angola and the Federation have moved in troops to the borders in anticipation of trouble.

However, it is true to say that things could not be smooth for the Africans, because the Congolese, like most Africans, are divided into many tribes speaking different languages and there has been conflict and physical violence between one tribe and another.

This coupled with struggle for power between leaders must lead to a very difficult phase in the years ahead. But one hopes that these difficulties will not result in the kind of political "mess" which reactionary white settlers are predicting.

Meanwhile white Belgians in the Congo are in the fever of panic. Many have sent out their families to Belgium or to white dominated countries in Africa such as the Federation and South Africa.

At one time money was flying out of the country at the rate of several thousand dollars a day until the Belgium Government restricted the flow.

18a 1960 CONGO

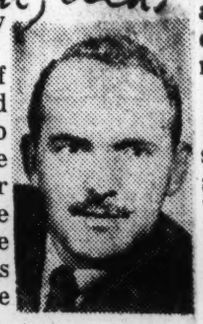
Congo Gains Independence Tomorrow, Is Up For Grabs

EDITOR'S NOTE: Cheerless prediction as freedom comes to the Congo on Thursday: it's up for grabs—with the odds favoring the Reds. In this dispatch an African expert tells why.

Birm Post

BY ROBERT C. RUARK
Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

The three main fears throbbing in Belgium since it was decided six months ago to give formal independence to the Congo, when the Congo was in no wise nearly for it, were:



1. The fate of the money and the people who have made the vast fortunes for Belgium and the world from the almost limitless riches of the Congo area.

Wed 6-29-60

2. The fear that Reds would take advantage of the vacuum coming up; that Communism would turn to its own advantage the confusion and strife which is certain to exist in a native battle for power.

P. 19

3. That the Congo, reasonably solid and businesslike in its exploitation of native and mineral resources, would suddenly be ripped apart by battle between native tribal factions, and what is termed "balkanization" would result.

Even before the sacred day of "L' independence," all three things had happened in varying degrees.

Money Going Out

Concerning point one, I was told that four billion Congo francs in one lump went out of the Congo after the January, 1959, riots. Since then the small holder has been sending out his money, legally or illegally, at such a rate that the government was compelled to limit the outflow per person to about $200 a month. In recent weeks some of the government-controlled companies have been sending money back to the Congo, in order to maintain trade.

Flight of the white "colons" has approximated the monetary departure. Great bargains, in recent months, were to be found in the various businesses of the small holders, who planned departure as soon as their inventories ran out. The Sabena Airline put on special planes, and the exodus by now has probably reached 30,000.

One reason for the flight of the people was personal fear, but a greater reason for the flight of both people and money was the suspicion that the new government would nationalize Belgian holdings or at best, discourage foreign capital investments due to the uncertainty of the government—if any. Nationalization has not yet occurred, as no proper government has been organized.

Backed By Reds

Touching point two, the Russians and the other carrion crows already have invaded the Congo. The strongest single man, Patrice Lumumba, was openly Communist-backed, and Leopoldville and Stanleyville today are thronged with Red or Red-tinged opportunists. Communism was easily apparent in formenting the riotings and clamor which led to an unduly early granting of official freedom.

Lumumba was also the pet of the Belgian Freemasons who are strong and are a part of the Liberals, who also represent big money.

If this sounds confusing, it is. But the Congo was run from Belgium, the Congo's governor had always been named by the ruling political party or parties, and the governor more or less handpicked the Congolese politicos.

The greatest hope of moneyed interests was that independence would bring such chaos that a new kind of "economic colonialism" might be imposed, with the white man continuing to run things, but under a black figurehead whose material wants might be easily appeased in wine, women and flashy cars, plus a Swiss bank account.

Unfortunately today the Russians and the Germans and the Czechs and Yugoslavs have the same idea.

Will Get Worse

Point three brings up the possible "balkanization" business. With Lumumba having his troubles forming a government; with at least two provinces already threatening secession; with other tribal leaders warning of new trouble; with a baker's dozen of sidebar politicos scheming to unhorse the appointed incumbents; with no real majority existing in the parliament—I would say the Congo is already balkanized, and figures to get worse before it gets better.

The tribal aspects, the active hatreds among people who speak 500 different languages and dialects, cannot be minimized. When the Beneluas started killing the Balubas in the October-November riots of 1959, they were not acting against Belgians. After naked Benelua women marched through the streets to proclaim war with the hated Balubas, both sides jived themselves up on African hemp (marijuana type) and proceeded to the slaughter with spears and poisoned arrows.

Law and order in the shape of the Belgian army came in November, and quieted the riots, but the conbatants broke out again as soon as the army left, and started a new war in December.

This is something of what is faced as the Congo achieves independence. Is there any hope of cohesion, any hope for the greater good for everybody in the future? It's up for grabs.

Police Break Up Congo Dissenters On Eve Of Independence Festivities

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 6/29/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP) — Members of two disgruntled political groups attempted a march through Leopoldville's main street Tuesday to protest their exclusion from the new Congo government. Police ordered one group away and drove back the other with tear gas and rifle butts.

P. 2A

The demonstrations came on the eve of independence celebrations. The main Boulevard Albert is already festooned with Congo banners to mark the end Thursday of Belgian rule over 13 million Congolese.

King Baudouin is flying here for the ceremonies, along with diplomatic, governmental and church dignitaries. Among the guests is Richard Stanley, 29, a grandson of Henry M. Stanley, the 19th century explorer who found David Livingstone in Africa.

The Belgian maneuvering in the emerging state was not confined to the capital. Belgian officials flew to Katanga Province to avert a crisis in that area, where copper mines provide 60 per cent of the Congo's income.

HOPE TO MEDIATE

The Katanga provincial government, composed solely of members of the local Conakat party, had threatened to secede and declare independence from the other five provinces. The Conakat later offered the opposition Balubakat four posts in the provincial government, but the Balubakat refused. Belgian officials hoped to mediate the dispute, which had sparked tribal rioting in the southern province.

The Leopoldville clashes involved two groups shut out of power in designate Premier Patrice Lumumba's national government.

The two groups of demonstrators consisted of 500 followers of Jean Bolikango, defeated in the national presidential election now demanding the post of defense minister, held by Lumumba, and 2,000 supporters of Albert Kalonji whose group is demanding three ministries and a secretaryship of state.

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko said after the demonstrations that Lumamba had not decided whether to reshuffle his Cabinet and include representatives of either faction. But he said that Lumumba will not bow to threats of violence or public demonstrations.

The Kalonji group, a goodhumored crowd consisting mostly of African women wearing gaily colored national costumes, set off to march down the city's main street.

All went peacefully until they reached an important road junction. The route of their march was supposed to be straight ahead. Police diverted them to the left. The marchers were angry, but they obeyed and marched off.

Across the intersection, on the main street that the Kalonji procession had originally intended to take, stood about 500 supporters of Bolikango. They are the Bangala, traditionally loyal to the outgoing Belgian rulers and their coworkers in creating the modern Congo. They wanted to join the Kalonji demonstrators. The police, fearing either a fight between rival factions or a demonstration they could not control, blocked the way.

About 50 Negro policemen, led by a Belgian officer, tried to force the Bangala back by holding their rifles horizontally across their thighs, as barriers.

When this failed they rolled six tear gas grenades along the ground in front of the crowd. It broke the front ranks of the Bangala but the rear ranks stood fast. After more gas was used, Bolikango arrived and ordered his supporters to leave. They obeyed him.

But many marched angrily to the Bolikango party headquarters, where they continued to demonstrate.

News From Abroad

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Congo Republic President Is Sworn In

Tues. 6-28-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, June 27 (UPI)—Joseph Kasavubu took the oath of office as first president of the Congo Republic today while some 1000 hostile Baluba tribesmen demonstrated outside parliament waving banners saying, "Down with the puppet government."

Two lines of armed Congolese troops ringed the parliament building to keep the protesting tribesmen from disrupting the inauguration.

Inside, the new president, a leader of the Abako Party, swore to uphold the laws of this long-time Belgian territory that will gain its independence Thursday.

Kasavubu, unruffled by the demonstration outside, told parliament that the Congolese must "surmount tribal divisions if we are to maintain unity."

The crowd, which gathered in defiance of a law declaring a square-mile area around parliament as "neutral ground," protested that the Baluba tribe was not represented in Premier Patrice Lumumba's new government.

The tribesmen carried banners demanding a government post for Albert Kalonji, leader of the Balubas in their home province of Kasai.

Inside the building, Kasavubu, appealing for an end to tribal strife, pledged he would act as president of the whole Congo and not as representative of one faction or tribe.

The new president announced a program of national economic and social progress, calling for the establishment of democratic freedom and friendship with all nations.

In Brussels, it was announced that King Baudouin will fly to Leopoldville Tuesday to attend the Thursday independence ceremonies.

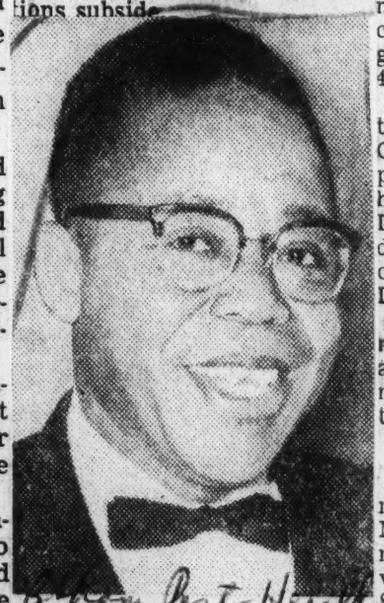
Somalias to Unite

HARGEISA, Somaliland, June 27—The Somaliland legislature today endorsed plans to unite this newly-independent country with neighboring Somalia amid continued rumblings that the united republic should join the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Somaliland, formerly a British territory, plans to unite with Somalia Friday, when Italy formally will relinquish its United Nations trusteeship there. The act of union is expected to be ratified Friday in the Somalia capital of Mogadishu.

There has been much talk of the republic joining the Commonwealth but no firm action in that direction has been reported.

Authorities in neighboring French Somaliland clamped a ban on movement between this nation and French Samaliland. The ban is expected to last only until independence celebrations subside.



ELECTED — Joseph Kasavubu, who styles himself as a Ghandi-like foe of African colonialism, was elected president of the new Congo Republic. He will share power with his chief political rival, Patrice Lumumba, newly confirmed premier.

Kasavubu Named Chief of State In Congo as Power Fight Ends

N.Y. Times N.Y.N.Y.

Sat. 6/25/60

Compromise With Premier Lumumba's Bloc Unites 2 Disputing Parties

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 24—Joseph Kasavubu was elected Chief of State of the new Congolese nation today.

His election followed a compromise with Premier Patrice Lumumba after a fortnight of struggle between rival blocs they headed.

The Congo now looks toward independence on June 30 with a united front of most of its major political parties. The combined houses of Parliament gave M. Kasavubu 159 votes to 43 for Jean Bolikango.

M. Kasavubu is the leader of the Association of the Lower Congo, known as the Abako party. Only yesterday his party had started a general strike in Leopoldville to protest political developments that had handed control of the new state to M. Lumumba.

This morning Abako party members were back at work and tension vanished from the native quarter as military patrols withdrew from the streets.

Sign of Compromise

The first sign of a compromise came this morning when M. Lumumba's new Government received sixty favorable votes out of eighty-four in the Senate on a vote of confidence. Earlier today, in a vote after midnight, M. Lumumba had been able to get only seventy-four out of 137 votes in the House of Representatives.

M. Lumumba and M. Kasavubu discussed the situation during the night and M. Lumumba promised M. Kasavubu all the votes of the Lumumba bloc. M. Kasavubu's supporters then agreed to back the Government in the Senate.

M. Kasavubu was elected at a joint session of Parliament after Ministers of the new government took an oath to uphold the laws of the state. Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, the Belgian Resident Minister, addressed Parliament and promised help from Belgium.

Associated Press

Joseph Kasavubu

A crowd outside the National Palace where the election was held hailed M. Kasavubu with a roar of applause as he was driven away at the end of the session.

The alliance unites M. Lumumba's Congolese National Movement, the largest party, and M. Kasavubu's Abako party, the strongest regional group. Until today it had appeared that the political ambitions of the two leaders would keep the country split.

M. Kasavubu, 43 years old, was educated in Roman Catholic schools. He is married and the father of eight children.

The office of the Chief of State is ceremonial in part, but has the power to call and dissolve Parliament.

Congo Chief Takes Office In Ceremony

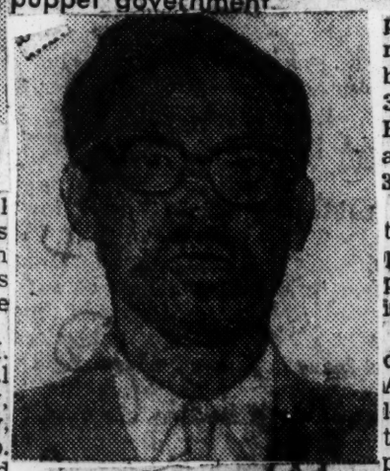
Atlanta Daily World

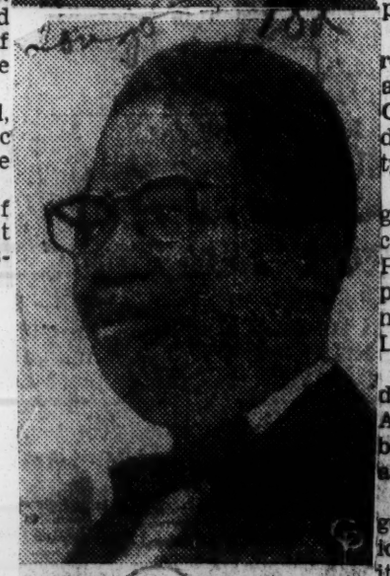
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Tues. 6/28/60

New President Is Opposed By Banners, Demonstrators

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI) — Joseph Kasa Vubu took the oath of office as first president of the Congo republic Monday while some 1,000 hostile Baluba tribesmen demonstrated outside the parliamentary palace waving banners saying, "Down with the puppet government."





HEAD CONGO GOVERNMENT—Joseph Kasavubu (bottom), 43, militant leader of the Abako Party, was elected president of the new Congo republic in central Africa. It becomes independent on June 30 after more than 50 years of Belgian rule. At top is nationalist leader Patrice Lumumba, 34, the new country's premier.

Two lines of helmeted Congolese troops armed with rifles ringed the parliament building to keep the protesting tribesmen from disrupting the inauguration ceremonies.

Inside the palace the new president, 43-year- old leader of the Abako party, swore to uphold the laws of this long - time Belgian territory that will gain its independence Thursday.

Kasa Vubu, unruffled by the rumbling demonstration outside, told a crowd in Parliament that the Congolese must "surmount tribal divisions if we are to maintain unity."

The demonstrating crowd, which gathered in defiance of a law declaring a square - mile area around Parliament as "neutral ground," protested that the Baluba tribe was not represented in Premier Patrice Lumumba new government.

The tribesmen carried banners demanding a government post for Albert Kalonji, leader of the Balubas in their home province of Kasai.

Kalonji leads the National Congolese movement, the chief political opposition to Lumumbas coalition government. Many of his Baluba followers have come to Leopoldville to work.

The Balubas made no attempt to enter the Parliament building.

TROOPS MOVE UP

Montgomery Advertiser

Congo Threatens Katanga Frontier

Mon. 8-29-60

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Congolese army units have moved to within 20 miles of the northern frontier of rebelious Katanga Province, a Katanga army spokesman said Sunday. He announced Katanga's soldiers have advanced to the border to meet the threat.

The spokesman said the Congolese are part of Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's forces that Saturday captured Bakwanga, capital of the so-called "mineral state" in Kasai Province. The mineral state had joined Katanga in defying Lumumba's authority.

Vowing to defend Katanga against Lumumba's forces, Premier Moise Tshombe of this mineral-rich Congo province announced he will fly to northern Katanga Monday to rally his troops.

BRIDGES BLOWN

Tshombe told a news conference the two main road and rail bridges leading south from Kasai into Katanga have been blown up and roads are mined.

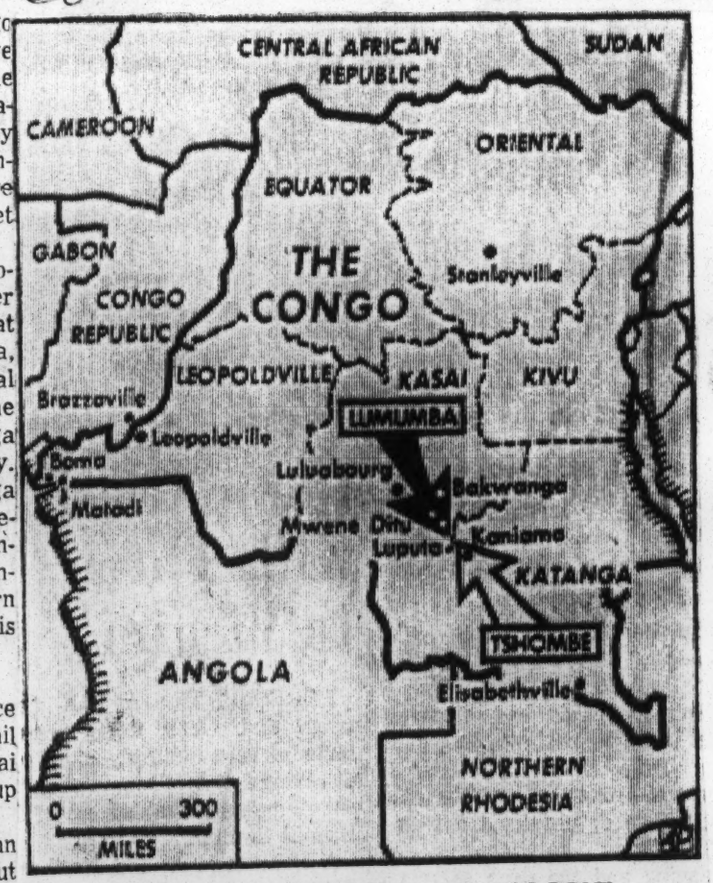
The Katanga army spokesman said latest intelligence reports put troops of the Congolese army at Luputa, an agricultural center about 20 miles from the Ktanga border. Luputa is on the main road and railway leading south from Luluabourg, capital of Kasai.

The spokesman said the Congolese were advance parties of a force which had moved south from Luluabourg by train to Mwene Ditu. Part of this force swung northeast and took Bakwanga. The troops that took Bakwanga were believed still to be in that diamond-mining center, he said.

Another part of the force, however, continued moving south to Luputa, he said, and it was probable that patrols have reached the Katanga border.

Katanga troops flown to Kanama, about 20 miles south of the border, have been moved into the border town of Kabeze, the spokesman reported.

The spokesman said there is still a big force of Lumumba troops at Mwene Ditu. The total force Lumumba sent from Luluabourg has been estimated at 300 men.



CONGO FORCES ON MOVE

Congolese Army units (black arrow) have advanced to within 20 miles of the northern frontier of rebellious Katanga Province. Katanga troops (white arrow) have advanced to the border to meet the threat.—AP Wirephoto

NUMBERS 1,100

Best estimates are that Katanga's army numbers 1,100 men.

Tshombe told reporters Katanga is determined to fight off any aggression from Lumumba forces, but declined to say whether he would make any military move to help the mineral state.

Katanga's small army can count on support from the numerous Baluba tribesmen in both Kasai and Katanga provinces.

At the same time, Tshombe criticized his old ally, President Albert Kalonji of the mineral state, for not staying with his people in Bakwanga when danger threatened.

Kalonji came to this capital of Katanga Wednesday to seek military help, three days before Bakwanga was captured.

Tshombe repeated the claim by Kalonji that Tunisian troops of the U.N. force in Bakwanga had intervened on the side of Lumumba's troops.

A Jungle Intellect

Montgomery Advertiser

It is entirely within the authority of the Congolese premier to order the United Nations out of the Congo. The U.N.'s fastidious regard for sovereignty would leave it no choice but to quit the Congo.

Mon. 8-29-60

But it is typical of the Congo's witless premier that he should make the demand at all.

P. 4-A

The last Belgian forces are to be withdrawn by Monday. When they go, said Lumumba, the U.N. should follow—"We don't want to replace the Belgian military occupation with a United Nations occupation."

But the Belgians agreed to go only on condition that the U.N. remain to try to preserve order and protect the harassed whites of the Congo. They, whom Lumumba detests, will stay if the U.N. goes.

There is no accounting for Lumumba's actions except on the basis of what must be his complete and astounding stupidity.

With the Congo army rioting, Lumumba was compelled originally to ask the U.N.'s help. It was also the only way to get rid of the Belgians. Now he demands that both the U.N. and the Belgians depart, leaving the maintenance of order to the same undisciplined army that prompted the U.N.'s entry into the Congo in the first place.

It is a frustrating and perhaps impossible mission that is assigned to the U.N. With no authority to intervene in purely "internal" squabbles, the U.N. strives for order in a country

GIs Beaten By Africans At Airport

Montgomery Advertiser

Sun. 8-28-60

Transport Crewmen Mobbed As Congolese Attempt Lynchings

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, (UPI) — Rampaging Congolese soldiers beat an eight-man U.S. Air Force plane crew with rifle butts Saturday at Stanleyville and tried to lynch the injured Americans. Other Congolese wounded three whites in a raid on a United Nations office.

All eight Americans were hospitalized with injuries. Several were smeared with blood from the vicious attack and there was blood on the blacktop runway near their Globemaster plane. Two of the airmen were reported to have been kidnaped, but were found in a hospital.

AMERICANS IDENTIFIED

In Washington, the Air Force identified the eight Americans as:

Capt. Elvert L. Mott, Glenmora, La.; Lt Kenneth E. Stickevers, Valley Stream, N.Y.; Lt. Armand A. Kelsenberg, Pierz, Minn.; Lt. William M. Shaw, Asheville, N.C.; T-Sgt. Kenneth E. Bennett, of Norfolk Va.; Lt. Gerald T. Henry, Washington, D.C.; T-Sgt Fred M. Kaiser, Smyrna, Del.; S-Sgt. B.E. Bossa, Sarasota, Fla.

The Air Force said all the men were assigned to units stationed at Dover Air Force Base, Del.

CANADIANS ABOARD

It also disclosed that two Canadians—identified as Cpl. G. W. Gavel and signalman A.L.G. Bone—were aboard the plane but gave no explanation for their presence.

An Ethiopian U.N. force army colonel intervened in the screaming mob beating the Americans and was credited with saving them from death.

Extent of injuries to the Americans was not immediately known.

There was no report on the condition of the three U.N. personnel, two Canadian officers and a Swedish civilian, who were wounded in a raid on the U.N. headquarters in Stanleyville a short time after the airport incident.

LUMUMBA ARRIVES

The Americans were attacked just 45 minutes before Premier Patrice Lumumba arrived in Stanleyville, the eastern Congo capital from Leopoldville to demonstrate to newsmen his belief that he has complete control over the Congo situation. He flew in aboard a Russian-donated plane.

Reviewing an honor guard at the airport, Lumumba noticed the blood on the runway. And as he told a cheering crowd that he personally would lead Congolese troops "in combat dress" into secessionist Katanga province, he saw a flier walking across the landing field, his face bloodied and his uniform torn.

STIFF UN PROTEST

U. N. undersecretary-general Ralph Bunch filed a stiff note of protest with Lumumba. The U.N. advisory committee met on the crisis in emergency session in New York.

The attack on the Americans occurred as their big four-engine plane taxied to a stop, bringing in signal equipment and food supplies for the U.N. garrison.

The names of the Americans were not immediately disclosed.

As they disembarked from their parked plane, the Congolese suddenly attacked them, smashing at them with their rifle butts while others milled around screaming and manhandling the Americans.

Provincial Premier Jean-Pierre Finant said the Congolese had heard rumors that the globemaster carried Belgian paratroopers who wanted to attack Lumumba

Lumumba Pulls Reversal, Asks U.N. Troop Removal

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sat. 8-27-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Premier Patrice Lumumba said Friday he wants the United Nations to get its 17,000 troops out of the Congo when the last of the Belgian troops go, supposedly Monday.

The statement represents another sudden turnabout in Lumumba's attitude toward the United Nations. Only four days ago he had dropped his demand that the U.N. revise its military operations here.

1, 7a

"We will assure order with our own troops and police," the Premier said at Friday's impromptu news conference. "We don't want to replace the Belgian military occupation with a United Nations occupation."

NEWEST DEMAND

The newest demand from Lumumba came after rioting against his leadership Thursday outside the Palace of Culture. Lumumba had just begun addressing delegates of 12 African nations he invited to a meeting. Police had to fire shots over the heads of the anti-Lumumba demonstrators.

U.N. headquarters here had no immediate comment on Lumumba's desire that its troops leave. A timetable by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold calls for the last of Belgium's soldiers to depart by Monday.

Panic would spread through the remaining white population here if U.N. troops left. Their presence is the main reason that any white settlers have stayed in the Congo.

Lumumba, smiling, said Thursday's rioting was insignificant. The rioters had clamored for Lumumba's death in chants and on signboards.

'NO PARADISE'

"The Congo is not a paradise," said the Premier. "Such incidents happen everywhere."

He said the demonstration was the work of the Belgians — "and we know who they are." He again accused Belgium and France of trying to boil up trouble to split the Congo's provinces.

Lumumba said such activity is directed by a Belgian general staff set up in Brazzaville, across the Congo River in the former French Congo. That's why his government closed a ferry line to Brazzaville and cut off communications, the Premier said.

Lumumba repeated his demand that control of all Congo airports be returned to his sometimes undisciplined army. U. N. forces of Sudan and Ghana troops took over Leopoldville airport after a series of incidents. The most serious was the manhandling of Canadian U. N. troops by Congolese soldiers.

Sudanese riflemen are entrenched around the airport. Their officers say: "We have orders to resist any aggression."

TROOPS AIRLIFTED

Congolese troops airlifted eastward into Kasai Province, where tribal clashes erupted, have gained control, according to Lumumba.

He hinted that his troops will soon deal with Katanga Province, further east, where provincial Premier Moise Tshombe announced secession two months ago in defiance of Lumumba's wishes for a strong central government.

"The problem of Katanga will be solved immediately," said Lumumba. "Tshombe is holding on only because of the presence of Belgian troops."

The Pan-American conference Lumumba held Thursday had been billed beforehand as a summit gathering. But it became a meeting of second- and third-string diplomats instead.

"The conference is a great success," Lumumba proclaimed. "All of the African nations have expressed the desire to aid the Congo. African solidarity now is not just a word. We are ready to welcome anybody willing to help us."

The Premier did not say how he reconciled the statement with his demand that U. N. troops get out. He answered no questions at his news conference.

U.N. Firm, Ready To Enter Katanga

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
8/13/60

By ADRIAN PORTER

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe raised doubts Thursday night about the arrival of U.N. soldiers in his province, but there were firm indications that the United Nations intends to move in on Saturday as scheduled.

Tshombe, who declared Wednesday that U.N. forces would have to fight their way into Katanga, held a 2½-hour meeting with Ralph J. Bunche, troubleshooting U.N. undersecretary.

The Premier later told newsmen U.N. soldiers may not arrive Saturday. Then he hedged and said he would not be surprised if they come after all.

Bunche declined any comment on his talk with Tshombe, saying only: "I will report fully to the secretary-general, Mr. Hammarskjold, on today's discussions. I must state explicitly that I can take no decisions."

Reliable informants in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo central government, said, however, there has been no change in U.N. plans to move soldiers into Katanga. They added that it is unlikely there will be any change.

Three companies of Swedish soldiers in the Leopoldville area packed their gear to head the units set to come into this self-declared independent province. Troops of some African nation, perhaps Morocco or Tunisia, are expected to join the force.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Tshombe held an impromptu news conference after meeting with Bunche and said he wants the whole question of Katanga put before the U.N. Security Council.

Bunche was sent here to work out a face-saving compromise that would allow U.N. forces into Katanga.

Tshombe was somewhat vague on the matter and said he had put it aside from consideration at the moment. He added he would not be shocked if the U.N. forces do arrive, although he plans to oppose the troops and has already begun drafting men to fight them if necessary.

BECAME INDEPENDENT

Bunche and Tshombe sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, now in the Congo capital of Leopoldville, asking him about a Security Council session on Katanga. Talks were suspended until Hammarskjold replies. Tshombe said he expects a reply Friday.

Tshombe said Katanga became independent on July 11, while the Security Council resolution calling for Belgian troops to withdraw from the Congo was made only on July 14.

He said this meant Katanga was independent before the Security Council met and that Belgian troops are entitled to remain in Katanga only if his government wants them to.

Tshombe said that if the United Nations tries to intervene in Katanga it will provoke a conflict.

"We want Bunche to see for himself how orderly Katanga is," the Premier added.

Tshombe said Bunche will meet with a congress of the chiefs of Katanga Friday morning and they will explain that their subjects do not want U.N. troops here.

Further complicating the situation was a stiffening attitude against the Belgians displayed in Leopoldville Thursday by Premier Patrice Lumumba's government.

It ordered all Congolese being trained as technicians in Belgium to return home, despite the desperate need here for their training.

"We believe Belgium is indoctrinating our technicians against the Congo government," said information minister Anicet Kashamura.

The Leopoldville government also renounced, for the time being, all economic and technical aid from Belgium. It ordered Baron Jean Van den Bosch, Belgium's ambassador, to leave the country before Monday. Van den Bosch was accused of being responsible for the chaotic series of events in the new nation since Belgium granted independence June 30.

In Tunis, on the way home from a trip to U.N. headquarters in New York, Lumumba threatened to use "radical" measures to get Belgian troops out the country if they have not left when he arrives in Leopoldville Monday.

Congo Trouble Is Being Blamed On Ex-King Leopold's Wife

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
8/13/60

BRUSSELS (WNS) — Bitterness is boiling up in Belgium around Mary Liliane Baels—the controversial second wife of ex-King Leopold—in the wake of the Congo calamity.

Essentially, it's the same old controversy—the extent of the influence, if any, she wields over King Baudouin—but with sinister new overtones.

The foes of Princess de Rethy, the title conferred upon the commoner Mary Liliane Baels by Leopold, charge that she pressured King Baudouin into premature surrender of the Congo.

It is Liliane, as every coffee-house gossip knows, who wears the pants in Leopold's family. Leopold has vast stakes in the Congo, investments valued at nearly half a billion dollars, treasure inherited through his Congo-colonizing grandfather, the king for whom Leopoldville is named.

The Belgian royal family's interest in the Congo always—and openly—has been commercial. Early in his colonizing career, the old King Leopold dispensed with all pretense of do-goodism. With the latter Leopold, the Congo was always "cash and carry"—and no nonsense.

This same attitude has been preserved intact down through Baudouin, Liliane's stepson. And when the current crisis took shape as storm clouds several years ago, the politicians in Brussels, Premier Gaston Eyskens foremost, floundered helplessly, and ended up buck-passing the Congo bomb to Baudouin.

There are swelling demands that she be banished from Belgium forever. But the Princess' partisans charge she is being made the scapegoat for parliamentary fumbling—of the Congo crisis and all else that ails Belgium.

It was then that Liliane Baels barged into Baudoin's quandary. She persuaded Leopold and Baudoin that Belgium's treasure cache in the Congo, and especially the royal family's fortune, could be better safeguarded by casting the Congo adrift abruptly.

Lumumba Sees U.N. Secretary

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga. Mon. 7-25-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba talked with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold for 2½ hours Sunday about the situation in the troubled Congo. He later told newsmen he is "very optimistic."

Lumumba said he plans to continue his talks here Monday and Tuesday. He met with Hammarskjold after saying on his arrival in New York that Belgian troops should leave the Congo immediately.

Speaking in French, Lumumba told reporters here: "I have just had a very fruitful meeting with the secretary of the United Nations on the general situation in the Congo. This meeting is going to be continued Monday and Tuesday. I express my satisfaction for the understanding which has prevailed during our conversation."

Asked if he is optimistic about the Congo situation, he replied, "Very optimistic."

Lumumba said he will talk with members of the U.N. Security Council at a luncheon Monday.

Lumumba, 35, told newsmen earlier peace in the Congo depends on the prompt withdrawal of Belgian troops.

He said he has confidence in the United Nations and "we hope it will find a speedy solution."

INTERNATIONAL OPINION

In addition to meeting with Hammarskjold, Lumumba has said he hopes to appear before the U.N. "to inform international public opinion" about conditions in the Congo.

The Security Council last Friday voted to call on Belgium to withdraw its troops speedily from the newly independent African nation, but the Council has not scheduled any further meetings on the Congo.

The tall, bespectacled premier in a brief statement in French said: "We came here to make direct contact with the secretary-general of the United Nations in order to arrange a speedy solution to the problem of the Congo.

THANKS U.S.

"We extend our compliments and friendship to President Eisenhower and we also thank the American people for all they have done for the emancipation of the African people."

The Negro leader was accompanied by a retinue of a dozen Congo officials.

Several hours later, L. Edgar Detwiler, the American financier who signed a multimillion-dollar development pact with the Congo, arrived at Idlewild. Detwiler had accompanied Lumumba to London from the Congo.

Detwiler, 62, said he had successfully competed with Soviet powers to land the contract.

He said he did not know what the Soviet bloc had offered in the way of agreement but because of the "fantastic mineral wealth in the Congo the offers from other sources must have been almost unlimited."

Belgians Pull 1,500 From Congo

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 7/30/60

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—Belgium yielded slightly Friday to pressure for withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo. The government announced 1,500 soldiers, mostly parachute troopers, will be returned to Belgium early next week, probably Tuesday.

About 8,500 Belgian military men, numerically a shade under the multiracial U.N. military forces headed by Sweden's Maj Gen. Carl von Horn, will stay on in the former Belgian colony.

NOT QUITTING BASES

Defense Minister Arthur Gilson told a news conference Belgian units will remain as long as necessary to help protect Europeans and the government, at this stage, is not considering abandoning its treaty bases in the Congo.

Though the U.N. Security Council a week ago called on Belgium to speed the withdrawal, Gilson declared the Belgian soldiers will withdraw only in so far as U.N. troops are effectively in a position to replace them.

He noted there soon will be 12,000 U.N. troops in the Congo, but, with an eye on the occasional need for swift deployment, said there will be only one company of parachute troops among them. He added, however, that the U.N. is likely to get more helicopters and light planes than the Belgians have had.

PLAN READY

The Belgian army command, he said, has a withdrawal plan ready to be put into effect when the situation permits.

Belgian troops have occupied about 25 centers in their efforts to bring order out of the chaos that followed the rise of the old colony as a free nation June 30. Gilson said 50 Belgian soldiers have been killed and 68 injured in the operations. Of the dead, 41 perished in the crash of a Belgian air force transport last week near Goma.

The defense minister told newsmen the military bases which Belgium retained under a treaty of friendship and assistance with Premier Patrice Lumumba's Congolese government are needed for the time being, even in the withdrawal plans.

DEMANDS PULLOUT

Lumumba, 35, has declared Belgium voided that treaty by flying in reinforcements after the Congolese army mutiny and demands a complete withdrawal of Belgian forces from the Congo.

The Negro leader reiterated his call for an immediate evacuation at the windup Friday of a visit to Washington. He charged that Belgium threatens all Africa. Then he flew to Montreal to pursue in Canada his quest for money, technicians and medical help to save his faltering country from disaster.

BRITAIN ADJUSTS NYASALAND PLANS

N.Y. Times N.Y.

Macleod Forced to Modify Proposals as Objections Are Raised by Africans

Wed. 8/3/60

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2—Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has begun to readjust the specific steps of his program for the constitutional advance of Nyasaland.

The Colonial Secretary met yesterday—a holiday for the rest of the Government—with delegates to the Nyasaland Constitutional Conference to discuss details of his "four points" for the protectorate's course toward eventual independence. The four principles envisage greater participation by Africans in the Nyasaland Government, but propose no date for self-government.

The four points recognize the African majority in Nyasaland, call for qualitative voting, recommend that an Executive Council be responsible to a Governor rather than the Legislative Council and propose that the Executive Council members be drawn from the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Proposals Are Modified

A Colonial Office communiqué indicated today that Mr. Macleod's detailed proposals for broadening the voting rights of Africans and enlarging their representation in the Legislative Council had met with resistance. He therefore introduced a modified set of proposals, still faithful to the four points, this morning.

While there have been no serious disputes so far, the stage of hard bargaining has begun. There are clear signs that general agreement on Mr. Macleod's plan is out of the question.

The Colonial Secretary's proposals go considerably further toward getting an expression of African opinion "through the ballot box" than is approved by the United Federal party, the white-dominated multiracial group. However, the proposals fall far short of changes sought by the African nationalists represented by Dr. Hastings K. Banda.

Dr. Banda, leader of the Malawi Congress party, wants universal suffrage, based on "one man, one vote," which would produce substantial African majorities, and a fixed date for self-government some time this fall.

Voting Rights Key

The nationalist leader has shown little readiness to accept anything less than a clear African majority in the Legislative Council, but it is generally felt that the composition of that body will prove less of an obstacle to agreement than the fundamental question of African voting rights.

The Colonial Secretary is allowing himself as much flexibility as possible within the limits of his four points. Having offered one set of details for voting rights and membership in the Legislative Council at the end of last week, he has now introduced another set. For that reason, Colonial Office spokesmen are emphasizing that there is no final "MacLeod plan" at the present time.

Eventually, however, Mr. MacLeod will fix an irreducible minimum for his proposals, as he did at the Kenya Constitutional Conference early this year. Then he will resort to his art of persuasion to bring acceptance from as many delegates as he believes necessary to guarantee success of his formula. The next twenty-four hours may be crucial in this effort, it is said.

The New York Times Aug. 3, 1960

CONGO TROOP MOVEMENTS: Belgian forces are being withdrawn from Leopoldville Province (1), Kasai (2) and Kivu (3). They will quit Katanga (4) as United Nations units move into disputed territory. The United Nations also will be asked to send in troops to prevent destruction in Albert National Park (5).

U. N. GUARD ASKED FOR CONGO WILDS

N.Y. Times N.Y. Herald Trib.

Belgian Urges Troops to Protect the Albert Animal Park From Depredation

Wed. 8/3/60

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 2—The United Nations Command in the Congo will be asked to send troops to the Albert National Park to protect its wildlife and forests. A Belgian official fears the Congolese may kill the animals and destroy the forests.

The park is a renowned game preserve and center for the study of primitive nature. It stretches over 2,000,000 acres and includes the towering Ruwenzori Mountains.

Belgian administrators have been driven from the park by the Congolese according to Prof. Victor van Straelen, president of the Institute of National Parks for the Belgian Congo.

The park official said at his home here today that he had received word that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would intervene. A UNESCO delegate is scheduled to go to Leopoldville Thursday with the appeal for protection for the park.

Human Activity Limited

Professor van Straelen said that since 1934 the park had been kept as nearly as possible free from human activity so that the plants and animals in that equatorial region could be observed in their natural state. He said he doubted that the Congolese understood the scientific value of the reserve.

"It is inevitable that they will reduce the number of animals and modify their behavior," he said. "Also, they will burn off vegetation and cut the trees. The scientific loss will be very great if this happens."

Some animals, such as the mountain gorilla and the okapi, might be wiped out, he indicated. Clearing of ground for cultivation could endanger one stretch of woodland in which the entire progression of tropical vegetation from sea level to mountain top now exists, he said.

Clearing of forests in the park would also have a marked effect on the climate of Central Africa, Professor van Straelen said.

"Africa is a continent that is gradually drying up anyhow," he declared. "Ruwenzori acts as the regulator of moisture and temperature for that part of the continent, catching the clouds from the forests and bringing down rain and snow. But if the forests are cut the whole natural economy of the region will be upset."

Scientists and a limited number of tourists have been permitted to enter some sections of the park but only in the company of native guides.

"Unfortunately, these guides have turned aggressive," Professor van Straelen said. "At this point it seems that everything there connected with the white race must be got rid of."

Gorilla Study Cited

Professor van Straelen said the park was full of lions, elephants, hippopotamuses, buffalo, antelope and aquatic birds. As an example of the scientific work that Professor van Straelen says has been interrupted, he cited a study of gorillas by a couple from Chicago, Dr. and Mrs. George Schaller.

"They were working on a grant from the New York Zoological Society and the National Science Foundation," the professor said. "When their work comes out it will be sensational. They were practically adopted by the gorillas."

Professor van Straelen concluded:

"The Albert Park is a rare thing that is of value to mankind as a whole. We do not know exactly what use science may make of this natural laboratory in the future. But we do know that if any species of animal or plant in it is destroyed it cannot be replaced by the ingenuity of mankind, and something will have been lost that science may need. The world should move quickly to protect this heritage."

Request Sent From U. S.

Fairfield Osborn, president of the New York Zoological Society, said last night that Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, had been asked whether a small detachment of United Nations troops could be detailed to protect the preserve in the Congo.

Mr. Osborn said that Dr. Schaller and his wife had left the Congo but were eager to return to continue their survey of gorilla life. The two Americans have been living mainly on Mikeno Mountain, a site they chose for their study of gorillas and their habits. They have completed the first phase of their work, which lasted a little more than a year, but the full study is expected to take about five years.

U. N. FORCE TO DEFY KATANGA'S THREAT TO OPPOSE ENTRY

N.Y. Times N.Y. Herald Trib.

Troops to Go Into Province Saturday—Hammarskjold Clarifies Their Position

BUNCHE ADVANCES TRIP

Secretary General Asserts World Body Will Shun Any Internal Conflict

Wed. 8/4/60

Hammarskjold statement is printed on Page 3.

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 3—United Nations troops will enter Katanga Province on schedule Saturday despite the provincial Premier's warning that he would "regard United Nations intervention as an act of aggression" and would oppose it by force.

Moise Tshombe, Katanga's Premier, made his statement at Elisabethville this morning.

Tonight Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations made two moves apparently intended to placate the provincial authorities.

He issued a "clarifying statement" in which he declared that the United Nations "force will not be under orders of the [Congo] Government and cannot under any circumstances become a party to an internal conflict."

Bunche Advances Departure

Simultaneously, United Nations headquarters announced that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who had been scheduled to go to Elisabethville Friday, would fly there tomorrow morning. The

Under Secretary's mission is to pave the way for the entry of the United Nations forces by conferring with Belgian commanders and provincial authorities.

Swedish and Ghanian troops were being prepared here today to go to Katanga.

This was taken to mean that United Nations had decided as a compromise to send both white and African troops into the province. The Congo Government had insisted that task be given to soldiers from an African country while Belgian officials had served notice that the European population of Katanga would not feel safe unless white troops were sent.

A similar compromise was followed in Leopoldville when Swedes and Ghanians were assigned here two weeks ago.

There was no reference to Mr. Tshombe in the "clarifying statement" issued by Mr. Hammarskjold, yet there was no doubt that it had been produced by the provincial Premier's threats. United Nations spokesmen said the decision to issue the statement was taken after Mr. Tshombe's warning.

Two Leaders Disagree

The Secretary General's pledge that United Nations force would not interfere in local affairs and would not take orders from the central Congo Government, was taken to refer to a conflict between Mr. Tshombe and Premier Patrice Lumumba, head of the central Government, over the future of the young republic.

Mr. Lumumba favors a strongly centralistic system of government.

Mr. Tshombe has proclaimed the "secession" of Katanga but has since called for a Congo confederation, with a weak central government and strong provincial governments.

Observers have been predicting that separatist forces would assert themselves in the Congo. They said that unity had been maintained in the past only by a strong Belgian central administration.

When the Belgians left the only strong pressure for unity came from the Belgian-trained Congo Army. This force vanished when the Congolese soldiers mutinied, these observers say.

The United Nations is now seen as the only cohesive force in the Congo. Observers say that while the world organization should prevent the disintegration of the country, it should not stand in the way of a new balance of power that might develop naturally between the central and provincial governments.

Belgians Again Fearful

Last night's announcement that United Nations forces would enter Katanga revived fears among the Belgians still in Leopoldville.

Many of these Belgians feel that Mr. Hamarskjold let himself be "blackmailed" into hasty action by the Congo Government.

These Belgians said they feared that extremists among the Congo leaders sensed a "weakness" in the United Nations position and would move on to a new demand as soon as earlier one had been granted.

They predicted that the Congolese might next demand the immediate evacuation of the Belgian military bases at Kitona and Banana at the mouth of the Congo River and Kamina in Katanga. Belgium holds these bases under a friendship treaty concluded before independence but never ratified.

Belgian diplomats take the position that Belgium would not stay in these bases against Congolese wishes.

Katanga Mobilizing Men

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 3 (AP)—Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga announced today his Government had ordered the mobilization of all able-bodied men in Katanga Province to oppose the scheduled entry of United Nations troops Saturday.

"They will have to fight their way in," Mr. Tshombe said.

The Katanga radio broadcast orders for all men to report for mobilization. Mr. Tshombe said he had the support of tribal chiefs in the decision to mobilize.

The Premier's threat to fight was discounted by Belgian authorities here, who noted that his military forces are slim.

Mr. Tshombe said after a Cabinet meeting:

"Katanga is independent and will remain independent. Katanga refuses to allow on its territory troops other than the friendly [Belgian] troops it has itself called in.

"The United Nation does not have the right to enter our territory so long as order reigns and against our will."

The United Nations announcement that it was sending troops to Katanga stunned the white population of Elisabethville. The city has returned to normal pursuits under the protection of the Belgian troops. Yet despite earlier talk of a mass flight when United Nation troops were ordered in, there was no sign of any exodus.

"It seems most of them will wait to see what happens when United Nations troops arrive," a Belgian official said.

Showdown in the Congo

The turbulent situation in the Congo, which confronts the world with the African problem in its most aggravated form, is now moving toward a showdown that involves not only the fate of the newly independent state but also the United Nations and possibly a question of war or peace.

At the insistent demand of Congolese Premier Lumumba, Secretary General Hammarskjold has ordered United Nations forces to take over control from the Belgians of the rich mining province of Katanga, which has seceded from the Congo and has proclaimed its separate independence. But Katanga's Premier Tshombe denounces such a move as "aggression" and has ordered the mobilization of all able-bodied men in the province to fight against it.

This brings to a head not only a conflict between two Congolese Premiers but also the whole issue of the future organization of the state. Premier Lumumba, whose rash statements and actions have unfortunately contributed to the breakdown of his regime as well as of law and order, thereby forcing United Nations intervention, stands for a strongly centralized government under his control and vows to "fight to the last drop of blood" to maintain the Congo's "independence and territorial integrity," even to call in Soviet troops if the United Nations does not assist him in that aim that includes expulsion of all Belgian troops. Premier Tshombe, on the other hand, suspicious of Communist influences, demands as the only alternative to secession a federal structure that will take into account both the differences in the tribal populations and their varying development. Even his local opposition demands a "large degree of autonomy."

All this confronts Secretary General Hammarskjold and the United Nations with a delicate and potentially dangerous task. Their intervention, the most massive since Korea, has already had a salutary effect in stemming the worst violence. But the main task of putting the new state on its feet in the face of local jealousies and suspicions lies still ahead, and the intervention in Katanga may complicate it even further. In this intervention Mr. Hammarskjold is acting entirely in keeping with the Security Council resolutions which deal with the Congo "as a unit" and call on him "to take all necessary action" for the withdrawal of the Belgian troops. He has even obtained the "close cooperation" of the Belgian Government in that task, although the question of Belgian treaty bases remains to be settled. All this lends special irony to Soviet charges against him as pro-Belgian and a pro-American "agent."

It would seem advisable for the United Nations forces to keep certain principles in mind. Their role in the Congo must be to maintain law and order and to help with technical advice and personnel. It cannot be to prop up new native tyrannies in the name of independence or to settle internal problems. These problems can be settled only by the Congolese people themselves, and the United Nations will fulfill its noblest function if it enables them to reach such a settlement in peace, not war.

CONGO DEMANDS U.N. SEND TROOPS TO KATANGA NOW

N. Y. Times Sun. 7/31/60

Hammarskjold Is Reported Pessimistic After 'Stormy' Meeting With Cabinet

EARLY CURFEW REVIVED

Signs of Restiveness Noticed in Leopoldville as Many Workers Wait for Pay

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 30—The Congo Government angrily demanded today that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold send United Nations troops into Katanga Province immediately despite Belgian opposition.

The demands were made at a two-and-a-half-hour meeting this morning between Mr. Hammarskjold and the Congo Cabinet. The meeting was described by Congo sources as "stormy."

Later Mr. Hammarskjold was reported to be pessimistic about the United Nation's success in the Congo.

Meanwhile, a 6 o'clock curfew was restored abruptly and without explanation on orders of the Congo Ministry of Interior. There has been no curfew for the last week. Only during the height of the crisis three weeks ago was there a curfew as early as 6 P. M.

The United Nations headquarters, whose Ghanaian and Swedish troops are responsible for security in Leopoldville, was informed of the curfew decision late in the afternoon.

Restiveness Is Noticed

The decision followed signs of restiveness as many African workers waited, apparently in vain, to receive their fortnightly wages.

[In Ottawa, Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo conferred with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker Saturday. After the meeting the Congo leader said he had accomplished his mission to seek Canadian approval of a plan to recruit technicians.]

A joint communiqué issued by Mr. Hammarskjold and the Cabinet ministers after their meeting said that a ministerial commission had been appointed to work with the Secretary General for the "fullest execution" of two Security Council resolutions and calling for the withdrawal of Belgian forces and to deal with the question of Katanga.

Mr. Hammarskjold was understood to have resisted the naming of Katanga in the communiqué but he backed down after more than two hours of debate. The Congo's Information Minister, Anicet Kashamura, said after the meeting that it was up to the Congo Government, not Mr. Hammarskjold, to decide on steps to be taken on Katanga. Mr. Kashamura is regarded as the spokesman of the Leftists in the Cabinet.

The ministerial commission held its first meeting with Mr. Hammarskjold this evening.

Katanga, the richest part of the Congo, is occupied by Belgian troops. The Belgians went there at the request of the provincial Premier, Moise Tshombe, who declared the province's secession from the Congo but who later indicated a willingness to collaborate with a central government in a federal state.

Congo leaders regard the Katanga holdout as a Belgian plot to split the Congo and to maintain control of the vast mineral interests in Katanga.

Mr. Hammarskjold was reported to have assured the Congo Government last night that he regarded Katanga as part of the Congo's territory and, hence, within the United Nations mandate here. He was said to have pleaded for patience.

Belgian diplomats have taken the position that United Nations forces will be free to enter Katanga sooner or later but that further negotiation should precede their entry so as to prevent violent dislocations in the economic life of the province and panic among the Belgian population.

The adamant stand of the Congo Government apparently came as a surprise to Mr. Hammarskjold. After this morning's meeting he was reported to have privately expressed pessimism about the political situation in the Congo and the chances of the United Nations success.

Informed sources reported that Mr. Hammarskjold had been pessimistic even about military developments and had deplored the apparent lack of communications between the headquarters of the United Nations Commander, Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson Von Horn, and United Nations units in the interior.

United Nations officers here appear to have little reliable information about waht is going on in the interior.

Troops at Three Bases

The Belgian Embassy announced this morning that the first 1,500 Belgian troops would leave the Congo and return to Belgium today and tomorrow. The Belgian decision was overshadowed, however, by the sudden rise of difficulties between the Congo Government and the United Nations.

Belgian forces, which evacuated the Leopoldville area and some regions of the interior have not left the country but have remained in three bases

CORREA PRAISES WORK OF COUNCIL

N. Y. Times Sunday

President of U. N. for July 'Delighted' by Efforts in Dealing With Crises

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 29—Dr. José A. Correa of Ecuador, the President of the Security Council for July, described today the recent work of the Council as "extraordinary."

He said he was "delighted" with the Council's achievements in dealing with Cuba, the Congo and the United States Air Force RB-47 reconnaissance plane incident. Some diplomats regarded the July session as one of the busiest and most significant in the Council's history.

Members of the eleven-nation body, meanwhile, were looking forward to a two-week rest. Armand Bérard of France, who takes over as President Aug. 1, has promised informally that he would not call another session until mid-August at the earliest.

The activity of the last few weeks was being compared with 1948, when the Council took up crises in Kashmir, Palestine and Indonesia. The Council met 168 times that year, a figure that has never heen equaled.

Dr. Correa Recovers

Dr. Correa, who admitted to "some fatigue" during the past few weeks, said he was now wully recovered. He said the Council spent as much time discussing the Congo this month as it did during all its meetings in 1959, which numbered five.

The Security Council, which met twelve times in July and has convened thirty-three times this year, spent nearly twenty-three hours debating the situation in the Conog. More than fifteen hours were devoted to the Soviet complaint against the RE-47 and over ten hours to a Cuban complaint of United States "aggression" and internal interference.

Almost all of that activity took place in the last two weeks. The lengthy sessions, three of which ended between 1 and 3 A. M., may have taken their toll in the Soviet delegation. Arkady A. Sobolev, who was reported to have suffered a slight heart attack, left early this morning for Moscow on what was described as a "belated home leave."

One Western diplomat said that the Council's work in July might rank as its most significant, exceeding even the accomplishments surrounding the Hungarian, Suez and Korean crises.

He explained that the early debates were overshadowed by Soviet absences or vetoes and that, in any case, the Council's work was largely taken out of its hands.

In the case of the Congo, he said, there was rare unanimity by the major powers. The Cuban debate, he said, resulted in a "full recognition of the Organization of American States." The Soviet Union declined to veto a resolution forwarding the Cuban complaint to the O. A. S.

In the case of the RB-47, the diplomat said, Asian and African neutrals refused to abstain on a Soviet resolution condemning the United States, as they had done before. They chose to cast their ballots against the motion. He said it showed that "when the Soviet Union is wrong, the smaller states are not afraid to say so."

A member of the Security Council said it was probably that the group would meet at least twicce in August, particularly if threats of secession in Katanga Province continued. In any case, the Council will probably meet to hear the report of Secreetary General Dag Hammarskjold on his trip to the Congo.

KATANGA ENVOYS BACK BELGIAN TIE

N. Y. Times

Province's Representatives Favor Presence of Troops —Technical Aid Asked

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 20—Three representatives of the Katanga Provincial Government arrived in Brussels today and paid that "the Belgian troops we invited to Katanga should not leave unless we decide they should."

The representatives said that the Katanga Government which has declared its independence of the Congo, does not want military forces of the United Nations in the province.

The Katanga group consists of Joseph Yava, former Economics Minister in the Cabinet of Premier Patrice Lumumba, Jean Kibwe-Latanga, Katanga Finance Minister, and Jacques Masungu, former vice president of the Congolese Senate.

The three men arrived by plane and immediately conferred with Auguste de Schryver and Raymond Scheyven, Belgian ministers dealing with African affairs. The Katanga group presented a request for technical aid.

Financial Help Indicated

It was indicated at the African Affairs Ministry that Katanga would get any financial help it needed and that technical experts would go to help the civil administration. There are a considerable number of Belgian technicians aiready in Katanga.

There is some difficulty in getting the Belgians to remain at their posts. Reports of continuing disorder in other parts of the Congo and the uncertain political future of Katanga have made some technicians determined to return home.

Harold d'Aspremont-Lynden, chief of the Belgian technical-aid mission in Katanga, notified the technicians there in the name of the Belgian Government that they were to remain on the job because they were badly needed.

Aid Assurances Given

This subject was reported to have been discussed by the Katanga envoys. New assurances were given that Belgium would carry through her aid program.

The Katanga representatives were accompanied by Maj. Guy Weber, Belgian military attaché to the Katanga Government. The group will stay in Brussels until Tuesday.

The representatives intend to visit New York and Washington, and possibly other Western capitals, to explain their Government's policies. They said the Government was not thinking of asking technical aid from the United Nations at present.

Belgian sources said that Belgium retained after the 8,500 Belgian soldiers would still be in the Congo after this first withdrawal. About 5,000 men were brought in from Belgium during the crisis, they said. The others had been here before.

Congolese hostility against United Nations soldiers broke out today. A Ghanaian patrol, which had arrested a Congolese for snatching a bag from a woman in the downtown area, faced an angry mob of youngsters who jostled the Ghanaians and tried to free the arrested man.

A number of incidents of this sort have been reported in the last few days.

Ghanaian soldiers were noticed yesterday teaching riot control to the Swedish troops with whom they share the control of Leopoldville.

Some workers received their wages today but the number could not be determined. Many are due to be paid tomorrow and Monday.

Lumumba Calls Trips Success After Talk With Diefenbaker

N.Y. Times
N.Y., N.Y.
July 31, 1960

Special to The

OTTAWA, July 30—Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo spent fifty-five minutes with Prime Minister John Diefenbaker today and emerged declaring his mission to Canada had been accomplished.

He came here from Washington to seek Canadian approval of a plan to recruit technicians—physicians, nurses, teachers, engineers and information officers—to help put his troubled new country on its feet.

While the Canadian Government is apparently not opposed to efforts to recruit technicians here, Mr. Lumumba appears to have been told politely that any economic assistance for the Congo would have to come indirectly through such international agencies, as the United Nations.

Ottawa Visit Cut Short

Premier Lumumba had been expected to stay in Ottawa until tomorrow but he said that urgent business required him to return to the Congo. There was no announcement of what the urgent business was.

The bearded Congolese leader expressed some disappointment that Canada had not matched the offer of the United States to provide 300 scholarships for the Congolese. However, he said he had "every confidence" in Canada's goodwill.

When he was asked at a news conference about offers of help from the Soviet Union, Mr. Lumumba, who spoke in French, replied, in the hearing of the Soviet Ambassador to Canada, Amazasp A. Arutynyan:

"I did not go to te Soviet Union. I am on a trip to the United States and Canada."

When he was asked if he was planning a trip to the Soviet Union, Mr. Lumumba replied, "I am returning to the oCngo."

Mr. Lumumba charged that the secession attempt of the Congo's rich Katanga Province had been encouraged by Belgian interests. He said he was certain the majority of Katanga's people were loyal to the Congo.

Soviet Envoy Pays Visit

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Ambassador Arutyunyan paid a thirty-five-minute call on Premier Lumumba at his hotel after breakfast. He declined to say what had been discussed.

Mr. Lumumba, when asked about his talk with the Soviet Ambassador showed the first signs of irritation on his visit.

When he learned that the Ambassador had declined comment Mr. Lumumba replied, "Then that is the business of journalists, not mine. I came here to speak with Canadians, that's all."

Mr. Lumumba was not present in Parliament when Mr. Diefenbaker announced that Canadian signal personnel will be sent to the Congo to assist the United Nations force there.

Word of Mr. Lumumba's decision to depart early came when the Premier interrupted scheduled talks with Marcel Cadieux, a top official in Canada's External Affairs department, to rush his eight-man delegation of Ghanaian and Guinean representatives back to their hotel for an unscheduled meeting.

HAMMARSKJOLD BIDS BELGIUM CLARIFY STAND ON KATANGA

N.Y. Times
N.Y., N.Y.
Mon. 8/1/60

He Is Said to Seek Statement Affirming Right of World Body to Enter Province

ACTS ON CONGO DEMAND

Tshombe Reported Willing to Lift Bars to Troops if Federation Is Backed

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 31—Dag Hammarskjold is understood to be looking to Belgium for a move to ease dangerously mounting tension over the future of Katanga Province.

Authoritative sources reported today that the United Nations Secretary General had appealed to Belgium to issue a "statement of intentions" declaring that she would abide by Security Council resolutions and had no objections of principle to the entry of United Nations troops into Katanga.

[In Newport, R. I., President Eisenhower praised the United Nations action in the Congo as an example of world cooperation for peace.]

Mr. Hammarskjold's appeal to Belgium was contained in a letter addressed to the Belgian Embassy for transmittal to Brussels, the sources said, and was sent to the Belgian Foreign Ministry by cable.

Congolese in Angry Plea

The Secretary General acted after having heard angry demands from Congolese Cabinet ministers for immediate United Nations intervention in Katanga.

The mineral-rich province in the southeastern Congo has formally declared its independence from the new Republic of the Congo, which was a Belgian colony. Katanga is the Congo's main source of revenue.

Katanga is controlled by Belgian troops, who intervened at the request of the provincial Premier, Moise Tshombe. He has said he would use force, if necessary, to prevent the United Nations' intervention.

Mr. Tshombe was reported to be willing to withdraw his opposition to intervention if he obtained some assurance that the United Nations would look favorably on his efforts to get the Congo's Constitution changed from a centralized to a federal system. The report came from diplomats who have been in touch with Mr. Tshombe during the last few days.

Cooperation Is Offered

Mr. Tshombe proclaimed Katanga's "secession" from the Congo three weeks ago, when violence beset the new nation but has since declared he would be willing to collaborate with the central Government if his wishes for a federal system, with strong provincial governments, were granted.

The Government of Premier Patrice Lumumba regards Mr. Tshombe as a Belgian puppet and his "secession" as a Belgian plot to maintain control over the vast interests in the province.

Advisers to Premier Lumumba sent a cablegram to the Prmeier, who is in New York, urging him to return to Leopoldville immediately and take charge of the Katanga situation. Mr. Lumumba, in a message of his own, is understood to have called on his Cabinet to be firm in its dealings with Mr. Hammarskjold and to impress on him the need for immediate intervention in Katanga.

The Cabinet has followed the Premier's instructions, but several ministers have let it be known that they would have preferred a more moderate policy.

Mr. Lumumba's advisers apparently fear that divergencies in the Cabinet might turn to open conflict if he extended his absence.

Tension between the Congo Government and the Secretary General over the Katanga issue was brought into the open last night at a Government reception in his honor.

Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga rose for what United Nations officials expected to be friendly remarks of welcome. Instead he read an exceedingly tough prepared address in which he accused the United Nations, in effect, of complicity in "a war of colonial reconquest" waged by the Belgians.

The Belgians launched their campaign six days after the proclamation of the Congo's independence, M. Gizenga declared. He said that the Congolese could have coped with this threat and won easy victory by proclaiming "a nation in arms."

"They did not do so but appealed for United Nations help and agreed to disarm the people of the Congo," he said.

'Victims of Aggression'

Addressing his statement to Mr. Hammarskjold, Mr. Gizenga declared:

"We do not understand that we, victims of aggression, who are at home here, are being systematically disarmed [by the United Nations force] while the aggressors, the Belgians, who are the conquerors here, are permitted to keep their weapons and their means of inflicting death."

This policy permits the "Belgian invader" to attack the disarmed population, continue "systematic looting" of the country, corrupt the Congolese way of life and incite to conspiracies while accusing the Congolese of "rape," Mr. Gizenga charged.

It appears obvious, since the Congolese people are disarmed, that the United Nations force alone has to assume responsibility for these "crimes," he added, again addressing himself to Mr. Hammarskjold.

The Gizenga address included a statement that independent nations of Africa and Asia, "as well as many anti-colonalist countries of East and West," would have supported the Congo Government had it declared "total war" against the Belgians.

Peace Goal Is Stressed

Mr. Hammarskjold, abviously taken by surprise, replied in an extemporaneous talk in French.

He declared that the United Nations goal for the Congo was "peace, calm and independence." He said that there had been "difficult points" in his meetings with the Congo Cabinet and that "conciliation" had yet to be achieved "with respect to method, though not with respect to objectives."

He promised the Congolese they would get all the help the United Nations was able to provide. He warned them against believing that their problems could be solved without regard to world peace.

"Do not expect us to act against our convictions," he said. "We will not abandon a line of action that in our view is true to our responsibility toward the community of nations."

Mr. Hammarskjold met again with a standing committee of Cabinet Ministers formed yesterday. The committee's sole task is to consult with the Secretary General and other United Nations officials on the Katanga issue.

Katanga in New Plea

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 31—Belgian authorities prevented Katanga from declaring its independence a day before the Republic of the Congo came into being, a Katanga minister said here today.

Finance Minister Jean-Marie Kibwe said at a news conference that Belgian officials learned of the independence move June 29 and prevented it. He maintained that Belgium should "repair her mistakes" and recognize the province as independent now.

Other Katanga officials said that Premier Lumumba planned at one point in the Congo crisis to fly to Moscow and that the party headed by Joseph Kasavubu, Chief of State, might be trying to link the Lower Congo area with the former French Congo, which adjoins it on the north.

Mr. Kibwe accused Mr. Lumumba of having planned the turmoil that swept the Congo three weeks ago. He said the Premier wanted to get his grip on the entire country.

Army Plot Alleged

Mr. Kibwe asserted that Mr. Lumumba set out to create a political vacuum and that he had to drag down the Congolese Army as the only force able to support the rule of law. Men from Mr. Lumumba's party worked in every army camp promising promotions to every soldier if they would drive out their Belgian officers, Mr. Kibwe added.

He said Katanga had accepted technical aid from Belgium solely because she was the only country to offer it. "If we had been offered aid from the Soviet Union, the United States or Germany, we would have accepted that," he said.

"We are not separatists," he continued. "We are closer to our Congolese brothers than to the Belgians. We want to create a steady country. If other parts of the Congo want to join with us, we will be happy."

Joseph Yava, former Minister of the Economy in the Lumumba Government, supported Mr. Kibwe. He said that he had flown around the Congo with Mr. Kasavubu and Mr. Lumumba during the army mutiny and his impression was that the Premier's supporters had caused the trouble and the Premier wanted to appear as a peacemaker.

SOVIET THREATENS BELGIANS ON CONGO

N.Y. Times

N.Y. N.Y.

Vows Resolute Measures If Forces Remain—New Aid Promised Africans

By SEYMOUR TOPPING

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, July 31—The Soviet Union warned tonight that the continued presence of Belgian troops in the Congo would endanger world peace.

A Government statement pledged unspecified "resolute measures to rebuff the aggressors" if the Belgian forces were not withdrawn. It accused the Atlantic Pact powers of having encouraged Belgium's intervention in her former colony.

The declaration published by Tass, the Soviet press agency, was regarded by Western experts here as another in a series of bids by the Kremlin for a link with the new Republic of the Congo against the West.

Congolese Assured on Aid

Moscow assured the Congolese Government that it was ready to render economic and technical assistance without political or military strings.

The Soviet Union cited the United Nations Security Council resolution that called for the withdrawal of Belgian forces from the Congo. It said:

"In case the aggression against the Congo is continued and considering the dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace, the Soviet Government will not hesitate to take resolute measures to rebuff the aggressors who, as it has now become perfectly clear, are actually acting with the encouragement of all the colonialist powers of NATO."

The statement, noting that the Soviet Union had received a request from the Congolese for economic assistance, said Moscow already had sent 10,000 tons of food relief to the Congo. It continued:

"One more Soviet ship will shortly leave for the shores of the Congo with 100 Soviet trucks on board, spare parts and a repair depot accompanied by a group of instructors."

The statement added that a group of Soviet Red Cross doctors and other medical personnel, medicine and medical equipment would also be sent. The statement concluded:

"The Soviet Government is ready to render the Republic of the Congo economic and technical aid and to develop mutually advantageous economic cooperation and trade with it on a basis of noninterference in internal affairs, full equality, mutual respect and without any political, military or other conditions liable to prejudice the sovereign right of the independent republic of the Congo."

CONGO TROOP PACT WITH U. N. SIGNED

N.Y. Times

N.Y. N.Y.

Hammarskjold Says Force Will Stay Until Peace Is Restored to New State

Sun. 7/31/60

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 30 — The United Nations and the Congo have agreed that the United Nations force will remain in the Congo until its mission of peace has been "fully accomplished."

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold circulated a statement to that effect today among members of the Security Council. Between 9,000 and 10,000 United Nations troops have now been deployed over most of the Congo area.

Mr. Hammarskjold said the "basic agreement" on the peace force between the Congo and the United Nations had been "duly initialed" by both sides.

Cooperation Is Aim

The agreement provdies that both parties cooperate to "hasten the implementation of the guiding principles" laid down by the Security Council. The Congolese Government has made it plain that its first desire is for a quick evacuation of Belgian troops, a request the Council has supported.

The Congo, the agreement said, will collaborate in solving supply, communications and maintenance problems of the United Nations force.

Information received here from Geneva said Mr. Hammarskpold had requested that the International Labor Organization send a group of specialists to the Congo. David A. Morse, director general of the I. L. A., announced that a first contingent had arrived already.

Following is the text of the agreement between the Congo and the United Nations:

"1. The Government of the Republican of the Congo states that, in the exercise of its sovereign rights with respect to any question concening the presence and functioning of the United Nation s force in the Congo, it will be guided, in good faith, by the fact that it has requested military assistance from the United Nations and by its acceptance of the resolutions of the Security Council of 14 and 22 July 1960; it likewise states that it will insure the freedom of movement of the force in the interior of the country and will accord the requisite privileges and immunities to all personnel associated with the activities of the force.

"The United Nations takes note of this statement of the Government of the Republic of the Congo and states that, with regard to the activities of the United Nations Force in the Congo, it will be guided, in good faith, by the task assigned to the force in the afore-mentioned resolutions; in particular the United Nations reaffirms, considering it to be in accordance with the wishes of the Government of the Republic of the Congo, that it is prepared to maintain the United Nations Force in the Congo until such time as it deems the latter task to have been fully accomplished.

"3. The Government of the Republic of the Congo and the Secretary General state their intention to proceed immediately, in the light of paragraph 1 and 2 above, to explore jointly specific aspects of the functioning of the United Nations Force in the Congo, notably with respect to its deployment, the question of its line of communication and supply, its lodgings and its provisioning; the Government of the Republic of the Congo, confirming its intention to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations Force in the Congo, and the United Nations, have agreed to work together to hasten the implementation of the guiding principles laid down in consequence of the work of joint exploration on the basis of the resolutions of the Security Council.

"4. The foregoing provisions shall likewise be applicable, as appropriate, to the nonmilitary aspects of the United Nations operation in the Congo."

DISCUSSING AFRICAN PROBLEMS—Sen. John F. Kennedy, conferring with African nationalist leader Tom Mboya in Hyannisport, Mass., last week, called for increased attention to African needs, particularly in education. Mboya, 29-year-old Kenyan labor leader, arrived in Hyannisport from NYC with his brother, Alphonse Okuku, 24, and Franw Montero, president of the African American Student Federation in New York.

Lumumba views Howard as 'pride of world'

By FRANK HUNT

WASHINGTON

"The presence of this University in the United States proves irrefutably that the black man is quite as capable as the white man, in doing everything."

Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo expressed his admiration of Howard University in these words during a 30-minute reception at the University as part of his tour of the city, Wednesday.

Referring to the University as the "pride of the Black Race," the Congolese leader promised to send Congolese students to matriculate there in a "few weeks or months."

"We have in the Congo today, Mr. Bunche, who has taught in your school and who today is liaison between us and the United States", he pointed out.

* * *

"WE HAVE heard of the many eminent people who have graduated from this University.

"We thank the faculty and professors of the University for the efforts they have made toward the liberation of the Black Race," the African head of state declared.

* * *

"UNTIL YESTERDAY our brothers in the United States were cut off from Africa. Now communications enable us to communicate with one another.

"I hope that in the future many more of you will be able to come to the land of your ancestors."

Mr. Lumumba also invited Howard University President James M. Nabrit to Africa, "to appreciate for himself the progress of the country.

* * *

THE PRIME MINISTER, who speaks only French, made use of an intepreter during his visit.

Dressed in a medium - blue suit, with a tie of a lighter blue, he appeared relaxed and at ease at the Howard University reception.

Noting the number of African students who greeted him, he stated that here he felt "a little bit like in Africa."

He was greeted upon his arrival at the front of the Administration Building on Howard's campus by President Nabrit, who in a brief talk later during the reception, apologized for the lack of Congolese students at Howard, promising to facilitate the matter as soon as possible.

The University president pointed to Howard's 83 African students from 12 countries, and declared that the institution had "many ties with Africa."

Faculty members from the Departments of Economics, medicine and liberal arts, and religion, have studied in Africa, he revealed.

Ten African students were on hand during the reception to greet the fifth African head of state to visit Howard University since 1955.

* * *

THE PRIME MINISTER arrived 45 minutes late for the reception which was scheduled for 4:30 p.m. He left a prolonged conference with the Secretary of State and other state officials.

Earlier during the day, he had been greeted at Washington National Airport by Secretary of State Herter, the chiefs of nine African missions in Washington; Admiral Arleigh E. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, and Nicaraguan Ambassador Sevilla Sacass, dean of the diplomatic corps.

The Congolese premier expressed confidence in the United States' desire to help his country, in response to Secretary Herter's assurances to that effect.

* * *

THE AFRICAN LEADER resided at Blair House during his stay here. His itinerary included a dinner and a big diplomatic reception in his honor Wednesday night sponsored by the African ambassadors in order to demonstrate their backing of the newest independent African nation.

He received a 19 gun salute

'Belgians told lies'

—LUMUMBA

By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.
U.N. Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

"A campaign has been conducted by the Belgian press agencies to deceive world public opinion and to inflate the significance of the incidents. Today is the great day of truth."

This was Patrice Lumumba, Prime Minister of the Congo Republic, as he addressed himself to a press conference of 400 newsmen here this week. Mr. Lumumba is in this country to confer with Dag Hammarskjold, secretary - general of the United Nations.

Speaking of the reports of widespread violence in the Congo including rape and other atrocities, he said:

"I, myself, as Head of State, went to military camps in the lower Congo—Thysville, in Matadi, In Boma— to investigate on the spot and to appoint Congolese officers.

"I directed at that time that Belgian magistrates begin an investigation immediately. I said at that time, if indeed such inadmissable acts had been committed—regardless of whether white or African women were the victims— justice had to take its course immediately, because our government was duty - bound to protect all nationals and all foreigners without distinction.

"Since I gave these instructions and insisted that immediate measures be taken, not a single culprit has been arrested. This indicates that the facts which have been communicated to us were probably false."

Mr. Lumumba emphasized that all magistrates in the Congo are Belgian.

* * *

AS TO the reasons for the revolt of the Force Publique (army), the young leader said:

"In all the (African) countries which have attained independence, the accession to independence had always been preceded by a period of organization, but nothing like that happened in the Congo.

"On June 30, we acceded to sovereignty. On July 1, not one responsible post was in the hands of Africans. Administration, police, army— everything, absolutely everything— was operated 100 per cent by the officials of Belgium.

Discontent was not slow to come. The military demanded reforms in the armed forces even before accession to independence. Three times we called on General Gheysen, after independence, to set up an Africanization of the army and the staff.

"Each time, the demands were refused."

When it became evident that no changes were to be made and the Belgians intended to continue running the army, "I can assure you that the discontent of the Congolese military was provoked by Belgian officers.

He emphasized that there was not one colored commissioned officer in the entire Congolese army of 25,000 men.

When the revolt took place, he said, "it was a legitimate demand resulting from grave psychological errors committed by the Belgian officers.

* * *

ON THE question of Katanga, Mr. Lumumba said: "Every day I receive telegrams coming from Katanga and the overwhelming majority of the population of that province is against secession of Katanga.

"The overwhelming majority of the population vehemently condemns the Belgian Government.

"Here in the United States, as well as throughout the world, international opinion is being deliberately deceived and the impression is being created that the secession would be the expression of the will of the Katanga people.

"This is a stroke prepared by the Belgian Government in advance of independence. The intention of Belgium is to take over Katanga, the richest province of the country, because without Katanga and without the Congo, Belgium itself admits that it could not live."

* * *

OF THE contract signed with an American firm for industrial development of the Congo's natural resources the Prime Minister said: "The project submitted. . .will be the object of appropriate study by a ministerial commission and after that the matter will go before the Parliament.

"It is only after ratification by the Parliament of the project that a contract may finally be signed."

Mr. Lumumba was asked: "Do you foresee any special role in the development of the Congo which might be played by individual citizens from among American colored persons?"

He replied: "It is with pleasure and with sympathy that we would welcome them in our country. In the Congo, even the illiterate people always remember their American brothers and say, 'one day our American brothers will come to visit us.'

"If there should be any technicians among them (American colored persons) they can write to us, even individually and they will be welcomed with open arms."

Red made to wait, but still didn't see Lumumba of Congo

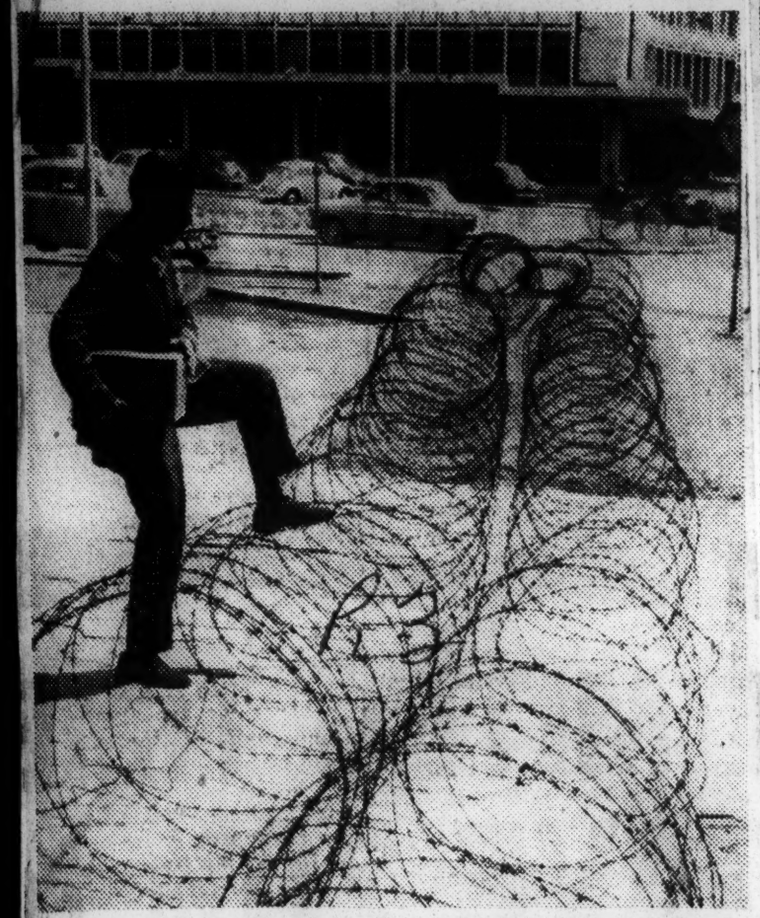
WASHINGTON

No one would say why, but the highest ranking Soviet diplomat was denied permission to see Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo at the Blair House Friday.

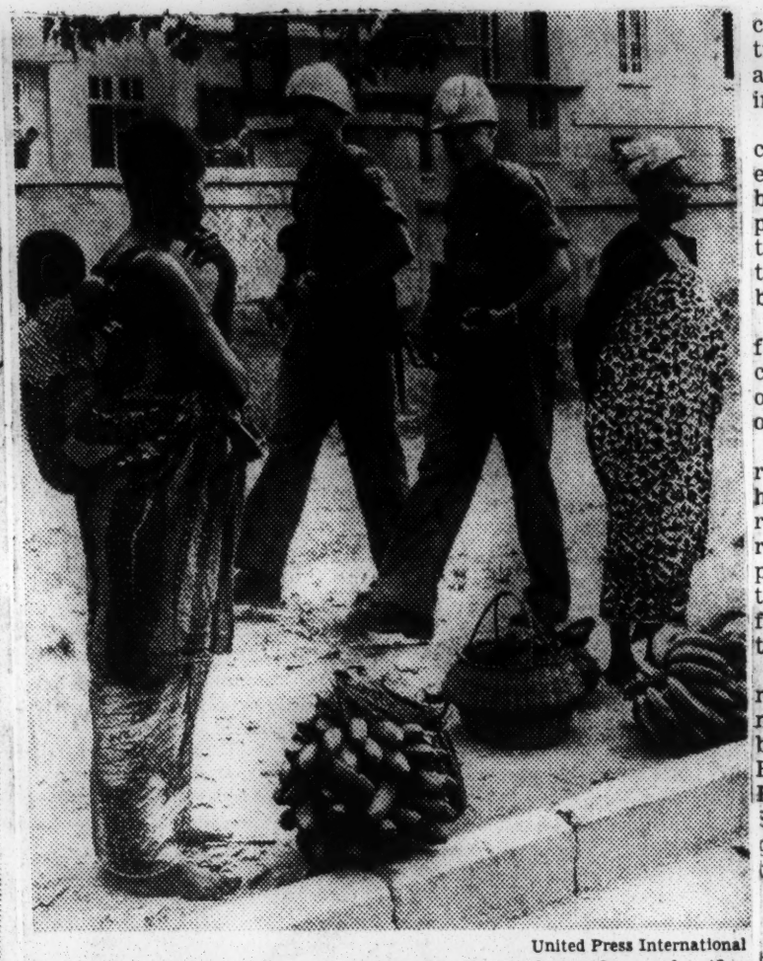
Mikail Smirnovsky, charge d' affairs, added to the mystery. He did, however, confirm that he cooled his heels in the waitingage room for 30 minutes, until it was obvious that he would not get to see Lumumba.

The Soviet official claimed he had an appointment and blamed "local protocol" on his unsuccessful attempt to deliver "a message" to the Congo leader.

Signs of Strife Remain in the Congo



Barbed wire forms a hazard for a pedestrian attempting to cross one of the main streets in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo. Wire was strung around a Belgian encampment.



United Press International

Swedish troops, part of the United Nations force in the new republic, patrol the streets of the capital, drawing slight interest from Congolese women waiting for a bus.

U. N. CHIEF URGES PATIENCE IN CONGO ON KATANGA ISSUE

But He Reassures Cabinet on Support of Unity—Confers With Aides

BELGIANS SEEK TALKS

Funds Raised for Nation's Payroll—World Body May Pay Congo's Soldiers

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 29 — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold met with the Congo Cabinet today. He is understood to have appealed for patience concerning the United Nations entry into Katanga Province and the withdrawal of Belgian forces there.

Katanga is still occupied by Belgian forces that went there at the request of the provincial Premier, Moise Tshombe. Mr. Tshombe has declared the secession of the province from the Congo, but has taken a more moderate position in recent days.

Mr. Hammarskjold has made it plain that he regards Katanga as covered by the United Nations mandate in the Congo. He was said to have repeated this assurance today to the Congolese Ministers.

Belgians Seek More Talks

Belgian diplomats here have taken the position that "further negotiation" was needed before United Nations forces could enter Katanga.

Mr. Hammarskjold has not yet conferred with the Belgian Ambassador, Jean van den Bosch, who was not invited to a state dinner given last night in the Secretary General's honor by Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu.

Mr. Hammarskjold's consultations were surrounded by strict secrecy.

He spent most of the day closeted with Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche and other United Nations aides.

The United Nations, meanwhile, was reliably reported to have taken steps to make sure that the Congo Government would be able to meet the state payroll this week-end.

United Nations sources reported privately that the Congo Army, whose mutiny precipitated the crisis here three weeks ago, would be paid not by the Government but by the world organization. No official comment was available.

It was not clear whether funds to pay the army were actually provided by the United Nations or whether the world organization merely intervened to raise money from outside banking sources.

An order was reported to have been placed through United Nations channels for the printing Britain of Congo banknotes worth $400,000.

There have been fears of new unrest if the Government could not meet its payroll.

Many employes of Belgian-owned private companies will not be paid because the owners have left. Other companies have drastically reduced their operations and have laid off many of their Congolese employes.

Patrols Are Increased

As a precautionary measure the United Nations military headquarters doubled Swedish and Ghanaian patrols in Leopoldville tonight and canceled all leaves tomorrow.

About 700,000 persons are unemployed in Leopoldville, according to United Nations estimates, and about 500,000 are affected by the economic crisis in the Congo as a whole.

United Nations officials declared today that there was enough food in the country now but that a large part of the population did not have money to buy it. A second problem is that the distribution system has broken down.

A system of issuing cards for free food to the needy is being considered as a possible form of United Nations assistance, officials said.

The Congo Government is reluctant to adopt this method, however, and would prefer to rely exclusively on a longer-range policy of reducing unemployment through public works, they added. They expressed fear that there was not enough time left for the second method.

Sugar, condensed and dried milk and other foodstuffs donated by foreign countries have been turned over to the Congo Red Cross for distribution. Flour contributed by the United States is being sold and the proceeds put into a trust fund to be used to buy more food.

Soviet Aid Put in Pool

The Soviet Union attempted to circumvent the United Nations and delivered four plane loads of sugar and condensed milk directly to the Congo Government. The Soviet gift was placed in the same pool of supplies as those from all other countries, United Nations officials said. They said that no Soviet food had been distributed directly to the Congolese.

The only other country that attempted to give aid independently was Cameroon, which sent a shipment of meat and rice.

The decision to pay the Congo Army through the United Nations was not a surprise.

The army, which was about 25,000 men strong before its mutiny, has been one of the United Nation's principal preoccupations. It has been under United Nations control since United Nations forces arrived.

The United Nations forces asked Congolese soldiers to lay down their arms or stay in their barracks and the Congolese complied in most regions.

One exception was in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province, where Congolese soldiers, after being addressed by Premier Patrice Lumumba, refused to lay down their arms. They have since persisted in their refusal.

Irish Troops Cheered

GOMA, the Congo, July 29 (Reuters)—Irish soldiers arrived here today and were almost mobbed by thousands of cheering Congolese.

The contingent, the main body of a 650-man Irish battalion assigned to the United Nations force in the Congo, is the first big body of troops ever sent overseas by the Irish Republic.

The first act of the Irish troops upon moving into their quarters was to switch to tropical uniforms issued in Libya on their way here.

Katanga Mission Leaves

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, July 29 (Reuters) — A delegation from Katanga Province left here by air today for Brussels and the United Nations to plead the case for recognition of Katanga as independent. It also will tell the United Nations that there is no need for United Nations troops to be sent to Katanga.

Belgian Pull-Out to Begin

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 29—The Belgian Government announced today that it would bring home 1,500 of the 10,000 Belgian troops in the Congo.

The first troops will arrive in Brussels Tuesday. The United Nations Security Council has called for the Belgians to withdraw "speedily" from the Congo.

Defense Minister Arthur Gilson said the men would be mostly paratroopers who had been called from a reserve status to serve in the Congo and young soldiers who had finished their one-year term of service.

He said that no plan had been made for withdrawals of the 8,500 Belgian troops who will remain in the Congo after return of the first units. That will depend on the existing situation, he added.

There are still enough Belgian paratroopers in the Congo to take care of emergency rescue operations, he said.

The defense minister listed two points about Belgian bases in the Congo he had emphasized to Secretary General Hammarskjold in their talks here Wednesday.

Kamina, the base in Katanga, provides logistical support for Belgian troops in Ruanda-Urundi, M. Gilson said, while Kitona, in the lower Congo, is the subject of a treaty between Belgium and Portugal.

Ruanda-Urundi is administered by Belgium as a trust territory. Belgian troops are used jointly with local troops to maintain order there.

LUMUMBA OBTAINS PLEDGE OF U. S. AID

N. Y. Times

But Washington Refuses to Condemn Katanga or Belgium—Visit Ends

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP) — The United States promised economic aid for the Congo today but adopted a hands-off attitude toward Premier Patrice Lumumba's fight to keep Katanga Province from seceding.

The State Department mixed kind words for the visiting Congolese leader with applause for the Belgian Government, which Mr. Lumumba has denounced, as an aggresor against his riot-ridden young nation. The Premier ended a two-day stay.

There were backstage signs that top Administration officials were irked with Mr. Lumumba for trying to portray his reception as a sign that the United States sided with him against Belgium.

While Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon stood by at the airport, Mr. Lumumba wound up his visit with a farewell blast at the Belgians.

Mr. Dillon appeared embarrassed as the Premier, boarding a plane for Canada, declared "today the whole of Africa is threatened by Belgium."

Within a few hours the State Department issued a statement lauding the Belgian Government for announcing plans for immediate evacuation of 1,500 of the 10,000 troops rushed to the Congo during the rioting that followed the proclomation of the republic June 30.

"We welcome this further evidence of Belgian cooperation with the United Nations," the department said.

At the same time, the department pledged to provide "a fair share" of the economic and technical emergency help that Mr. Lumumba requested in his talks with Secretary of State Christion A. Herter. A spokesman again stressed that this aid would be channeled through the United Nations. No figures were given.

Asked whether the United States backed the Congo against Belgium. Lincoln White, press officer, said emphatically: "We are not backing any party in this tragic situation. We are supporting the efforts of the United Nations."

As he departed, Mr. Lumumba said his stay had convinced him that the United States would never back the efforts of Premier Moise Tshombe of Katon, who has declared his province independent from the Congo.

Mr. White said the Katanga problem never came up in the talks with Mr. Herter. "We are hopeful that the matter of Katanga can be peacefully settled within the Congo itself," he added.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Soviet chargé d'affaires, Mikhail Smirnovsky, called twice at Blair House, where Mr. Lumumba was staying, but did not get to see the Premier.

Audience Was Denied

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI)—The Soviet charge d'affaires, Mikhail Smirnovsky, said today that he was denied an audience was Premier Lumumba.

Mr. Smirnovsky said that he had a message for Mr. Lumumba, but he declined to disclose its contents. He indicated, however, that it was not an invitation to Moscow.

Although Mr. Lumumba refused to see Mr. Smirnovsky, the Premier granted a lengthy interview to a correspondent of the Soviet press agency Tass. In the interview, Mr. Lumumba charged that United Nations forces were disarming Congolese troops but not Belgians.

Mr. Smirnovsky said "local protocal" was the reason given for denying him an audience with Mr. Lumumba.

This apparently reflected someone's belief that such an interview would not be proper while Mr. Lumumba was an official guest of the United States. A State Department official was reported to have been present when Mr. Lumumba refused to see the Russian.

However, State Department officials disclaim any responsibility for influencing the Premier to turn down the request.

Rape Charges Denied

MONTREAL, July 29 (UPI)—Premier Lumumba said today that not one white woman had been raped by Congolese soldiers.

Mr. Lumumba angerily denied a charge yesterday by a Belgian royal commission, which said its investigation had disclosed that at least 291 white women had been raped. He said the reports were fabrications by foreign newspaper men.

The Premier said his Government had begun an inquiry which has not disclosed one case of rape. He explained that the inquiry was headed by Belgian magistrates because the Congo does not have any magistrates.

Mr. Lumumba arrived here from Washington on a mission seeking economic help.

He said the Brussels announcement earlier today that it would begin withdrawal of the first 1,500 of its 10,000 troops from the Congo sounded like "another of Belgium's propaganda moves."

"I have been made out as a Moscow agent," he said. "But I am not. I have come here in friendship. Our country is going through a revolutionary period —a period most countries in the world have gone through. We will have calm as soon as the Belgian troops pull out."

GHANA BARS GOODS OF SOUTH AFRICA

N. Y. Times

Apartheid Protest to Block Travelers From Union

By Reuters.

ACCRA, Ghana, July 29 — Ghana announced today a total boycott of South African goods and ordered all Ghanaian seaports and airports to be closed starting Monday to South African ships and planes.

The measures were taken in an all-out offensive against South Africa's apartheid policies of racial segregation. They include a ban of the entry of all South Africans who do not declare their opposition to apartheid.

The moves are believed to be the strongest yet taken by any government in protest against apartheid.

Airlines Must Declare Names

Pan American World Airways, which runs a trans-African service through Accra, is likely to be hit by the new regulations, sources here said.

Officials said that if other Africans countries followed Ghana's lead, no South Africans could leave their country by air unless they declared their opposition to apartheid.

The airlines using the airport at Accra will have to declare the names of South Africans aboard their planes or will be guilty of an offense.

The measures, announced in Parliament this afternoon, revoke all licenses authorizing the importation of South African goods, irrespective of the country from which they are shipped.

Goods shiped before Aug. 1 wil be allowed to enter, as well goods ordered before that date that are not obtainable except from South Africa.

Import licences will be needed even for personal effects or goods sent by mail.

If South Africans working in Ghana leave the country, they will need a visa to re-enter and will be required "solemnly and sincerely" to make an anti-apartheid declaration.

The economic boycott will mean the loss of more than £2,200,000 ($6,160,000) worth of business a year to South Africa. Ghana's exports to South Africa last year amounted to £1,000,000 ($2,800,000).

It was understood that Ghana had consulted the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and was satisfied that her action was legal.

The action was timed to coincide with a Malayan boycott of South Africa, which also is due to start Monday.

"We thought it proper that two Commonwealth countries should begin their boycott on the same day," officials said here.

President Kwame Nkrumah signed an order today providing that all South Africans not in possession of valid Ghanaian travel documents or visas be declared "prohibited immigrants."

The Government's action was supported by Ghana's opposition United party. Cries of "Hear, hear!" achoed from both sides of Parliament as details of the new measures were read.

British Boycott Urged

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters) —A call for a boycott of South African goods by Britain was made by the National Committee of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Miss Rosalynd Ainslie, committee secretary, said it was particularly important for Britain to impose sanctions against South Africa "because of the strain South Africa is imposing on Britain's relations with Africa, Asia, and the Commonwealth."

U. N. Group Assails Apartheid

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 29—A United Nations committee on South-west Africa adopted a recommendation today deploring the practice of apartheid in the territory administered by South Africa.

The recommendation will be embodied in a report by the nine-nation committee to the General Assembly.

The recommendation said the committee deplored the continued implementation of a system based on apartheid. It said such a system "deprives the whole territory of political institutions representative of the population as a whole and denies the 'non-European' inhabitants the right to vote and seek office and the opportunity to participate in the administration as well as to participate fully in the economic, social and educational development of the territory."

Proposals for economic sanctions against offending nations have been fairly frequent here, but no United Nations body has ever seen fit to impose them.

Theoretically, the Security Council may order economic sanctions against any nation and ask members to comply but it has never taken such action.

18a 1960 CONGO

Belgians Give In To U.N., Agree to Quit All of Congo

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8/3/60

P. 1

U.N. Force Moving to Katanga

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo (AP)—Belgium agreed with great reluctance to give up its last lingering hold on the Congo and the U.N. announced Tuesday night its troops would move Saturday into the rich, secessionist Katanga Province.

That meant U.N. forces would be in occupation of all the turbulent Congo in lieu of the last departing Belgian forces.

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's announcement of what may amount to complete peaceful military domination came quickly after the Belgian government in Brussels told with tinges of bitterness of its reluctant capitulation under U.N. pressure. It expressed both hope and skepticism over the eventual outcome.

YIELDS RICHEST PRIZE

Katanga was the last of the Congo to yield to the 19th Century Belgian conquerors and the last to stay with the Belgians after independence.

It was the richest prize of all and the secessionist government, refusing to share its wealth with the poor and more primitive Congo, had effected a sort of post-independence alliance with Belgium. The Katanga government said it wanted Belgian troops to stay, and no U.N. forces to move in.

The electric announcement from Hammarskjold that his troops would start taking over Saturday replacing the Belgians, came in the late uneasy hours of the tense Congo night.

ENDS DISPUTE

The announcement marked the end of a bitter dispute between the new Congo government and Belgium over the future of the copper rich Katanga province.

Hammarskjold, through intense negotiations with the Congolese and Belgians, succeeded in resolving the problem apparently to the satisfaction of both sides.

The secretary-general disclosed that U.N. trouble shooter Dr. Ralph Bunche will go to Katanga Friday to prepare for the entry of U.N. soldiers. The withdrawal of Belgian forces in the province is expected to follow immediately.

"About two weeks after the final decision of the Security Council confiding in me the task of executing its will, the troops of the United Nations will be in control of security in all the territory of the united Congo," Hammarskjold said in his statement.

The secretary-general has postponed his departure for South Africa for the second time. He was expected to leave Wednesday but now the date of his departure is uncertain.

The secretary-general here obviously was pleased with the success he had achieved.

"I daresay," he said in his statement, "that in the given circumstances of which we are not the master the United Nations has done what the organization promised to do and it has done it with all the speed possible."

He added the hope that it had been done with "all the wisdom necessary for maintaining in your country the calm unity which you wish."

The Katanga problem was the most difficult faced by the United Nations. The province's uranium and vast copper mines provide most of the wealth of the nation.

Moise Tshombe, president-premier of the province, had sought to take the province out of the new republic and make it an independent state.

This would have meant the economic collapse of the Congo. Sixty per cent of its revenues come from Katanga.

The Belgian government, after first providing some support for Tshombe, later saw that it could not fight the United Nations on the issue and accepted the principle of national unity and the entrance of U.N. troops.

Katanga Premier Threatens War If U.N. Moves In

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 8-4-60

P. 1

Troops Going in Anyway

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo (AP)—The secessionist government of Katanga Province made a defiant mobilization-for-war move Wednesday as a threat against the scheduled entry of U.N. troops there Saturday. And the Belgian government in Brussels gave the U.N. a tongue-lashing over Katanga.

Shunting aside Katanga's war threat, the U.N. Congo Command announced: "Our troops are going to enter Katanga as planned."

PREMIER DEFIES U.N.

Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe said in Elisabethville, his capital: "They will have to fight their way in."

U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold declared in a statement in Leopoldville that the entry of U.N. forces into Katanga "in no case constitutes interference nor can it be permitted to develop into interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of the Congo or the province."

Hammarskjold said any intervention in Katanga would be the result of the decision of the U.N.

CLARIFIES POLICY

The statement was issued, he said, "in response to requests for clarification of the role of the U.N. in the province of Katanga and in reference to the problems of the interior policy of the Republic of the Congo."

But in Brussels, Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny accused Hammarskjold of rising anarchy, chaos and misery in Katanga. They told a news conference the United Nations "does not have the right, under the cover of a replacement of Belgian troops, to indulge in a political operation."

UPI

The Premier: A united nation in 'the soil of Africa'?

THE CLASH: SPECIAL SECTION

Newsweek Dayton, Ohio

Lumumba From the Congo

The passenger arriving at Idlewild airport early this week looked more like a beatnik student hurrying off for a poetry reading than a Prime Minister urgently bound for the United Nations. Blinking through thick-lensed glasses, Patrice Emergy Lumumba, first African Premier of the Congo, seemed bothered and slightly bewildered. His nervous expressive hands (photo) kept fingering his wispy goatee, pulling at his bow tie. Then U.N. Cadillacs took his party to a pastel suite in New York's Barclay Hotel where he breakfasted hurriedly on bananas and grapes before taking off in a rush—and another Cadillac—for the Ghanaian Embassy.

"Un garçon formidable," his traveling companions said of him—a phrase the Belgians are also using now. For Lumumba, whose very name sounds like muted drums in the rain forest, is a driving, kinetic leader, a persuasive orator, and a fanatic Congolese patriot who means by hook or crook to build and lead a unified Congolese state. He lacks administrative judgment; he tends to feel that every detail requires his personal attention. Lumumba also makes snap decisions and seeks snap solutions (as witness his recent frantic outpouring of messages to the U.S., the U.N., the Soviet Union).

But if Lumumba is impatient and inexperienced, the fault is by no means all his. Lumumba was not trained for leadership—and neither was any other Congolese.

Born into the Ntentela tribe in the Central Congo on July 2, 1925, Lumumba sometimes suggests that his father was a chief by donning a feathered sheepskin cap, a chieftain's traditional headdress. In school he went as far as the Belgians would let him: Through high school. Then, at 19, he went to work in a post office where for twelve years he sorted letters and studied French law by mail. An introspective youth who never smoked and took only an occasional swig of local home-brewed liquor, Lumumba became an expert dancer and a dedicated nationalist. By 1956 he was under arrest for embezzling $2,400 to help his nationalist cause; Lumumba proudly admitted it and spent a year in jail.

Beer and Bow Ties: Released, he became salesman for Polar beer, rolled up a fortune, made his European wardrobe into one of the best in the Congo. (He likes dark gray or tweed suits, and bow ties.) Simultaneously, he founded the Congolese National Movement (MNC). Its goal: Independence—at once.

As the winds of change howled across Africa, the Belgians accepted the inevitable. Independence was set for June 30. Lumumba left his shy young wife and three children (a fourth is expected) at home and threw himself into electioneering. By putting together a clear majority of 83 seats in the 137-member legislature, he earned the job of Premier.

Some Belgians have called him a Communist, but most observers believe that Lumumba's goal is to build in the Congo the same kind of strong African nation that President Kwame Nkrumah has created in Ghana. As he flew in to the U.S. this week, Lumumba himself had this to say: "I am not a Communist. I am deeply attached to the soil of Africa."

UN in Congo Dilemma As Guinean Balks at Role

The Christian Science Monitor p. 1

Boston, Mass.

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters Dispatches

Léopoldville, Congo

The Guinean detachment with United Nations troops says it wants to pull out until the UN ceases "its flagrant interference" in internal Congo affairs.

The Guinean action came soon after erratic Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba said he had taken over the functions of head of state in addition to his present post of Premier.

Fri 9-9-60

The head of the Guinean command told a press conference Sept. 9 that Gen. Diane Lansana had asked Guinean President Touré to agree to the "provisional withdrawal" of the contingent from the West African nation.

Tibu Tunkara, Guinean mission chief, said Guinean troops could not continue in the UN force until the UN had "ceased its flagrant interference in internal Congo affairs and had gone back to following the Security Council decisions on the Congo." Mr. Tunkara did not say whether the Guinean troops in the Congo—one battalion out of two destined for the Congo—would be put at Mr. Lumumba's disposal. On Sept. 7, Mr. Lumumba asked other African states for immediate military help.

Interference Charged

Mr. Tunkara said the UN had "clearly taken sides to influence the results of an internal dispute" in the Congo.

He said members of the Congo Government who went to see the Indian UN special representative, Rajeshwar Dayal, were told that President Kasavubu was the head of state and that, since his broadcast dismissing Mr. Lumumba, the latter had been out of office as Premier. "The United Nations thus even tried to interpret the basic law [of the Congo] as if this were a matter for it," he said.

He was also very surprised, he said, to learn that Mr. Dayal had refused to see members of the central government "on the pretext that they had been dismissed."

African Support for UN

There were loud cheers from Congolese and Guineans present at the conference when Mr. Tunkara said: "Guinea cannot be an accomplice in any action which is turned against any African people. We find it impossible to continue in the United Nations force in the present circumstances."

In Accra Sept. 9, Ghana and the Mali Federation urged the United Nations Secretary-General "to take positive steps to assert the authority of United Nations troops to maintain law and order in support of the central government of the Congo."

A joint communiqué to this effect was issued in Acca by President Nkrumah and Modibo Keita, who signed as "Prime Minister of the Mali Federation and of Sudan."

Meanwhile, a special Ghanaian mission headed by Agriculture Minister Kojo Botsio left Accra Sept. 9 for Léopoldville.

Confusion Compounded

No official indication was given of the purpose of the mission, but it was understood Mr. Botsio was going on a special assignment for Dr. Nkrumah, who saw the mission off at the airport.

Mr. Lumumba made his claim to being head of state in a speech released here less than 24 hours after he told a press conference that he did not want to be President.

Adding to the confusion was the fact that the speech was made two days earlier to the Army but not made public until Sept. 9. The announcement said that in the dual capacity of head of state and Premier, Mr. Lumumba also was commander in chief of the Congolese Army.

Despite the confused and conflicting claims by Mr. Lumumba, he appeared to be firmly back in the saddle as he turned again on one of his favorite targets—the United Nations.

The young politician sent a cable Sept. 8 to the UN Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold, asking that the Security Council meet in Léopoldville so its 11 members could "see for themselves the situation existing in the Republic of the Congo as a result of the United Nations authorities' interference in the Congo's domestic problems."

He also sent a letter to UN headquarters here demanding the reopening of Congolese airports and Radio Léopoldville, closed down by the UN three days ago to prevent troop movements and propaganda incitements.

Move Confirmed

Meanwhile, in Elisabethville, capital of breakaway Katanga Province, the UN command said Sept. 9 that it has received reports that 300 or more of Premier Lumumba's Congolese troops have invaded the province.

Jan Berendsen, UN political adviser, reported the Mali UN contingent based at Kongolo confirmed that the Congolese moved in Sept. 8 from Kivu Province, crossing the Luika River that forms the Katanga-Kivu border.

All airports in Katanga, as elsewhere in the Congo, are under complete UN control.

But at Elisabethville Sept. 9 armed Katanga police forced the UN to allow two planes to take off from the local airfield for the northern part of the province to meet the invasion by Congolese central government troops.

The UN command immediately protested over the action, and orders were given for Swedish troops at the Elisabethville airport to "stand firm" if any more attempts were made. The UN would not say if the troops had been ordered to fire if necessary.

Hammarskjold Summons Council

By the Associated Press

United Nations, N.Y.

Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold has requested the UN Security Council to convene in emergency session late Sept. 9 to deal with the worsening Congo situation.

The Council was to meet at 8:30 p.m. e.s.t., and was expected to remain in session until late into the night.

[Reuters reports the Soviet news agency Tass as saying the Soviet representative on the Council has been instructed to demand that the United Nations return Radio Léopoldville and Congolese airfields to the Congo Government.]

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The United Nations now comes face to face with the Congo decision on which everything else hinges: whether to remain in the country against the express wish of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Mr. Lumumba has said he wants UN troops to leave unless basic policies of UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold are reversed. Mr. Hammarskjold has made clear he does not intend to alter them, lest the Congo slip into all-out civil war.

In the past, it has been assumed that the UN—whatever its legal rights—could not in practice maintain a pacific "presence" in an area where the host government was hostile. Some lawyers have even argued that the UN could not properly remain, even in legal theory, unless aggression had been committed.

Now, however, it is widely felt that the UN must stay in the Congo. Unless Mr. Lumumba alters his stand—and he has changed his mind frequently before—this must be done by force of arms. UN pacification must, in effect, be imposed upon the Congo in the interest of world peace.

Police Force?

This could put the UN into precisely the position it has tried hardest to avoid: that of a hostile occupying force. It would utterly transform the nature of the exercise, observers point out: Instead of a peace force, the UN army in the Congo would become a fighting police force, at least to a limited degree.

A fighting force normally is sent into action to put down aggression, as in Korea. The Congo would be the first time such a force would have been used against a government engaged in civil war against its own people. It also would be the first time a peace force, invited in, would have outstayed its welcome—a precedent which could have sobering implications for future forces seeking admission to other countries.

There are two possible ways out of the dilemma, as observers here see it, which would not bring the UN to such an extremity:

¶ The collective pressure of other independent African states could—even at this late date, after many unsuccessful attempts—persuade Mr. Lumumba to abandon his present course and cooperate with the UN, compromising his differences with rival politicians.

¶ Or, the UN could impose peace with such tact and skill that it would earn the gratitude rather than the hostility of the population. The awkward fact that UN action was directed primarily against the Premier could be "fuzzed up" to save face for him and to obscure the legal anomalies involved.

Blistering Cable

The latter course appears to be the one Mr. Hammarskjold plans to follow, and indeed is following.

He is going out of his way to preserve the appearance and, where relevant, the substance, of impartiality.

When Belgium flew nine tons of weapons to secessionist Katanga Sept. 7, landing them at Elisabethville Airport, he promptly investigated and on Sept. 8 dispatched a blistering cable to Brussels. He then clamped down on Elisabethville the same controls which previously had been exercised on other Congo airports. Katanga protested.

The fact that the arms had been successfully imported was particularly embarrassing to Mr Hammarskjold in that it obscured an otherwise clear picture of Lumumba responsibility for current difficulties, and undermined willingness of some delegations at headquarters to crack down on the Premier.

Yugoslavia, for example, used the incident to charge that Belgium was interjecting "outside interference" into the Congo civil war.

The Yugoslav delegate, Dobrivoje Vidic, also blamed "outside interferences" for what he called "the recent attempt to overthrow the legal government" of the Congo.

He said that in both instances—the arms shipment and the attempted coup—action against Mr. Lumumba had "unfortunately been facilitated by the practices adhered to by the command of the UN force."

Impartiality Vital

It was this impression—that

the UN had taken sides—which Mr. Hammarskjold sought to counter by his protest to Brussels and his closure of Elisabethville airfield. He also put new pressure on Belgium to complete its much-delayed troop withdrawal. But a great deal of damage had been done, it was agreed.

Curbs on Mr. Lumumba would be acceptable to the Security Council majority, it was felt, only if they appeared to be directed equally at Mr. Lumumba and his opponents. At the same time any motion condemning outside intervention in the Congo would have to seem to be directed impartially against Belgium and the Soviet Union.

Then the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Guinea—Mr. Lumumba's principal supporters here—would have minimum ground for complaint. The UN would then be in a legally defensible role, and the majority would feel justified in "getting tough."

The showdown meeting of the Security Council, in which decisions must be made on whether the UN should stay in the Congo and, if so, what role it is to play, is scheduled for the evening of Sept. 9.

Mr. Lumumba invited the Council to hold the next session in Léopoldville, but this kind of change of venue would not be practical on such short notice.

Backing the Congo Referee

The Christian Science Monitor

The United Nations now enters the most crucial lap of its race to keep ahead of crisis in the Congo.

Security Council debate will center on whether UN forces in the Congo can remain there, and if so whether they can extend their powers in order to start rehabilitating the strife-rent area. The key question underlying the weekend debate will be contentions by various interested parties to the African free-for-all that the UN referee has been partial to one contestant or another.

Boston Mass.

The United States and many European members will say that despite the presence of the referee on the field, Moscow, a supposed spectator, has jumped down from the stands and started handing clubs to what looks like the winner.

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Many leaders of African nationalism have shown a quiet recognition of this danger. Ghana's Premier Nkrumah, after careful political sounding, made a statement of warning about it.

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But the leaders of African nationalism are also likely to agree to Moscow's objection that the referee is also permitting the Belgians to slip out of the stands and hand out weapons to Mr. Lumumba's rivals.

In fact, the well-publicized arrival of nine tons of Belgian small arms in Katanga Province unfortunately slowed down a movement of uncommitted nation sentiment away from Mr. Lumumba and his backers.

However, Secretary-General Hammarskjold appears to have made the best out of this upset. His wrist-slap at the Belgians for allowing the arms to be shipped may help preseve the backing for his original veiled warning to the Russians for exactly the same kind of intervention.

If the Security Council can appear to be helping the referee push unruly fans back into the stands on rival sides of the stadium, the needed solid majority of African and world opinion may back it and force Moscow to withhold its veto.

Then the stage would be set for Mr. Hammarskjold to get back to his original problem: how to put the Congo into minimum working order again without seeming to reimpose white rule or to take sides in the Congo's political civil warfare.

Mr. Hammarskjold deserves strong and prompt backing for his courageous, and scrupulously fair, stand. He is beseeching the world once again not to allow the Congo to become the scene of either an international war like Spain or Korea, or a tragic civil war. And then he is asking that this double preventive effort be followed by a double constructive job involving: (1) outside mediation of personal political differences in the Congo, and (2) a UN-backed recovery program.

The Secretary-General's struggle with Mr. Lumumba's erratic behavior is not over. The Congo Premier has used the UN as one of his three chief scapegoats to divert Congolese disappointment at the sorry mess that the ecstatically awaited "Freedom" has turned into. But if the Security Council is resolute. Mr. Lumumba may have to change his mind about the UN once again. If so, the Congolese people and the cause of African nationalism will gain.

U.S. Accuses Soviets

The Christian Science Monitor

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The United States has denounced the Soviet Union for deliberate sabotage of United Nations rescue operations in the Congo.

Boston Mass.

The Soviet purpose, Washington has charged, is to set up "a Soviet satellite state in the heart of Africa."

This emphatic declaration, made to the UN Security Council Sept. 15 by chief United State Delegate James J. Wadsworth, was seen as aimed at two principal purposes:

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¶ To place the counterweight of the United States against Soviet diplomacy, thus bolstering the UN operation and shoring up Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

¶ To rally independent African states behind Mr. Hammarskjold. Some had wavered in their support.

Tunisia Acts, Too

The American move came less than 24 hours after Moscow had unleashed by far its bitterest attack on Mr. Hammarskjold, charging that he was the conscious tool of colonialists who were trying to snatch away the Congo's freedom.

A parallel effort to solidify African support for Mr. Hammarskjold is being made by Mongi Slim, chief Tunisian delegate. Mr. Slim is also proposing a good-offices mission to the Congo by Afro-Asian mediators in an effort to bring together warring factions.

Mr. Wadsworth, in his first major speech as chief American representative, said he was "confident that the responsible leaders of African countries will not be fooled by the machinations of a country whose record of colonialism is without parallel in our times."

He called upon the Security Council to "make it unmistakably clear once again" that no military "aid" should be given to the Congo outside UN channels. He strongly implied that if Moscow continued to bypass the UN, the United States would take counteraction on its own.

Veto Overshadowed

A UN embargo on arms, ammunition, and military equipment undoubtedly would run up against a Soviet veto in the Security Council. The issue then would have to be taken to the General Assembly.

Success there would largely depend, observers believe, on African support.

"The Soviet Union does not want the United Nations to succeed in Africa," Mr. Wadsworth said. "A strong United Nations means stability and order. Most of all, it would close the door to outside intervention by the Soviet Union. The United Nations offers an alternative to dependence by the Congo on any other nation."

Zorin Speech Bitter

Mr. Zorin struck hardest where the Secretary-General is believed to be weakest: in the area of African support. Several Africans have balked at UN moves which have clamped down on Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba. Mr. Zorin encouraged this revolt, in effect calling upon the African states to pull their troops out of the UN command.

He charged that the Secretary-General was a conscious tool of colonialists who are trying to snatch away the Congo's freedom. He asked the Africans whether they wished their soldiers to help the UN "strangle" their brother state.

The Soviet Union, he said defiantly, will continue to "assist" the Congo, bypassing the UN.

Mr. Hammarskjold, in one of his sharpest public utterances, replied that he was confident African states "for which the Soviet Union regards itself as spokesman' could and would speak for themselves.

The United Nations command, he pointed out, consists of a Swedish commanding general plus Ethiopian, Moroccan, and Indian general officers. It seems, he remarked with acid irony, "that even some African countries have now turned 'colonizers.'"

Action Defended

"The United Nations is engaged," he said, "in a major effort to give life and substance to the independence of the Republic of the Congo. No misunderstandings, no misinformation, no misinterpretations of the actions of the United Nations organization should be permitted to hamper an operation the importance of which I know is fully appreciated by all those African countries which, with great efforts of their own, support the work of the United Nations in the Congo and, indeed, which seem to me to deserve better than to be told they are misled."

The clash between Moscow and Mr. Hammarskjold gave rise to speculation as to their future relationships. As he himself often has said, a Secretary-General who loses the confidence of any major power bloc undermines or destroys his usefulness. Former Secretary-General Trygve Lie ultimately was driven to resign when he feuded with the Kremlin.

Most non-Communist diplomats, however, would be dismayed if Mr. Hammarskjold were pushed to that point. He has the confidence and affection of an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Slim, who speaks for the moderate wing of the African bloc, and who has been a tower of strength for the Secretary-General in behind-the-scenes diplomacy, supported Mr. Hammarskjold's conduct of the Congo operation and paid tribute to his dedication.

He reminded fellow Africans that the Léopoldville conference of independent African states in August called for "frank and loyal cooperation" between the Congo and the UN. The UN is Africa's "best refuge" from attacks on its independence, he said.

Mr. Slim gave the Security Council the broad outlines of a plan of action which, it is understood, he has embodied in a draft resolution circulating privately.

In it he proposes establishment of a UN fund to help the Congo balance its budget—something Mr. Hammarskjold has already asked for. He supports the Secretary-General in generalized terms without, however, giving him any major new authority; and establishes a good offices committee, to be made up primarily of Africans and Asians, to try to bring together the many different Congolese actions.

Congo Cost Stirs Gasps

The Christian Science

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor

United Nations, N. Y.

Aside from the presence of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the thing expected to cause most concern to Americans at the 15th United Nations General Assembly will be the major financial crisis faced by the world body.

An overflow meeting of the American Association for the United Nations in the Waldorf Astoria's starlight roof just prior to the Assembly opening let out a muffled gasp as they heard Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs warn that the Congo force alone will cost the UN between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000 a year.

Mr. Wilcox did not even mention a figure for economic rehabilitation and technical assistance for the Congo. Recently, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, told a congressional committee that the United States would probably have to pay half of that bill, which may run as high as $150,000,000 a year.

Voluntary Contribution

The United States already is paying 48.5 per cent of the cost of the United Nations Emergency Force set up in 1956 to stand between the armed forces of Egypt and Israel after the Suez crisis.

Explaining a voluntary contribution of $3,200,000 over and above its assessed share made by the United States in 1960, Mr. Wilcox declared: "We have found it necessary in the past to make such voluntary contributions in order to enable those least able to pay to give some measure of support for the force."

Another call on Americans' pocketbooks may come if and when the General Assembly decides to establish a "peace and security fund," recommended by its advisory committee on administrative and budgetary questions. This fund, to be financed partially from the regular UN budget and partially by voluntary contributions would give the UN a "bank account" so that it would not step in "broke" as it has into the current Congo crisis.

Support Pledged

Mr. Wilcox pledged American support to such a fund if it is recommended to the Assembly.

In view of the UN's mounting financial crisis, increased pressure will undoubtedly be put on the Soviet Union to "pay up." The Soviet Union has flatly refused, for instance, to pay its share of the assessment for UNEF, of which it does not approve.

There is in the UN charter, a punitive provision for delinquents, but this has never yet been called into use. Article 19 of Chapter 4 says: "A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years.

Loophole Added

This loophole is added: "The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member."

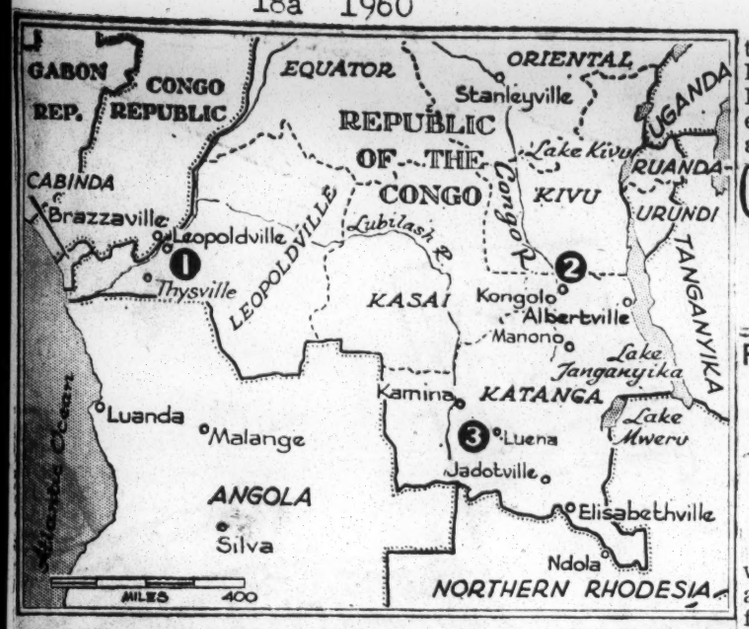
Speaking to a group that was eager to have information to support the United Nations, Mr. Wilcox, told the AUN members that in the United States last year the individual American's contribution to all UN programs amounted to only 61 cents per capita. He forecast that even with added expenditures of the Congo and other emergencies, the cost of supporting the United Nations will be "incredibly small."

Mr. Wilcox, who has briefed Americans on the eve of UN General Assemblies since 1955, is slated to turn over his State Department job to Charles E. Bohlen, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union on Sept. 26.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Rival Congolese Factions Smile Together at United Nations

Thomas Kanza (left), representing Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, stands with Justin Bomboko, representing Congo President Kasavubu. In center is Jacques Lumbala, another member of Lumumba delegation. The apparently unstrained meeting took place at the UN headquarters in New York, where the Security Council has been debating over the Congo.



The New York Times Sept. 20, 1960

CONGO CRISIS RENEWED: An attempt to assassinate Col. Joseph Mobutu was thwarted in Leopoldville (1). A group of 800 soldiers near Kongolo (2) withdrew from Katanga, along with a smaller force to the west. Luena (3) was gripped by terror as violence by Baluba tribesmen continued.

CONGOLESE TROOPS QUITTING KATANGA

The N.Y. Times

Invaders Begin Withdrawal at Leopoldville Order—U.N. Sets Neutral Line

New York

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 18 — Congolese government soldiers received orders today to withdraw from the secessionist state of Katanga and South Kasai.

In Katanga, Congolese troops that had struck from the North immediately began carrying out the orders. A column of 800 men advancing on the mining town of Kongolo was reported by United Nations officers on the spot to have left Katanga territory.

To the west, a band of 300 invaders was also reported by the United Nations to be withdrawing. United Nations officers who had flown to northern Katanga set up a cease-fire line about eighteen miles inside Katanga.

No Advance Planned

Katanga officials said that as long as the troops did not return, their own men would not advance beyond the line.

There was no immediate information from South Ksai formerly known as mining state. Congolese soldiers and Baluba tribesmen loyal to Albert Kalonji, secessionist leader have been in a bitter battle there for weeks.

But a Belgian officers attached to Mr. Kalonji's tiny army said exultantly that South Kasai would be free of the central government's soldiers in a few days.

The orders from Leopoldville, picked up by radio here apparently came from Col. Joseph Mobutu, army chief of staff, who seized power in the capital last week.

Elisabethville had a few hours of hope that the Congo crisis was on the way to settlement. Then came the report that Patrice Lumumba, Katanga's bitterest foe, seemed to be returning to influence.

Katanga officials, puzzled by the events in Leopoldville, reduced their delight to the hope that Mr. Lumumba would now be restrained by the influence of "moderates" and would not risk another invasion of Katanga.

Meanwhile, Moise Tshombe, President of Katanga, sent a message to his two representatives in Brazzaville, in the former French Congo, to assure Colonel Mobutu of his backing. Mr. Tshombe told his representatives that Colonel Mobutu, President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Joseph Ileo represented the best in Congo opinion and politics.

CONGO AIDE FLEES U.N. AS TOO RISKY

The N.Y. Times

Former Laundryman Tells in Paris of Threat to Life Over Shifting Regimes

New York

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

PARIS, Sept. 18—A brief whirl in international diplomacy at the United Nations so confused a Congolese laundryman-turned-diplomat that he decided it was time to get back to the Congo and his laundry.

This was the essence of a tale told here today be 35-year-old Robert Kinda, who until two weks ago apparently had no greater problem than seeing to it that the right shirts got to the right customers in Leopoldville.

Mr. Kinda arrived at Orly Airport this morning from New York. Het said he was able to leavet safely only with the help of the New York police.

Asks Police Protection

Then, proclaiming himself a former diplomat of fifteen days' standing and in fear of his life, he sought the protection of the French police.

He said protection was needed because another Congolese who had traveled on the same plane with him from New York had been ordered by Patrice Lumumba's delegation to the United Nations to assassinate him.

His eyes darting fearfully as he spoke in the lobby at the airport, Mr. Kinda told the following bizarre story of his odyssey from Leopoldville to the towering glass palace of world diplomacy in New York and on to Paris.

"Two weeks ago," he began, "Thomas Kanza, who was a client of my laundry and for whom I had done some personal favors, came to me and asked me if I would like to be a member of the Congolese delegation bound for New York."

Never having been to the United States, Mr. Kinda recounted, it seemed a fine idea; so he accepted the offer and closed his shop. He said that Mr. Kanza had told him that he would serve the delegation chief as "boy and secretary" and would participate in all meetings at the United Nations.

When he got to New York, he said, he was informed by Mr. Kanza that, in addition to his other duties, he was to serve as Mr. Kanza's bodyguard.

"I didn't care for that at all, but I agreed anyway," Mr. Kinda said.

Several days later, he went on, he encountered "some other Congolese" in corridors of the United Nations. They informed him that "they alone represented the Congo Government," presided over by Joseph Ileo, who has been designated Premier by President Joseph Kasavubu.

"Now, as for me," Mr. Kinda said, "I am a friend of Kasavubu, and I thought that Kanza was obedient to his orders. Then, a few days ago, I learned that neither Kasavubu nor Lumumba were anything anymore and that someone I did not know was in command.

"I no longer understood what was going on and wanted to go home."

When he told Mr. Kanza of his desire to get back to laundering, Mr. Kinda said, Mr. Kanza warned him against trying to abandon diplomacy.

"So I went to the American police, who hid me until my departure for Paris," Mr. Kinda went on.

He explained that before returning to Leopoldville, he wanted to go to Brazzaville to seek the advice of Fulbert Youlou, Premier of the Congo Republic that is a member of the French Community.

'CONGO ANSWER'

The N.Y. Times

TO THE EDITOR:

Harry Gilroy, in "The Antiphonous Voices of Belgium" (Sept. 4), starts well and ends well but goes wrong in the middle. Belgium's "great crime of neglect" consisted neither in giving the Congolese "independence without a fight," nor in failing to train a class of native military and political leaders. It consisted in setting up a unitary state and consigning it to a minority government.

As things stand, the answer to the Congo question is for the U. N. to enforce provincial autonomy in Kasai and Katanga. This of course would annoy Mr. K. But Mr. K. can no more stop the U. N. in the Congo than he could stop the United States in Cuba, if we would but decide to act.

J. J. HOOKER,
The Catholic University of America.
Washington, D. C.

CONGO CRISIS DELAYS MEETING ON AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Business, governmental and academic experts on sub-Sahara Africa are being invited to a conference on African resources to be held at New York University next March 20, 21 and 22.

The conference, originally scheduled for this week, was postponed because of "the troubled situation in the Congo."

Co-sponsoring the conference with the university is African Fair, Inc., of 6 Washington Square North, a nonprofit organization formed for the purpose. The group's president, Fred S. Haggerson, said yesterday that "to hold a conference while there is so much turbulence and ill-feeling might defeat its very purpose, that is, exposing the great economic, industrial and cultural potential of emerging Africa to the American business community."

Corporate members of African Fair include the United States Steel Corporation, Union Carbide, Vanadium Corporation of America, Olin Mathieson, Texaco and the American Express Company.

Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Picture Association of America, is chairman of the conference. Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman is honorary chairman.

CONGO PARKS REVERTING

The N.Y. Times

Game Reserves Abandoned—Poaching on Increase

New York

Africa Argus News Service

BUKAVU, the Congo, Sept. 12—The chaos in the Congo has given back vast stretches of darkest Africa to their original inhabitants, the animals.

More than thirty national parks in the Congo are going back to nature, free for the first time in decades of tourists and their cars and cameras. The parks have been largely deserted by their European overseers and poaching by hungry Africans has grown.

At the finest game reserve of them all, the 2,000,000-acre Albert National Park in Kivu Province, however, provincial authorities have taken firm steps to control poaching, United Nations officials said.

The African rulers of the new state have shown they are determined to protect the park's heritage of game, which includes vast herds of elephants, gorillas and rare okapis, the officials said.

CONGO'S TRIAL

The N.Y. Times

Whether the chief of government calls himself Lumumba, Ileo or Mobutu, the fact remains that creating a cabinet is not enough to control a country. Even more, it is necessary that the directing organization have some means of authority. Such means are totally lacking in the Congo.—LE MONDE, *Paris.*

New York

Many plots have been made in connection with [the Congo] and against it all possible encirclements are being organized because [Lumumba's] Government is regarded by powerful circles in many Western countries as their opponent * * *. The West, in point of fact, would not like to have a new Nasser in the heart of Black Africa, and that is why war has been declared on the Government of Lumumba.—VJESNIK, *Zagreb, Yugoslavia.*

Serious consideration should be paid to the divisive tendencies in the United Nation's own forces from the United Arab Republic, Ghana and Guinea, which would like to let their troops stay in the Congo for Lumumba, or go home. Such a policy is contrary not only to the interests of the Congo, but also to their own interests, being in reality indirect support of Soviet sabotage of United Nations activity and Soviet plans to drag Africa into the cold war.—AFTENPOSTEN, *Oslo.*

Muddled Congo Scene Deals U.N. Embarrassment, Pain

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The Congo's struggle to make itself look like the sovereign nation it proclaimed itself June 30 is causing some embarrassment here in addition to actual pain.

The embarrassment is over the question of whether the Congo measures up to the U.N. charter definition of what a U.N. member should be and whether the General Assembly opening here Sept. 20 should elect the Congo to membership.

The charter says membership is open to "peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

That "able and willing" clause is the sticker, although it appears that world politics being what they are the U.N. will somehow choke down its embarrassment and find a way to vote the Congo in.

Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro undersecretary of the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner, went to the Congo to represent the United Nations at ceremonies June 30 celebrating Congo independence from Belgium.

Bunche sized up the country after two months here, during which he was hustled out of his hotel with scores of others at the business end of a submachine gun and underwent other frustrations.

"It is a society in which frustration and fear are very abundant psychological qualities; they are in fact a heritage from the very recent colonial past, fed very much by the disappointments and disillusionments immediately following independence in a society where, among 14 million people, there are few more than a dozen people who have had university training; where there has been literally no experience in carrying any sort of government responsibility; where technicians are nonexistent on the African side; where there is so complete a void in education and training and experience as one finds in the Congo," Bunche said.

That describes a member of the United Nations? That is a country that has one vote, just as does the United States or India or Brazil or France, or the Soviet Union?

Just about two months ago, U.N. orators used glowing words about the new country's independence from Belgium as they urged the Security Council to take the first step recommending U.N. membership for the Congo. It was voted unanimously.

Since then the Congo has wallowed in a combination of throwback to tribal war, just plain rivalry over who should sit at the head of the Congo table, whether the Soviet Union should have an honored seat at the table, and where the Congo is going to get the money and men to keep going.

Its chosen leaders—chosen in a welter of tribal compromise and still dubious over who precedes whom—have defied the U.N. and railed at the Belgians who succumbed to U.N. and world pressures to speed up independence day. Some have muttered the Communist line about what they called "the new colonialism" by the U.N.

Through all this there is the painful expenditure of U.N. energy, time and money in an attempt to help the Congo along its jungled road while its leaders brawl and the Soviet bloc enjoys the internal disorders.

Officially, Bunche declares he is still optimistic that the largest U. N. operation in history—an army of 18,000 soldiers from a score of U. N. members, a civilian army of technical experts—will fulfill the U. N. program of restoring order and get going the usual functions of a country—government, education, finance, industry, health services, communications.

Kasai Volunteers Reported Advancing Against Congolese

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—A column of secessionist Albert Kalonji's volunteers was reported advancing in Kasai Province Sunday against Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba's forces. But another column pulled back without fighting a battle, according to information reaching here.

The column that pulled back crossed from this rebellious province of Katanga Saturday and headed for Luputa. This town is 20 miles inside Kasai. It was considered a potential jump-off point for Lumumba's invasion of Katanga after he disposed of Kalonji's Kasai "army."

But advices reaching this Katanga capital said scouts found most tribes in the Luputa area favored Lumumba. There was little support for Kalonji and the Kasai "Mineral State" he proclaimed recently and allied with Katanga.

APPEARS SMALLER

The column near Luputa appears to be much smaller than the 250 men reported. It will probably join with a second and larger column farther east.

This larger column consists of about 250 uniformed troops armed with rifles and a few Belgian automatic rifles, plus 250 porters carrying ammunition and supplies.

The men with rifles and automatic weapons are mostly former members of the Congo army who had considerable training in the handling of firearms.

Kalonji's youth movement—militant supporters of Kalonji's old political party—are believed to be harassing the Congo troops in southern Kasai. Kalonji's invasion force will probably try to join with them and other supporters in the area which was always known for its anti-Lumumba sentiments.

The invasion force now is reported firmly established across the border river of Lubilash 20 miles from the nearest road center of Gandajika northeast of Luputa. About 60 Congo soldiers are said to be garrisoning Gandajika.

WHITE ADVISERS

A Katanga army spokesman refused to give the position of Kalonji's little volunteer army with its white advisers—mostly Belgians. But no opposition has been reported.

The announced objective of the volunteers is to win back the "Mineral State" Kalonji created.

Bakwanga, Kalonji's capital was seized by Lumumba's Congo army last week. Baluba tribal guerrillas at last report were harassing Congolese troops holed up in Bakwanga, a diamond center.

A. U.N. spokesman had no information on the progress of the volunteers. Nor was there confirmation of charges by Premier Joseph Ngalula of the "Mineral State" that Congo army soldiers massacred 300 Negroes in Bakwanga a week ago, including David Odea, the Mineral State's public works minister.

The Katanga army spokesman also showed concern about reports that the Congo army was building up for a strike into Katanga Province.

Emboldened Lumumba Blasts U.N.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Backed by a smashing Senate confidence vote, Premier Patrice Lumumba Thursday night called for U.N. forces to get out of the Congo unless the United Nations changes its policies.

He accused the U.N. of obstructing his government by closing airports and radio stations and denounced what he called a campaign of hate against the Congo.

Lumumba told a news conference he had sent a telegram to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold asking that the next session of the U.N. Security Council be held in Leopoldville.

He thanked the Soviet Union "sincerely for the help it has given to the Congo" and assailed a list of actions by the United Nations.

BLOCKED AIRFIELDS

Lumumba's main immediate difference with the United Nations is over the fact that U.N. forces hold Congo radio stations and airports. U.N. forces seized the Leopoldville radio Tuesday after President Joseph Kasavubu and Lumumba, in turn, had used it Monday night, each declaring the other was fired. The United Nations acted on the principle that rival hot-headed broadcasts amounted to incitement to violence.

The United Nations blocked the Congo airfields, also on Tuesday, to stop the ferrying of Congolese forces about the country in troop-carrier planes, some of them from behind the Iron Curtain.

The U.N. Command said it had decided to exercise more effective control under its mandate from the Security Council because of the growing crisis.

Congo Power Fight Marked By Gunfire

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — Gunfire crackled for an hour Tuesday evening after police broke up a demonstration by opponents of Patrice Lumumba, who was deposed as premier by presidential order but has refused to quit office. The demonstrators were partisans of Congo President Joseph Kasavubu.

The security guard at United Nations headquarters was immediately strengthened but there was no indication of heavy or continued fighting.

(This dispatch was timed 6:45 p.m. Leopoldville time. Several hours later the South African radio said all communication with Leopoldville had been cut off for the night after the evening's shooting).

Several hundred members of opposition parties in trucks, cars, buses and bicycles headed for Lumumba's residence to demonstrate their dissatisfaction with the unpredictable left-leaning political leader.

FIRED VOLLEY

Along the Avenue Valke, a few hundred yards from Lumumba's residence, gray-clad police directed by a civilian stopped the procession.

The policemen dropped to their knees and fired a volley over the procession. A truck careened into the ditch. The terror-stricken demonstrators fled between villas bordering the road.

Police fired for long periods and then followed the luckless demonstrators. Some took refuge in the homes of whites.

A Red Cross station reported seven persons including two policemen were treated for injuries —none by gunfire.

Witnesses said police arrested about 15 demonstrators and beat them with fists and rifle butts.

One woman was hit over the head with a rifle butt and then poked in the face with the same weapon. Prisoners were bundled into jeeps or trucks and taken away.

Police slashed tires on the demonstrators' vehicles and smashed bicycles. From jeeps racing through the downtown section, police fired at running figures.

7 BATTERED AIRMEN

Victims Of Congolese Mob Honored On Return To U.S.

The Montgomery Advertiser

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J. (AP)—Seven battered airmen, victims of a beating from a Congolese mob, came home Wednesday and told of their nightmare experience. P. 29A

Their hospital plane dropped onto a wide runway of this giant military terminal and they gazed into a sea of friendly faces as they got medals for "outstanding performance and devotion to duty."

It was a stark contrast from their experience Aug. 27 at Stanleyville in the Congo, when their plane settled on a tiny runway of an airport in the jungle and they soon were surrounded by a hostile mob.

Three of the injured crewmen were still on stretchers. One had both of his smashed hands wrapped in bandages. White bandages on the heads and limbs of others attested to the violence of the attack.

"I was hit with clubs and sticks and guns and fists," said 1Lt. Kenneth Stickevers of Valley Stream, N.Y.

"I thought maybe the whole world was against me," continued Lt. Gerald T. Henery of Washington, D.C.

The crew members estimated 10,000 persons were gathered at the Stanleyville airport in the heart of the jungle Aug. 27.

CROWD VIOLENT

They were landing communications equipment for the U.N. forces when Congolese soldiers and civilians suddenly turned violent. U.N. officials said then that the Congolese suspected the airmen had landed some Belgian troops.

They said they were pummeled with a variety of weapons for 15 minutes to half an hour. Then Ethiopian U.N. troops rescued them.

After treatment at a hospital in Germany, the seven Tuesday boarded a C118 plane, converted for hospital use, and landed here Wednesday morning after an 18-hour trip, interrupted by a stop in the Azores. Left was the pilot, Capt. Elbert Mott of Glenmore, La., who could not be moved yet.

GIVEN CITATION

Maj. Gen. William P. Fisher, commander of the transport section here, met them as a bright sun bathed the concrete runway where the plane stopped.

The general escorted them to the passenger terminal where he read a citation and pinned blue and gold commendation medals on each man's bathrobe or uniform.

The citation said that "with no provocation of any kind, they were attacked and brutally beaten without warning by armed men as they were unloading their aircraft."

Congo Affair May Cost U.N. $75 Million In '60

Montgomery, Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold is expected to break the news Thursday to the U.N. Budgetary Control Committee that the Congo operations may cost $75 million by the end of this year. N.Y. 9-8-60

An authoritative source said the secretary-general will ask the watchdog group to approve an expenditure of $40 million for the first three months in the Congo and will tell the committee another $35 million probably will be needed by Jan. 1.

U.N. officials still will not concede that the U.N. military force will remain in the Congo throughout 1961, but if it does they say it probably will cost about $100 million for the year.

Even the estimated $75 million for 1960 will make the Congo venture by far the most costly yet undertaken by the world organization. The U.N. general budget amounts to only $60 million for this year.

VOTE ASSESSMENT

Hammarskjold plans to raise the huge sum by calling on the General Assembly later this month to vote an assessment on all members. The payments would be based on the sliding scale now used to finance the U.N. budget.

This ranges from 32.51 per cent for the United States to .04 per cent for the smallest and poorest countries.

Efforts to finance the U.N. Emergency Force in the Middle East by a similar assessment has run into difficulties because the Soviet bloc and the Arab nations refuse to pay. U.N. officials, however, do not expect the same situation on the Congo operation since all members of the Security Council, including the Soviet Union, voted for the U.N. Congo force.

MANDATORY OBLIGATION

There is another difference. The UNEF plan was adopted by the General Assembly, whose decisions are not binding. The Congo plan, on the other hand, was approved under a provision of the U.N. Charter which places a mandatory obligation on all U.N. members.

The Charter says: "The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council."

The biggest part of the Congo cost is the support of the United Nation's military force which is expected to reach a total of 18,000 men shortly. This is almost four times the size of the U.N. force in the Middle East, which has an annual budget of $20 million. The estimated U.N. cost does not include the salaries and foreign service allowance of the troops, which are paid by the countries that contribute them. The U.N. pays for the maintenance of the troops and gives each man approximately a dollar a day.

Kalonji's Recruits Enter Kasai to Join Anti-Lumumba War

By The Associated Press

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 3 (AP)—The vanguard of Albert Kalonji's volunteer army moved into Kasai Province today to help guerrillas battling Congolese Government troops. Casualties there now are reported at 1,000, with 300 slain.

About 250 volunteers crossed from Katanga Province, which is allied with Mr. Kaloji and his secessionist mining state in Kasai Province, a Katanga army spokesman said. He reported that the force had met no resistance.

The spokesman said the volunteers were "supervised by white technicians"—presumably Belgian officers. Mr. Kalonji has charged that the Congolese Army in Kasai is led by three Czechoslovak officers.

The invaders headed west for Luputa, a town twenty miles inside Kasai Province. Premier Patrice Lumumba's Congolese Army was expected not long ago to use Luputa as a jumping-off point for an invasion of the Katanga capital.

But the town now is reported to have been cut off from supplies by guerrilla activities. The Katanga Army spokesman said Mr. Lumumba's main force had been driven back to the defensive by guerrillas at Bakwanga, Mr. Kalonji's captured capital.

United Nations officials reported that casualties in the Kasai fighting had reached 1,000, with nearly 300 dead. The brunt of this fighting has been carried by anti-Lumumba guerrillas who are said to have upset the Congo Government's timetable for invasion of secessionist Katanga.

The Katanga Army spokesman said Mr. Kalonji's invading force was armed with automatic weapons and rifles.

The force is part of a volunteer battalion Mr. Kalonji recruited in Katanga from tribesmen hostile to Mr. Lumumba. After a few days of military training, they left Elisabethville, Thursday by train for the border.

The invaders crossed the frontier formed by the crocodile-infested Lubilash River, traveling in trucks and automobiles over the main road bridge. The bridge previously had been mined by the Katanga Army to prevent Premier Lumumba's forces from crossing eastward into Katanga Province.

The invading force is expected to clear pro-Lumumba forces from Lupunta. There were reported to be about ninety Congo Army men at Luputa, but their morale was said to be low and some desertions have been reported.

Reports said some members of Mr. Kalonji's private army might try to join with 500 guerrillas holding a vital bridge across the Bushimai River, fifty miles northwest of Luputa. By holding this bridge, the guerrillas have cut the supply lines of Congolese troops in Luputa and Bakwanga. The bridge is on the main road from Luluabourg, capital of Kasai Province.

The Katanga Army spokesman said Congo Army units had taken up defensive positions around Bakwanga, seventy miles north of Luputa, and were encircled by Baluba tribesmen loyal to Mr. Kalonji.

Katanga's northern front, bordering on Kivu Province, is quiet, he asserted, and no Congo troop movements have been reported.

The spokesman said the Congo Army was training about 1,000 tribesmen at a center in Lokandu, more than 100 miles north of the Kasai border.

He asserted that the Congo Army intended to send troops south from Stanleyville and Watsa in the northeast Congo, but that it would be some time before they reached positions on Katanga's border.

Associated Press

BALUBA TRIBESMEN ON THE MOVE: Members of a force recruited by Albert Kalonji, head of the self-proclaimed Mining State in the Congo's Kasai Province, at the start of journey from a camp near Elisabethville. They oppose central Government.

The New York Times Sept. 4, 1960

TROOPS ON THE MOVE: An invasion force based in Katanga Province (1) was reported to have entered the Kasai territory (2).

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 3 (AP)—Opposition to Patrice Lumumba's swing toward Leftist dictatorship mounted today as the Premier pressed his campaign to stamp out rebellion in the eastern Congo.

In the Congolese Senate, meeting here with far less than full membership, angry Opposition members demanded that Mr. Lumumba cancel all decrees restricting fundamental freedoms. They warned against dictatorship.

Even Senator S. Romandeke, a Government supporter, urged the Lumumba regime not to issue decrees without consulting Parliament. While criticizing the Opposition's cries of "communism and dictatorship," Mr. Romandeke said Premier Lumumba should not close opposition newspapers but should impose censorship instead.

Senators complained that they had not even received copies of Mr. Lumumba's decrees closing newspapers and clamping rigid controls on political meetings and demonstrations.

The Opposition fight in the Senate was led by Senator Syrille Adoula, a member of the National Unity party, whose president, Jean Bolikango, has been arrested and sent to Leopoldville's military prison. Mr. Adoula angrily declared that "when freedom is finished, other things began—dictatorship."

"Now that we are free, we are returning to the methods we condemned in our fight for freedom," he declared. "Each of you should exxamine your conscience and accept your responsibilities."

Because of the chaotic conditions in the Congo, the upper house of Parliament never has had more than forty of its seventy-eight members present.

Congo Army Said to Gain In Heavy Fighting in Kasai

By Reuters.

BAKWANGA, the Congo, Sept. 4—Forces of the Congo central Government appeared tonight to have captured the village of Tshilenge, seventeen miles southeast of here, after heavy fighting with Baluba tribesmen.

Thousands of Balubas have fled from the village on their way from Bakwanga, capital of this secessionist, self-proclaimed Mining State in Kasai Province, toward the border of the adjoining province of Katanga, where Moise Tshombe, Provincial President, has declared independence from the central Government of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Bakwanga, just six degrees south of the Equator, was recaptured by Government forces last week from the Baluba supporters of Albert Kalonji, who prolaimed the Mining State and now is in refuge in Katanga.

During a flight over the rolling jungle and brush around the town, Congo Army detachments could be seen fanning out along the dirt roads through villages where some backers of Mr. Kalonji were hiding.

Many of the Kalonji supporters are armed only with ancient muzzle-loading rifles, but others, according to Congolese officers directing operations from Bakwanga, have machine guns and sub-machine guns.

The rattle of automatic fire could be heard along the road to Tshilenge.

The Lumumba forces had been halted near a river where Baluba tribesmen were trying to blow up a bridge, but tonight Tshilenge appeared to be in the hands of Government troops.

There were no substantial reports of how far south the fighting has spread in Kasai.

However, pilots operating a bush air service from Luluabourg, the Kasai capital, reported that airfields were still out of use because of sporadic skirmishes at Kabinda, near the Katanga border.

Skirmishes were also reported at Luebo, Luputa and Gandajika, which Mr. Kalonji says his forces have recaptured.

United Nations officers said they believed fewer than 100 persons had been killed in the main battle for Bakwanga, although other reports spoke of a "massacre." The officers discounted reports of many hundreds or even thousands dead.

One officer said he had counted forty-three bodies in the town and did not think scattered bush fighting could have accounted for more than a few dozen others.

Warriors Holding Army

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Warriors of the Baluba tribe armed with bows and arrows have pinned down Congolese forces of Premier Patrice Lumumba around Bakwanga and the Premier is sending in reinforcements aboard Soviet planes and trucks, according to reports reaching here today.

Balubas also were said to control the villages of Luputa, Mwene Ditu and Gandajika, near the Kasai-Katanga provincial border, as well as large areas outside the towns.

No fighting had been reported in the villages, but yesterday Luputa and Mwene Ditu were said to have been held by the Congo Army.

Belgian diplomatic sources in Elisabethville said the Balubas, fighters all their lives, were in a "virtual frenzy" over Congo Army atrocities and were fighting in "show-no-mercy" attacks against the much better equipped Congolese.

Reports reaching Elisabethville said Mr. Lumumba had sent ten Soviet-provided Ilyushin airliners loaded with supplies and reinforcements to Luluabourg, capital of Kasai. Soviet-made trucks also were reported to have been pressed into service to supply the Congolese forces battling the Balubas on the Kasai frontier.

The 120 Europeans still in Bakwanga were under the protection of United Nations forces. The United Nations was trying to arrange for their removal.

A Kalonji Force Pulls Back

ELISABETHVILLE, Sept. 4 (AP)—A column of volunteers was reporting advancing in Kasai Province today against Premier Patrice Lumumba's forces. Another column pulled back without fighting a battle, according to word received here.

The column that pulled back left here yesterday and headed for Luputa, twenty miles inside Kasai. It was considered a potential jump-off point for Mr. Lumumba's invasion of Katanga after he had disposed of Albert Kalonji's Kasai "army."

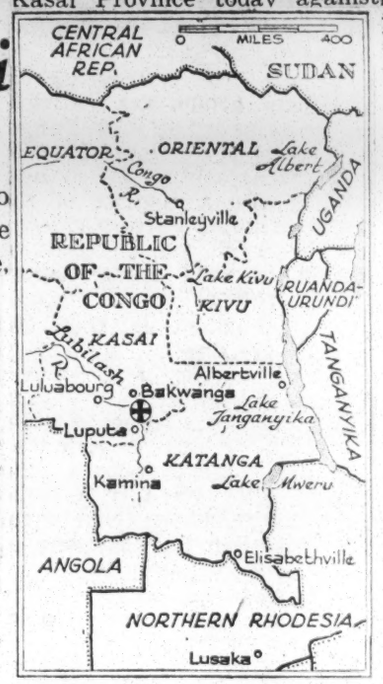
But reports reaching here said scouts had found most tribes in the Luputa area favored Mr. Lumumba. There was said to have been little support for Mr. Kalonji and the Independent Mining State that he proclaimed recently.

The other column, which is larger, consists of about 250 uniformed troops armed with rifles and a few Belgian automatic weapons and 250 porters carrying ammunition and supplies.

Most of the men with rifles and automatic weapons are former members of the Congo Army who have had considerable training in the handling of firearms.

Mr. Kalonji's youth movement—militant supporters of the dissident Kalonji wing of Premier Lumumba's Congolese National Movement—is believed to be harassing the Congo troops in southern Kasai. Mr. Kalonji's invasion force will probably try to join with them and other supports in the area.

The invasion force now is reported to be firmly established across the border river of Lubilash, twenty miles from the nearest road center at Gandajika, northeast of Luputa. About sixty Congo soldiers are said to holding Gandajika.



The New York Times Sept. 5, 1960

Congolese troops drove dissidents from a village near Bakwanga (cross) after heavy fighting.

SUPPORT U.N. RESOLUTION

16 African, Asian States Back Dag

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sharp Slap At Russians Anticipated

Mon, 9-19-60

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) —Sixteen countries of Africa and Asia proposed Sunday night that the U.N. General Assembly endorse the Congo policies of Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold, now under attack from the Soviet bloc.

They introduced a resolution in support of Hammarskjold—and against non-U.N. military aid to the Congo—amidst the 82-nation Assembly's weekend emergency session on the situation in that African republic.

Eight African and eight Asian countries joined in the proposal. They were Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

'TIME TO ACT'

Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana presented the resolution formally to the Assembly.

"This is the time to act. The fate of millions of people in the Congo is at stake. The Congolese people cannot be immolated on the altar of great power missions and vested interests," he said.

Quaison-Sackey said the sponsors of the proposal feel very strongly that countries now contributing to the U.N. Congo force should continue to do so and that no help should be sent to the Congo except by U.N. request.

"The great powers are playing with fire," he declared, "if they think that under any pretext they can interfere in the affairs of the Congo."

Mongi Slim of Tunisia, referring briefly to the Asian-African resolution, praised Hammarskjold and spoke of "the vigorous way" in which the secretary-general had carried out the U.N. task in the Congo.

The resolution would amount to a vote of confidence for the U.N. secretary-general in his bitter fight with the Soviet Union.

The United States and other Western powers were certain to press for overwhelming approval of the resolution, probably sometime Monday, and thus administer a defeat to Soviet policy in advance of Premier Nikita Khrushchev's arrival for the regular Assembly opening Tuesday.

COMPROMISE MADE

Guinea and Ghana decided to support the resolution, informants said, after a compromise was worked out on the issue of foreign military aid to the Congo outside the U.N. operation.

The resolution, as drafted, contained a provision calling on U.N. members to refrain from supplying direct or indirect military aid to the Congo "during the temporary period of military assistance by the United Nations."

Guinea and Ghana agreed after a clause was inserted that safeguarded the "rights of sovereign states" in the matter of extending aid.

The resolution calls on Hammarskjold to carry out the provisions of Security Council resolutions giving him the go-ahead for the entire U.N. Congo operation.

DRAMATIC REPLY

Hammarskjold himself brought the issue squarely before the emergency session in a brief but dramatic intervention early Sunday.

Replying in anger to a harsh attack upon him by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin, the secretary-general declared: "The representative of the Soviet Union used strong language which, quite frankly, I do not know how to interpret.

"The General Assembly knows me well enough to realize that I would not wish to serve one day beyond the point at which such continued service would be, and would be considered to be, in the best interests of this organization."

It was the strongest language used by the secretary-general since the Soviet Union began its attack upon him over the way he is directing the U.N. operation in the Congo.

Zorin charged him with softness in dealing with Belgium in evacuation of Belgian troops, and with taking action in sympathy with those opposing Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Congo premier.

ASKED BY U.S.

The United States asked for the emergency session after the Soviet Union killed an Asian-African resolution in the Council affirming confidence in Hammarskjold and giving him even greater authority by setting up a special fund to pay for the Congo operation.

A similar resolution is expected to be approved in the emergency session. Consultations were under way on its exact wording. A two-thirds majority is reauired for approval.

In his opening speech Sunday U.S. Delegate James J. Wadsworth praised the "selfless dedication" of the secretary-general and his entire staff in carrying out the Congo operation.

He warned that unilateral action must not be permitted to obstruct the United Nations in its efforts to restore peace and order in the Congo.

Referring to dispatch of Soviet planes and other equipment to the Congo, he added: "It would be particularly dangerous if any power were again to send personnel or equipment into the Congo which would frustrate the purposes of the United Nations.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

"The alternative to United Nations action to prevent this is unilateral action — with all the grave consequences this would entail."

The United States has made clear on previous occasions it would not stand idly by and permit outside powers to obtain a foothold in the newly independent nation.

The United States failed in an effort to obtain admission of 14 new African nations at the emergency session. Wadsworth said he wanted to give them an opportunity to take part in the Congo debate.

But the Assembly voted to postpone the action after both the Soviet Union and African nations said it was impossible to notify the new nations to have delegations present in such short order.

The Assembly adjourned its afternoon session after hearing delegates of eight nations air their views on the Congo crisis.

Hammarskjold spoke just before adjournment in defense of his policies.

Reds, Asia-Africa Bloc Clash Over Congo Issue

Montgomery, Ala.

The Montgomery

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The Soviet Union clashed head on with the Asian-African nations Monday over support of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in his policies on the Congo.

Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, submitted a resolution to the emergency session of the General Assembly seeking to hold Hammarskjold responsible for the overthrow of Patrice Lumumba, the sometimes Congo premier.

But the assembly appeared headed for certain approval of an Asian-African resolution backing the secretary-general.

This would be a rebuke to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who arrived in New York to attend the regular fall assembly opening Tuesday Afternoon. He has accused Hammarskjold of backing "Belgian colonialists" in the Congo.

Zorin declared the Soviet Union could not accept the Asian-African resolution because it failed to make any reference to what he called "direct acts of subversion in the Congo by colonialist elements."

Then he introduced the Soviet resolution amounting to a virtual indictment of Hammarskjold and seeking condenmnation of Belgium for armed aggression against the Congo "with the support of her NATO allies."

It would have the assembly note failure of Hammarskjold and the at the diplomatic tables, we must insist that any competition for ideas must take place on the other side of the Iron Curtain as well as on this side.

"We must achieve our goal without war and we can achieve it without war."

Afterward, the nationalities group went to the White House rose garden where they heard President Eisenhower speak about the problems of the free world—mentioning, among other things, that "there seem to be some troublemakers coming to this country."

"I have difficulty in speaking to a Jewish group or a Catholic group, or any other group," Eisenhower said.

"I would like to just talk to Americans."

SHAKEUP IN CONGO

Lumumba Fades As Soviets Exit

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Soviet-led Communists burned documents and packed up Friday night in preparation for a dismal getaway from the Congo.

Their adventuring effort to exploit a foothold in central Africa appeared to be ending in failure.

Patrice Lumumba, the puppet they had been shaping up, had vanished, and the facade of Soviet power with him.

The Communists from Eastern Europe started their preparations to leave on renewed orders from the new Congolese army strongman, Col. Joseph Mobutu. He said they must clear out before another nightfall.

Papers were burned in the courtyard of the Czech Embassy. Workmen then nailed covers on big wooden crates.

TASS AGENT

Three carloads of Soviet officials left the Soviet Embassy. Other cars loaded with suitcases stood in the courtyard.

"We are all leaving tomorrow," said a correspondent for the Soviet news agency Tass.

The correspondent said the Soviet Embassy had received a formal request to leave the country from President Joseph Kasavubu.

Col. Mobutu Wednesday announced he was giving the Communist bloc 48 hours to leave the Congo. The first signs that they would obey came Friday night.

SHARP DISPUTES

The Russians and their Communist allies had moved into the Congo in a big way after independence June 30. They poured in men and equipment outside the U. N. Congo effort, setting off sharp disputes with Western nations and the United Nations.

The collapse of the Communist venture came as Mobutu moved swiftly to consolidate his power.

Congolese troops arrested 20 members of Lumumba's personal staff at his luxurious villa, and there were reports that the disputed premier himself had been nabbed at a hideout in town.

STAR RISING

Roundabout reports received in Europe indicated Lumumba may have fled the Congo, but there was no confirmation. The Belgian radio said Lumumba had left his residence in Leopoldville under protection of U. N. Guinean soldiers. The Brussels report said he was taken to a hiding place but gave no other details. It attributed its information to military sources in Leopoldville.

Mobutu, the young army staff chief whose star is rising as Lumumba's fades, staged a dramatic show of force with the arrests. His soldiers also banned a scheduled meeting of Parliament, which has been inclined to string long with Lumumba.

A company of grim-looking Negro infantrymen made the raid on the villa, with rifles cocked.

NO RESISTANCE

U.N. Ghana soldiers on guard duty there stood by idly.

The Congolese raiders rounded up all the staff they could find. The Lumumba men emerged sullenly, but offered no resistance. They were herded into a truck and driven away, presumably to Camp Leopold II.

That is the military base on Leopoldville's outskirts where Lumumba narrowly escaped lynching Thursday by Congolese soldiers infuriated over reports of kinsmen massacred in Lumumba's recently halted war against secession-minded Baluba tribesmen in Kasai Province.

President Joseph Kasavubu protested to the United Nations that the Ghana soldiers who sheltered Lumumba in their officers' mess building had prevented service of a warrant he issued for Lumumba's arrest. The president declared this was interference in the Congo's internal affairs.

Soldiers loyal to Kasavubu in fact arrested the Communist-backed nationalist leader for a couple of hours last Monday, but he talked his way out of it.

Mobutu, 29, had put teeth in his Wednesday proclamation that the army was taking over for the rest of the year to oust the Communists and run the government with Western technical help.

He reiterated Friday that Soviet and other Communist-bloc diplomats have been ordered to leave the Congo within 48 hours. But there was no immediate evidence that they are packing.

The main aim of Friday's arrests was believed to be to prevent the Lumumba group from escaping to Stanleyville, 800 miles northeast of the capital. Stanleyville is the Congo River city where Lumumba—twice sentenced there to prison while the Congo was a Belgian colony—claims his strongest support.

UTTER CHAOS, CHA CHA CHA

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—"The Independence Cha Cha Cha" is still a smash hit in Leopoldville.

Political leaders come and go and coup follows coup, but grinning Congolese still wiggle to its tune.

The words of the "Independence Cha Cha Cha" could not have been better chosen. They consist of the names of prominent Congolese leaders, regardless of party affiliation, followed by "cha cha cha."

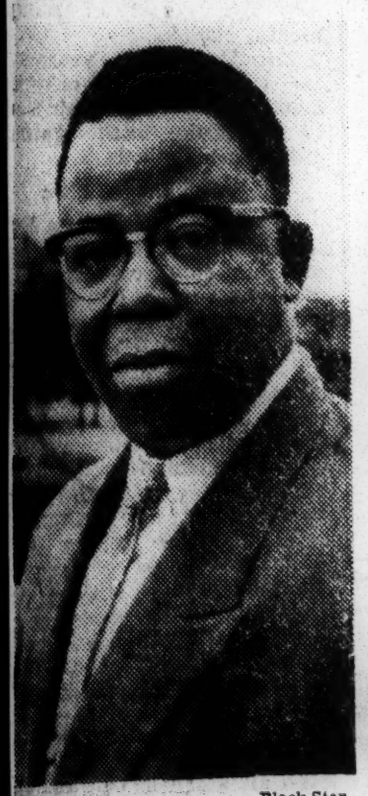
If a supporter of Patrice Lumumba gets angry when the band roars "Kasavubu cha cha cha" for the president, two bars later his grin is restored.

"Patrice Lumumba cha cha cha," yell the bongo drummers.

LUMUMBA DEFIES OUSTER ORDERED BY PRESIDENT; CHAOS SPREADS IN CONGO

The New York Times p. 1

New York Times 9-6-60



Black Star

Joseph Kasavubu

The New York Times

Patrice Lumumba

LEADERS DISAGREE

Kasavubu Picks New Premier but Action Meets Challenge

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 5—President Joseph Kasavubu dramatically ousted Patrice Lumumba from the Premiership of this tortured country tonight, but a later broadcast by Mr. Lumumba challenging the legality of the move spread chaos in the Congo.

In his move against the Premier, Mr. Kasavubu called on the United Nations to take over the entire responsibility for law and order.

In an unheralded radio broadcast announcing these decisions shortly before 8 P. M., Mr. Kasavubu named Joseph Ileo, President of the Congo Senate, Premier to replace Mr. Lumumba.

The immediate reaction of United Nations authorities was that Mr. Kasavubu "has given us a legal mandate to act."

Lumumba Leaves Mansion

At 8:55 P. M. Mr. Lumumba rode out of his mansion in a black limousine with two Congolese military policeman. His destination was not immediately determined.

[A few minutes later, Mr. Lumumba made a broadcast asserting that he was still in power and saying that Mr. Kasavubu "is no longer Chief of State," United Press International reported.]

At the radio station blue-helmeted Ghanaian troops were on guard with instructions to admit no one without special passes.

Within was the director of the station, a Lumumba appointee, a Congolese military policeman and five Europeans, believed to be citizens of Communist countries. The director said he had no text of Mr. Kasavubu's speech and that he could not say what the President had said. A Congolese was busy typing.

Mr. Kasavubu told the Congolese people that Mr. Lumumba had failed and had "plunged the nation into fratricidal warfare." He charged Mr. Lumumba with curtailing freedom of expression.

Despite the United Nations guard at the radio station, Mr. Lumumba was able to strike back by broadcasting an appeal to the Congo army to stand by him against Mr. Kasavubu and the United Nations. This broadcast was transmitted, with apparent technical difficulty, shortly after 9:30 P. M. Lumumba was heard again at 10:05 P. M. announcing an immediate meeting of his cabinet.

Army Is a Problem

In his first broadcast Mr. Lumumba both appealed to the army and declared that the army was behind him. The Congo Army of about 20,000 men was left without commissioned officers after the Congolese mutinied in July against their Belgian officers.

It was the Belgian military re-entry into the Congo following these mutinies that led Mr. Lumumba to ask the United Nations to intervene in the Congo to assure the Belgian withdrawal. The commissioned grades of the army have been filled by noncommissioned officers who served under Belgian leadership before independence.

The greatest disciplinary problem, according to military observers here, is that noncommissioned vacancies have been filled hastily and haphazardly from the ranks by soldiers who do not take orders seriously.

The Ghanaians on guard at the radio station were reported to have permitted Mr. Lumumba to enter either because of the lack of clear orders or because of a misunderstanding of orders.

Mr. Lumumba said in his broadcast that Mr. Kasavubus' act was "illegal" and that "no notice should be taken of it."

Mr. Ileo, the new Premier designate, is a conservative Congolese nationalist and an advocate of a constitution that would make the Congo a confederation instead of the highly centralized republic favored by Mr. Lumumba.

He was once allied with Mr. Lumumba and the now-dissident leader Albert Kalonji in the Congolese National Movement. When the party was split by a conflict between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kalonji in 1959, Mr. Ileo adhered to the Kalonjist faction.

Ileo an Early Nationalist

The 38-year-old Mr. Ileo was the author of the first "manifesto of Congo nationalism," published in June, 1956. The manifesto asked for Congolese independence in thirty years at the stage of Beligan colonial history. The idea of independence, even with a long delay, was then extremely daring.

At a recent news conference, which was interrupted by Government police, Mr. Ileo said he favored a confederal structure for the Congo because he believed tribal antagonisms could be "contained" in that way while the nation was being built. He said the fundamental law bequeathed to the Congo by the Belgians was too centralist. Mr. Ileo said he was not a tribalist but that Mr. Lumumba's centralism was leading the country toward bloodshed because it took no account of ethnic divergences.

Mr. Kasavubu, leader of the Association of the Lower Congo, known as Abako, has always been regarded as sympathetic to the confederal system.

At his request, it is understood, United Nations Moroccan troops took over guard at Mr. Kasavubu's big house overlooking the Congo River outside Leopoldville. The Moroccans on guard tonight said no one could enter without a special pass. Previously, Congolese military police had guarded the Presidential mansion.

Earlier in the day, when the National Assembly opened its new session, the debate in the lower chamber broke into an unroar over the "freedom of opposition" and the arrest last week of Jean Bolikongo, an Opposition leader and bitter antagonist of Mr. Lumumba.

Two Leaders Are Rivals

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 5 (AP) — Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba both contested the leadership when the Congo gained her freedom from Belgium.

A compromise gave the largely figurehead job of chief of state to Mr. Kasavubu, whose Abako party holds twelve seats in the House of Representatives. Mr. Lumumba won the Premiership—the executive post—as chief of a coalition claiming eighty-four votes in the House.

The two rivals are dissimilar in physical outlook.

The 42-year-old Mr. Kasavubu is short, bulky and so quiet he has a reputation as a mystery man.

Mr. Kasavubu studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood but left in 1942 to take a job as a clerk in the Leopoldville government offices. He created the Abako cultural movement of Lower Congo Africans, which became the first important Congolese political party. His aim at one time was to separate the Lower Congo province from the rest of the territory as his own kingdom.

First to Urge Freedom

Mr. Kasavubu was the first African leader heard to raise his voice against Belgian rule. He was the first to demand a constitutional assembly to prepare for independence for the Congo.

The New York Times Sept. 6, 1960

DEEPENING CRISIS: While Congo's President and Premier fought each other for political control at Leopoldville (1), nationalist troop reinforcements were rushed to Bakwanga (2) in Soviet planes from Stanleyville (3) to fight the dissidents in Kasai Province.

Belgian authorities said Mr. Kasavubu planned an attempt to oust the Belgian Government by force in early 1959 but dynamite he had prepared exploded prematurely.

Mr. Kasavubu has always stood for a loose confederation of the Congo's six provinces with a large amount of autonomy left to the provinces. Mr. Lumumba has insisted on a strong central government.

Joseph Ileo, nominated for Premier by Mr. Kasavubu, has been a bitter opponent of Lumumba's policies. Mr. Ileo was accused July 20 of an assassination plot against Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu. The charge was made by the youth wing of Mr. Lumumba's party.

At Mr. Lumumba's home late tonight there appeared to be only United Nations troops from Ghana on guard. Usually the Ghanaians have been reinforced by members of the Congo army.

POLICEMEN FIGHT CROWD OPPOSING LUMUMBA'S RULE

Kasavubu Backers Wounded —U. N. Closes Airports and Radio Station

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 6—Shots echoed through the downtown area of Leopoldville for nearly an hour tonight as the police broke up a demonstration of several hundred young supporters of President Joseph Kasavubu.

The demonstraters, in trucks, on bicycles and on foot, were halted by the police as they moved toward the residence of Premier Patrice Lumumba, Mr. Kasavubu's opponent.

Mr. Kasavubu declared Mr. Lumumba deposed in a radio speech last night and asked the United Nations to assume responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba continued to operate today as Premier, however. He called his Cabinet into session and in turn declared Mr. Kasavubu "deprived" of his functions as Chief of State.

U. N. Closes Radio Station

The United Nations, in what appeared to be a favorable response to Mr. Kasavubu's appeal, closed down the Leopoldville radio station this afternoon, a few hours before a scheduled broadcast to the nation by Mr. Lumumba.

The United Nations also blocked all important airports in the Congo. This prevented the Congo Army commander, Gen. Victor Lundula, a Lumumba man, from returning to the capital from the interior.

Today's demonstrators wore signs saying "Long Live Kasavubu, Chief of State, savior of the Congo." Supporters of Albert Kalonji, head of the secessionist region called Mining State, also were in the group, as were followers of Jean Bolikango, influential Opposition leader arrested by Mr. Lumumba last week.

Several Are Injured

The demonstration was broken up at a police road block about half a mile from the Premier's office. Seven persons with injuries from rifle butts and broken glass were taken to a near-by Red Cross station but the number injured is believed to be considerably higher.

There were reports that two persons were killed, but the deaths could not be confirmed.

Many demonstrators were arrested. The rest fled toward Leopoldville's African quarter.

Sporadic shooting continued as policemen cruising in jeeps shot in the direction of any Congolese they saw running or any car, Congolese or European, they felt was driving suspiciously fast.

Later in the evening unrest broke out in the African quarter. Several persons, including a child, were reported severely wounded in clashes between the police and political and tribal groups.

The United Nations headquarters in a residential hotel near the scene of the demonstration was surrounded by a cordon of Ghanaian troops tonight in the most spectacular display of military force the United Nations has made here since the first days of its intervention nearly two months ago.

Ghanaian troops also cordoned off the radio transmitting station.

Airport Runways Blocked

At Ndjili Airport, guards were increased and jeeps, fire trucks, stepladders, oil drums and other obstructions were strewn over the runway and taxiing strips.

Similar obstructions were placed on airports throughout the Congo at nightfall last night. One of the last planes aloft yesterday was the United States Embassy plane that brought the body of Henry N. Taylor, American correspondent killed in Kasai Province, to Leopoldville.

There was a suggestion from an official quarter that the United Nations, advised of Mr. Kasavubu's impending broadcast, had wanted to close the airport here earlier but had decided to wait for the arrival of the American plane.

Incidents were reported today from Stanleyville and Luluabourg. All morning, according to reliable sources, Soviet Ilyushin planes with Soviet crews transporting Congolese troops took off and landed on the grass after the United Nations forces had blocked the runways of airports in the two cities. Only toward noon was the United Nations able to seal the two airports completely.

Congo Army troops were being moved from Stanleyville to Luluabourg to participate in the Lumumba Government's offensive against Baluba tribesmen loyal to Mr. Kalonji.

Estimates of the number of Balubas killed in this campaign range from 400 to 5,000. The savagery of the campaign is known to be one of the principal reasons behind Mr. Kasabuvu's decision to declare Mr. Lumumba deposed.

Neither the President nor the Premier made any decisive moves in the conflict today.

Mr. Kasabuvu remained silent in his residence overlooking the rapids of the Congo River a few miles west of the city.

Lumumba Makes Charges

The Premier fired a few salvos. He accused the Chief of State and Finance Minister Pascal Nkayi of conniving with the United Nations and with Belgians to leave the Congo's foreign affairs under foreign control.

Mr. Nkayi belongs to the Association of the Lower Congo, known as Abako, which is headed by Mr. Kasabuvu. He has been closely associated with recent negotiations at Geneva with the Belgian Government over the transformation of the pre-independence Congo Central Bank into a new national bank. United Nations financial experts have been advising the Congolese in these negotiations.

Mr. Lumumba also had a letter delivered at the United Nations headquarters, at 4 A.M. today, requesting that the world organization deal exclusively with his Government.

In a second letter later in the day, Mr. Lumumba asked the United Nations mission for an explanation of the measures it took at the airports.

A United Nations spokesman said the radio station and the airports had closed following Mr. Kasavubu's appeal to the United Nations. These moves were in keeping with the Security Council resolutions on the United Nations role in the Congo, he said.

He said political broadcasts at this time might have a "damaging effect" on law and order. Mr. Lumumba made two radio broadcasts last night after Mr. Kasavubu had declared him deposed. The station was taken off the air today after Mr. Lumumba's office announced the Premier's intention to speak again.

The most important element of uncertainty in the conflict between the twto leaders today was the attitude of army units and the police stationed in the Leopoldville area. Both sides claimed the loyalty of these units.

Reports on Fighting Conflict

LEOPOLDVILLE, Sept. 6 (AP)—There were conflicting reports here today on a battle between Premier Lumumba's troops and the secessionists of Albert Kalonji at the Kasai Province town of Gandajika.

Victor Tignee, Interior Secretary of rebellious Katanga Province, announced a 150-man Congolese garrison had been run out of Gandajika by a private army of about 500 Kalonji recruited in Katanga, plus guerillas who had been harassing the garrison.

However, reports from usually reliable people in the Katanga border town of Kaniama, from which Mr. Kalonji's army launched its invasion yesterday, said it had been stopped by a barrage of mortar shells and heavy machine gun fire on Gandjika's outskirts and had retreated three miles.

Both Mr. Kalonji and Katanga's President, Moise Tshombe announced their support for President Kasavubu, who favors a federation instead of the strong centralist regime desired by Mr. Lumumba. Tshombe has declared his province independent of the central government and has allied with Mr. Kalonii.

Time Is Running Out In Congo and Africa

The Atlanta Constitution

Chaos in the Congo worsens with each passing day. While it is obvious that it is being aggravated and prompted by Communists, it is equally apparent that only the United Nations can prevent a Communist takeover in a matter of weeks.

There is now no effective government in this vast and potentially rich African region. Its economy is completely disorganized. Tribal warfare in the absence of authority is skillfully being fostered and exploited by Moscow.

Communist-supported Premier Lumumba was slapped down by African U.N. members last week and President Joseph Kasavubu has ordered his ouster from office. Lumumba in turn has returned the compliment. Presumably the Congolese parliament will decide.

The United Nations must act quickly and decisively or the rest of Africa will become embroiled. The extent of Communist penetration of the whole continent is now realized as much greater than anyone had thought. The stakes indeed are the whole continent and the future of the world.

Congo's Congress Cancels Firings

The Atlanta Constitution

By WILBUR G. LANDREY

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI)—The Congolese parliament met in an uproarious session Wednesday and canceled out the efforts by Premier Patrice Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu to fire each other.

The 60-to-19 vote in the Chamber of Deputies postponed a political showdown between the rival leaders. The chamber then voted to appoint a committee to attempt to mediate the dispute that has threatened the Congo with anarchy. Lumumba suggested this move.

Thurs. 9-8-60

There was a minor incident when two Sudanese troops of the United Nations forces followed Lumumba into the chamber. They were ordered out by assembly President Joseph Kasongo, a Lumumba man, who said, "We cannot tolerate foreign troops in this assembly."

Americans beaten in Congo arrive in U.S. Page 3.

Lumumba had sought a vote of confidence and Kasavubu had demanded that the assembly oust the goateed premier. But six hours of noise, shouting and rude murmurs produced only the amazing vote which left matters virtually as they were.

Most of Kasavubu's legislative followers were not in the chamber when the vote was taken. Kasavubu himself remained in his mansion under United Nations protection while some of his loyal troops poured into Leopoldville to strengthen his hand.

U.N. CONTROL

Though remaining in his home, Kasavubu telephoned the Brazzaville Radio station across the Congo river in the former French Congo and broadcast an announcement he had fired five members of Lumumba's cabinet as well as Lumumba.

Thurs. 9-8-60

U.N. forces still controlled the Leopoldville Radio and Lumumba was unable to reply to the broadcast, but in a speech to the national assembly Wednesday again castigated Kasavubu and lambasted the U.N.

Lumumba voted for Wednesday's motion after criticizing the U.N. action in closing the radio station and shutting down the Congo's airfields. Then he strode out of the chamber while his followers shouted "Uhuru!" (Independence).

The surprise vote came as these other major Congo developments were reported:

1. In Washington, President Eisenhower called on the Soviet Union to refrain from any unilateral action in the Congo which would cause the civil war to spread. He especially condemned Russia's action in supplying 15 Ilyushin transport planes to Lumumba to fly his troops into battle. (Story elsewhere on Page 1.)

2. Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga presented the U.N. command with a written protest against closing the radio station and airfields, called it interference in Congo internal affairs and demanded a Security Council hearing.

3. A dispatch from Elisabethville, capital of seccessionist Katanga province, said U.N. seizure of the Congo airfields had brought the Russian airlift to a halt. One Soviet plane flew around for hours today unable to land at Bakwanga and Luluabourg airports and then returned to Stanleyville.

4. U.N. sources reported bloody fighting still raging in the mining state set up in Kasai Province by Baluba tribal leader Albert Kalonji. Casualties were reported "heavy" but no details were available.

5. Reports in Elisabethville said a non-commissioned Belgian officer and nine Katanga Province gendarmes were killed in northern Katanga when they were ambushed by local tribesmen loyal to Lumumba. The dispatch said reinforcements were sent to the ambush area in the Malemba-Nkulu region and that the situation was very tense, with Katanga troops expected to attack the 100 Lumumba men there.

U.N. Caught In Congo's Civil War

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 9-3-60

From Press Dispatches

LEOPOLDVILLE — The Congo careened crazily and bloodily toward civil war, anarchy and possibly a communist-style dictatorship Friday night. For the first time U.N. African forces resorted to gunfire to keep order.

Bodies littered the streets of Bakwanga, the diamond mining center where Congolese army troops have been fighting secessionist forces of Albert Kalonji. U.N. officials counted at least 270 dead.

U.N. SKIRMISH

At Moerbeke, near the army base of Thysville in Leopoldville province, U.N. Moroccan troops opened fire on a belligerent group of armed civilians. First reports said one civilian was killed.

In Leopoldville Premier Patrice Lumumba proceeded vigorously to wipe out political opposition to his martial regime by throwing political opponents in jail.

Veteran diplomats in the capital watched anxiously as the Lumumba government proceeded along the path that leads usually to dictatorship and a police state.

RED ADVISERS

Scores of Russians and Communist advisers have poured into the Congo in recent weeks. Observers who know well the pattern of Communist infiltration said the trend of events here is almost classical in design.

From the suppression of newspapers, the banning of political meetings, the rough and ready employment of troops and police to the arrest of political opposition, the course taken by the Lumumba government has followed the familiar pattern, they say, and they believe the chaos and confusion is all a part of the pattern.

SOVIET PLANES

A belief was growing among observers that the U.N. nations could not restore order in this chaotic two-month old nation unless the Congolese army somehow

could be disarmed. There is slight hope of this in the face of Lumumba's militant determination to use the army to quell opposition in both Kasai and Katanga provinces.

The rich Central African nation from which so much was expected seems in grave danger of dividing hopelessly along tribal lines.

A consignment of 10 Ilyushin-18 Soviet planes now has arrived in the country. A hundred Soviet trucks capable of transporting troops already are in the interior.

QUIET REPORTED

The United Nations had reported only quiet in the Bakwanga region until Friday.

Then they reported that Congolese troops had engaged the armed supporters of secessionists and that "there was shooting for hours."

The incident at Moerbeke marked the first time the U.N. African troops resorted to gunfire.

OPPONENT ARRESTED

Premier Lumumba announced he had arrested Jean Bolikango, and unsuccessful candidate for the Congolese presidency, who opposed the Lumumba Nationalist Congolese Movement Party. Several of Bolikango's aides were seized and accused of plotting to assassinate both Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu.

Bolikango himself was not accused in the alleged plot but was held for trying to set up an independent republic in Equatorial Province.

Lumumba's government feared rioting as word of the arrest spread and his Leopoldville home was being guarded by a heavy cordon of Congolese police.

MORTAR FIRE

Dispatches from Kasai said fighting between Congolese troops and Balbua tribesmen representing the would-be independent "mining state" had intensified, with both sides using mortars.

The dispatches said a massacre occurred when Congolese soldiers, who had been under fire by troops of Kalonji, spotted a crowd of Africans running into a mission.

The troops hacked their way into the mission and killed 70 men and women with machetes and knives, the reports said.

The dead were believed to have been Baluba tribesmen.

Red Planes Rush Aid to Hard-Hit Lumumba Forces

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

P. 1 Mon. 9-5-60 Atlanta, Ga

Invaders Showing 'No Mercy'

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

By RAY MOLONEY

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Bow and arrow - armed warriors of the Baluba tribe have pinned down Congolese forces of Premier Lumumba around Bakwanga and the premier is sending in reinforcements aboard Russian planes and trucks, reports reaching here said Sunday.

Mon. 9-5-60

The "no mercy" fighting at Bakwanga, capital of the "Mining State" of Premier Albert Kalonji, and clashes elsewhere along the Kasai-Katanga provincial frontier appeared to be softening the independence demands of both Kalonji and Katanga President Moise Tshombe.

Diplomatic sources in Elisabethville, capital of Katanga, said both men were tending more toward the idea of membership in a federal Congo—something Lumumba in Leopoldville has been insisting on.

But fighting was continuing at Bakwanga, and dispatches from the frontier said that the Baluba tribesmen had pinned down Lumumba's Congolese army forces.

Balubas also were said to control the villages of Luputa, Mwene - Ditu and Gandajika on the borders of the Kasai and Katanga provinces border as well as large areas outside the towns.

No fighting had been reported in the villages, but Saturday Luluta and Mwene-Ditu were said to have been in Congolese army possession.

Belgian diplomatic sources in Elisabethville said the Balubas, fighters all their lives, were in a "virtual frenzy" over Congolese army atrocities and were fighting in "show no mercy" attacks against the far better equipped Congolese.

The Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Reports reaching Elisabethville said Lumumba had sent 10 Russian - supplied Ilyushin airliners loaded with supplies and reinforcements to Luluabourg, capital of Kasai. Russian-made trucks also were reported being pressed into service to supply the Congolese forces battling the Balubas on the Kasai frontier.

Mon. 9-5-60

In Leopoldville, Lumumba's capital, sources reported that the United Nations and officials of other African states have held private talks with the 35-year-old Lumumba to protest against the massacre of 70 Africans in a Bakwanga mission last week by Congolese army soldiers.

It was this massacre, apparently, which inflamed the Balubas to fight fiercely.

CIVIL WAR FEARED

Some 500 reinforcements headed for Bakwanga from Elisabethville Saturday to bolster the Balubas, but it was not yet known whether the men, trekking 100 miles through the jungle, had reached the scene.

The 120 Europeans still in Bakwanga were under the protection of United Nations forces, and the U. N. was trying to arrange for their removal.

Sources said the U. N. was trying desperately to keep the Baluba-Congolese fight, which has tribal overtones, from spreading into all-out civil war.

3 NEWSMEN SEIZED

Among the whites in Bakwanga are three British newsmen who were seized by Congolese forces Friday when they flew in from Elisabethville. The Congolese released them, and they now are under U. N. protection with the other whites in the town.

The presence in the Congo of Russian airliners, manned by Russian crews, was causing considerable discussion both in Elisabethville and Leopoldville.

Some report said Lumumba intended to use them primarily as troop carriers for an invasion of Katanga. Other reports said he would use them only as the basis of a Congo airlines.

At present, despite his animosity toward Belgians, Lumumba's Air Congo is operated by the Belgian Sabena Airlines.

Congo President Moves To Kick Out Lumumba

Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery Ala., Tues. 9-6-60

Bold Action Challenged By Premier

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP) — The Congo's soft-spoken President Joseph Kasavubu made a sudden bold move Monday night to fire the erratic Premier Patrice Lumumba, but Lumumba refused to quit his office.

Instead, Lumuma appealed by radio to youth and workers to "defend the republic." He said he had fired Kasavubu from the presidency.

Kasavubu said he was trying to stop the Congo's lunge under Lumumba toward the Soviet bloc.

All United Nations forces in the capital were put on a state of alert and a special U.N. guard was posted around President Kasavubu's residence.

SHOWDOWN LOOMS

A showdown of force between the president and Lumumba appeared to loom over the capital.

Two hours after Kasavubu accused Lumumba on the radio of having plunged the Congo into a fratricidal war and disaster, the premier took control of the network building.

"Forward, youth and workers of the Congo," shouted Lumumba. "You must defend the republic."

A group of supporters clapped and shouted "vive Lumumba" in the studio as Lumumba spoke.

He said Kasavubu was no longer chief of state and shouted: "I am still chief of the national army."

There was no doubt that the army—an ill-trained, ill-disciplined mass of men commanded by new officers—will have a decisive role to play in the days to come.

The muzzles of U.N. machine-guns manned by British-trained Ghana and Sudan soldiers and crack Moroccan riflemen kept a tense and determined watch over the city.

BACKED BY LAW

Under Article 32 of the fundamental law theoretically serving as the country's constitution, the president can dismiss the premier if he deems such action necessary.

Kasavubu announced dramatically in mid-evening that Lumumba was fired. The president asked the U.N. to restore order.

Kasavubu's avowed aim was to frustrate a Soviet-led Communist attempt to move into Central Africa through material and technical aid to the Lumumba government.

Moving swiftly behind the scenes of Lumumba's leftward lunge, Kasavubu asked the United Nations to take over the preservation of order.

He asked Senate President Joseph Ileo, a notably moderate political leader of the National Congolese Movement, to form a new government in place of Lumumba.

Whether Kasavubu's action would succeed was still a question.

Lumumba, accompanied by Congolese troops, sped out of his home shortly before 9 p.m. His destination was not known.

Just what the largely undisciplined Congolese army would do was uncertain.

REDS POUR IN

Kasavubu acted as Soviet and Eastern European "advisers" were pouring into the country.

Russian Ilyushin planes already were being employed to move Lumumba's troops against his political foes.

It appeared certain that the question of Soviet intervention would come before the United Nations, Western diplomats here said.

President Kasavubu, 42, was guarded by hastily posted troops of the United Nations. Lumumba, 34, frequently had been at odds with the U.N. troops, administrators and other personnel.

(At United Nations headquarters in New York a staff member said Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has been advised of the momentous development but declined to comment.)

Kasavubu's so far bloodless coup to rid himself—and the United Nations—of the troublesome premier was announced dramatically on the state radio by the president himself.

U.N. TROOPS ALERTED

U.N. troops in the capital immediately were put on alert and a U.N. official warned: "Anything may happen now."

Kasavubu, an old political rival of the ousted premier, said Lumumba had betrayed the Congo's trust since the country became independent of Belgium June 30. The president reaffirmed his faith in the U.N. and asked its troops to restore order.

It was not known immediately where Lumumba was. Rumors sweeping through the dark, tense city said he had fled. He last was reported seen in a car heading in the general direction of the airport.

Kasavubu's move appeared to be a desperate effort to halt the Congo's steady decline into disaster.

Civil war already is raging in the southeast where Lumumba's unruly army is contesting secessionist movements.

The ocuntry's finances are in disorder and only the presence of U.N. medical units has kept plagues and epidemics from ravaging the new nation.

Kasavubu and Lumumba contested the leadership when the big African territory gained its freedom from Belgium.

FIGUREHEAD JOB

A compromise gave the largely figurehead job of president to Kasavubu, whose Abako party holds 12 seats in the House of representatives. Lumumba, unpredictable chief of the National Congolese Movement, won the premiership — the executive post — as chief of a coalition claiming 84 votes in the new House.

The two rivals are dissimilar in physical appearance and outlook.

Kasavubu is short, bulky and so quiet he has a reputation as a mystery man.

Kasavubu studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood but left in 1942 to take a job as a clerk in the Leopoldville government offices.

He created the Abako cultural movement of lower Congo Africans, which became the first important Congolese political party.

Kasavubu has always stood for a loose confederation of the Congo's six provinces with a large amount left to the provinces.

Lumumba has insisted on a strong central government.

BITTER OPPONENT

Ileo has long been a bitter opponent of Lumumba's policies, which had been gradually surrendering the Congo into the hands of the Soviet bloc. Well informed sources said more than 200 Russians had supplied Lumumba with planes and military vehicles.

Ileo was accused July 20 of an assassination plot against Lumumba and Kasavubu. The charge was made in the Chamber of Deputies by the youth wing of Lumumba's party.

At Lumumba's home late Monday night there appeared to be only U.N. troops from Ghana on guard. Usually the Ghanians have been reinforced by members of the Congolese army.

If Kasavubu succeeds in making his coup stick, it could lead to a solution for this nation's problems.

Since independence came on June 30 there has been chaos. First came a mutiny in the army. Then came the flight of the Belgians who had made the old colony vital and viable.

RECEIVED BLOW

The economy received a blow when technicians and businessmen departed. It can recover only with complete tranquility and the importation of thousands of technicians.

Lumumba ignored the danger signals. It appeared he had decided only the Communists could save him. Only Monday night a group of 20 Czechs left Leopoldville for a tour of the country. They were to study the economic and social situation and make recommendations to the government.

Congo Army To Withdraw

The Montgomery Advertiser

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga, (AP) — The United Nations Command here announced Sunday the commander of Congo forces which crossed into Katanga Province has agreed to withdraw to a position 35 miles inside Kivu Province to the north.

The spokesman said this meant there would be a neutral zone extending about 30 miles on either side of the Katanga-Kivu border. This no-man's land, 60 miles wide, would be patrolled by Mali troops of the U.N. force in northern Katanga.

P. 2-A

The withdrawal of Congo troops from Katanga was achieved by Col. Mauritz Mollersward of Sweden, head of the U.N. Armistice Commission which arrived in Katanga last week. The U.N. Command proclaimed an armistice here Sept. 10.

The Congo Comedy

Montgomery Advertiser

The Congo situation would be great *opera bouffe* if it didn't entail such perils for the world in the heartland of Africa. Consider the comic elements:

Adv. 9-9-60

After the new "republic" won its liberation, the Congolese army ran amuck in boyish exuberance, raping, sacking and killing.

Katanga Province seceded from the general mess.

The U.N. dispatched troops to restore order, but the original action was restricted largely to colorful parades.

Premier Lumumba said to hell with the U.N. and ordered his crazed, motley troops to clean up the mess he said the U.N. forces had made.

Katanga took up spears and threatened to fight if the U.N. entered the independent nation within an independent nation. The U.N. backed down, but Lumumba didn't.

Congo President Kasavubu announced that he had canned Premier Lumumba. In this coup he was joined by Foreign Minister Bomboko who agreed that as a premier, Lumumba would make a better crocodile hunter.

Then Lumumba fired Kasavubu.

The Congo National Assembly and later the Senate voted to void Kasavubu's expulsion of Lumumba but wire reports said the debate was idiotic, reflecting "little knowledge of the problem and even less idea of how to cope with it."

Capping it all, the British postal service announced stuffily that it would no longer insure mail and packages to the Congo. While willing to underwrite ordinary risks, utter chaos was considered a poor bet.

All of which, but for the tragic implications, is one of the zaniest burlesques on democracy in modern times—certainly since some of the howlers that took place in the banana republics a few years back.

Had Congo liberation occurred in the days of Gilbert & Sullivan, *The Mikaido* would be an obscure little work by comparison to what they could have done with Lumumba, Tshombe, Kasavubu and Bomboko.

Reporter's Final Story From Congo Has Touches Of Humor, Foreboding

Montgomery Advertiser

NEW YORK (AP) — Henry N. Taylor's last story before he was killed in the Congo was printed Tuesday—a story with a touch of humor and a mood of forboding.

Taylor, a foreign correspondent for the Scripps-Howard newspapers, sent with the story a message saying: "This dispatch is for use Tuesday in case I am unable to file Monday from the Bakwanga hot spot."

Adv. 9-7-60

The story, appearing today in the New York World-Telegram & Sun, was written Saturday. Taylor was killed by gunfire while covering a battle Sunday, five days after arriving in the Congo.

His story, datelined Leopoldville, started out:

"The wholesale weirdness of this chaotic Congo swallows the newcomer before he can even get clear of this ghost city's unnaturally busy airport.

"All elements are there at first glance:

"The semiliterate Congolese official who stamps your Indonesian visa by accident.

"The airport bus which runs out of gas.

"Four Red Chinese diplomats arriving with smiles and perfect French, and trunkloads of propaganda."

Taylor wrote that the Congo spectacle would be awesomely entertaining if it were not such a threat to world peace.

"The Congolese platoons collide with one another in drill practice," he wrote. "They roll on the sidewalk in mirth and break ranks to play mumblety-peg with bayonets—yet these same comic opera corporals are slaughtering civilians this week in Bakwanga."

Taylor told of a Congolese general being interrupted in a news conference by a buck private accusing him of giving away military secrets.

"It is a hilarious thing to see—until you remember this army's total lack of discipline is what has brought the Congo to its present shattered state," he wrote.

"Things are bound to get progressively worse here no matter how many times U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold crosses the Atlantic—worse physically as well as politically."

Report Says 200 Russians Aiding Congo

Montgomery Advertiser

Mon. 9-5-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — More than 200 Russians have moved into the Congo in recent weeks and they still are coming, well-informed sources said Sunday night.

The most recent arrivals were 11 men who traveled to Brazzaville in the old French Congo by commercial plane Saturday and then came across the Congo River by ferry to Leopoldville.

Many of the Russians are housed in Camp Leopold II, the Congolese army compound in Leopoldville where small villas were left vacant after Belgian officers of the old Force Publique were expelled.

Other Russians drift into the obscurity of the city where they receive some cover from the hundreds of other strangers now working with the United Nations here.

The 14 Ilyushin-14 planes sent to the Congo by the Soviet Union each brought between six and eight Russians. Another plane is expected.

The planes received their military baptism Saturday when one was used to take Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the Congolese army, and a group of officers to Luluaborg.

Premier Patrice Lumumba's army in that region has been fighting armed civilians supporting Albert Kalonji's move to carve out a separate state in Kasai Province.

It seemed almost certain to diplomats here that the Soviet aid to the Congolese army entirely outside the U.N. effort would become an issue in the U.N. Security Council.

Congo Chief Offers Rival Cabinet Job

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Adv.

Reconciliation Bid Made By Kasavubu To Ousted Premier

Tues. 9-20-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — President Joseph Kasavubu's pro-Western government sought Monday to make peace with its bitterest enemy, Patrice Lumumba, by offering the deposed, Communit-backed premier a Cabinet post.

There was no immediate reply from Lumumba whose office earlier had said a conciliation had been reached between Lumumba and Kasavubu under which Lumumba would remain premier.

Kasavubu acknowledged he had discussed a possible reconciliation with sources close to Lumumba but said he refused to sign any accord and subsequently repudiated the Lumumba announcement. Kasavubu's premier is Joseph Ileo.

AGREEMENT HOPED

Jean Bolikango, Ileo's information minister, told a news conference the new government named by Kasavubu has not taken over effective power in the Congo because it hopes to reach an agreement with Lumumba.

Bolikango also said the Ileo group was awaiting representatives from secessionist Katanga Province to negotiate their entry into a central government. If these representatives fail to arrive "we will have to proceed without them," Bolikango declared.

Bolikango conceded that army Col. Joseph Mobutu, the Congo's reigning strongman, was not fully in control of the 3,000 or so soldiers stationed in Camp Leopold on the outskirts of the capital.

"Unfortunately there are still several hundred soldiers who follow the orders of a government which has no authority," Bolikango said in reference to Lumumba.

RIVAL FRACTIONS

Kasavubu fired Lumumba as premier Sept. 5 and appointed Ileo to replace him. Lumumba countered by firing Kasavubu and the Congolese Parliament subsequently nullified both firings. Since then, the Congo has had two rival factions claiming to head the government. Neither has been able to get the government machinery back into motion.

Mobutu subsequently staged a bloodless military coup to "neutralize" the disputing factions. He has clearly favored Kasavubu and Ileo, however, and forced the departure from the Congo of Soviet and Czech missions which were giving Lumumba military and technical aid.

Mobutu has repeatedly prevented the pro-Lumumba majority of Parliament from holding a session in defiance of Kasavubu's suspension order.

INEFFECTIVE CONTROL

But this show of strength has not permitted Ileo to take effective control of the government. None of the ministries is operating normally and what government activities continue at the technical and administrative level are conducted under the guidance of U.N. technical assistance experts.

Bolikango made it clear that it was mainly Ileo's hope of persuading Lumumba to enter his government as a minister that held up Ileo's assuming full control of the government machinery.

Political observers doubted whether Lumumba would accept the loss of face which he would inevitably incur through agreeing to serve under Ileo.

VOWS U.N. SUPPORT

President Prods Reds On Agitation In Congo

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower vigorously prodded the Soviet Union Wednesday to stop sending planes and other equipment for military purposes into the seething Congo.

The U.S.S.R., the President said, seems to be motivated by political designs in Africa. He said the Soviet action is "aggravating an already serious situation which finds Africans killing other Africans" and that the United States deplores and takes a most serious view of it.

Eisenhower therefore urged the Soviet Union "to desist from its unilateral activities and to lend its support instead to the practice of collective effort through the United Nations" to bring a peaceful solution.

Then, at a news conference, the chief executive added that the United States intends to support whatever steps the United Nations finds necessary to keep peace in the Congo. This could be interpreted as an intention to go all the way with the United Nations, even to the extent of sending U.S. troops to the Congo if the international organization asks for them.

Matters of world concern dominated the news conference, rather than such domestic affairs as politics and Congress.

But Eisenhower did say he hoped the religious issue in the presidential campaign — Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy is a Roman Catholic — "could be laid on the shelf and forgotten until after the election is over." Certainly no Republican has come to him and said he believes the party should use religion as an issue, the President told a questioner.

"I not only don't believe in voicing prejudice," Eisenhower said, "I want to assure you I feel none."

He said he is sure Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, feels exactly the same.

This was by way of a politic comeback to former President Harry S. Truman, who said of Nixon in a Labor Day speech at Marion, Ind.: "While he stands at the front door proclaiming charity and tolerance, his supporters are herding the forces of racial, religious and anti-union bigotry in by way of the back door. And no one will ever make me believe he is not smart enough to know what is going on."

Nixon, too, has said he will never raise religion as a campaign issue.

'IF NOT DISMAY'

As for the short session of Congress just concluded, Eisenhower said its record was "such as to cause some disappointment, if not dismay, throughout the American nation."

Told that Kennedy and other Democratic leaders are saying it is mostly his or the Republicans' fault that Congress quit without acting on many items of importance, Eisenhower got a laugh by quipping that apparently, "This other party is making me responsible for splitting theirs."

Congress was in session a long time, he said, and the Democrats had a 2-1 majority. With just a little give and take, he said, it would have been possible to obtain a reasonable boost in the minimum wage and some aid for schoolroom construction.

The presidential session with newsmen had its lighter touches here and there.

"Yes, sir," Eisenhower said with crisp enthusiasm, he would consider attending a World Series game only 40 miles away.

That would be in Baltimore, currently leading the American League.

SERIOUS BUSINESS

For the most part, the session was serious business. All along the way, it had plenty of references to the Soviet Union and communism.

The defection of two American code clerks to the Soviet Union came up, of course, in a question as to what should be done to try to prevent the hiring of such persons by security agencies.

"I would think we must go through our entire procedures to see if there is any one way we could better it," Eisenhower said.

Eisenhower went into the news conference expecting and getting a question about the Soviet Union supplying planes to the Congo outside of U.N. jurisdiction. He pulled a piece of paper from his coat pocket, saying he had put the response in writing "because I want to make perfectly clear what we feel."

"The statement said that "if" Soviet military personnel are flying the planes for the Congolese it would violate principles under which the larger powers agreed to withhold military forces from the U.N. troop contingents on the scene.

'UGLY OVERTONES'

"As far as I know," the President said, "these rules have previously been upheld by the Soviet Union itself. Therefore, it would be doubly serious if such participation by military units were part of an operation in the civil war which has recently taken on very ugly overtones."

The emphasis and choice of words left little doubt that Eisenhower shares with key American officials a strong suspicion that Russian military men in civilian clothes are flying for the Congo.

State Department officials have said also that on the basis of field reports, they believe the Soviet Union is supplying small arms and machineguns to the forces of Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Terror, Anarchy Loom In Congo, U.N. Guns Blaze

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 9-3-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — The Congo careened crazily and bloodily toward civil war, anarchy and possibly a communist-style dictatorship Friday night. For the first time U.N. African forces restored to gunfire to keep order.

Bodies littered the streets of Bakwanga, the diamond mining center where Congolese army troops have been fighting secessionist forces of Albert Kalonji. U.N. officials counted at least 270 dead.

At Moerbeke, near the army base of Thysville in Leopoldville province, U.N. Moroccan troops opened fire on a belligerent group of armed civilians. First reports said one civilian was killed.

WIPE OUT OPPOSITION

In Leopoldville Premier Patrice Lumumba proceeded vigorously to wipe out political opposition to his martial regime by throwing political opponents in jail.

Veteran diplomats in the capital watched anxiously as the Lumumba government proceeded along the path that leads usually to dictatorship and a police state.

Scores of Russians and Communist advisers have poured into the Congo in recent weeks. Observers who know well the pattern of Communist infiltration said the trend of events here is almost classical in design.

From the suppression of newspapers, the banning of political meetings, the rough and ready employment of troops and police to the arrest of political opposition, the course taken by the Lumumba government has followed the familiar pattern, they say, and they believe the chaos and confusion is all a part of the pattern.

SLIGHT HOPE

A belief was growing among observers that the U.N. nations could not restore order in this chaotic two-month old nation unless the Congolese army somehow could be disarmed. There is slight hope of this in the face of Lumumba's militant determination to use the army to quell opposition in both Kasai and Katanga provinces.

The rich Central African nation from which so much was expected seems in grave danger of dividing hopelessly along tribal lines.

A consignment of 10 Ilyushi-18 Soviet planes now has arrived in the country. A hundred Soviet trucks capable of transporting troops already are in the interior.

It is not known who is directing the army's operation in the Bakwanga area which seeks to become a separate province for Baluba tribesmen. But it certainly is not Gen. Victor Lundula, the one-time sergeant who now is commander of Lumumba's Congolese army. Lundula has been observed arguing with his sergeants about the proper conduct of the army.

SHOOTING FOR HOURS

The United Nations had reported only quiet in the Bakwanga region until Friday.

Then they reported that Congolese troops had engaged the armed supporters of secessionists and that "there was shooting for hours."

The incident at Moerbeke marked the first time the U.N. African troops resorted to gunfire.

Moerbeke is a hamlet about 85 miles southwest of Leopoldville. It lies between Thysville, the garrison town where Congolese soldiers mutinied shortly after Belgium freed the Congo June 30, and the frontier of Portuguese Angola.

Tug-Of-War Over Congo Left In Air

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 9-8-60

Parliament Voids 2 Ouster Actions, Settles Nothing

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo's National Assembly decided in a table-thumping, six-hour debate Wednesday that both President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba should keep their jobs.

The issue of Communist infiltration went unresolved, but Lumumba told the Assembly he had turned to the Soviet Union for help because they "were refused aid by the United Nations and the United States, which support our enemies."

Seeking to stem a government feud that racked the nation, deputies voted 60-19 to void both the conservative president's dismissal of the left-leaning premier and the premier's order ousting the president.

VOTED WITH MAJORITY

This threw the conflict right back where it was before Kasavubu announced in a dramatic broadcast over Radio Leopoldville Monday night that he was dismissing Lumumba to check the Congo's drift toward chaos and communism.

Lumumba, himself a deputy, voted with the majority.

The lanky Lumumba, who turned to the Soviet bloc for arms, transport and technical help, answered anti-Communist speeches by other members with the shouted declaration: "I have never been nor will be a Communist."

CREATE COMMITTEE

He gave ground and urged unity and cooperation after screaming against what he called a Kasavubu plot with colonialists to partition the country, charging that U. N. soldiers are taking in-

dependence from the Congo; and attacking what he called propaganda of the Roman Catholic Church.

Lumumba asked for creation of a committee to iron things out. The Assembly chairman, Joseph Kasongo, said a committee will be formed.

The premier's attack on activities of the Catholic Church in the Congo was followed a few minutes later by the remark: "My father and mother were married in the Catholic Church. My children are learning the catechism. How could I be a Communist?"

GIGGLING STATESMEN

Congolese military police bearing Czech-made arms and Ghana U. N. soldiers guarded the new National Palace for the noisy deliberations. Parliament members and newsmen alike were searched upon entering.

At the windup of the confused session, the deputies rushed out giggling and slapping each other on the back.

7 BATTERED AIRMEN

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thur. 9-8-60

Victims Of Congolese Mob Honored On Return To U.S.

McGUIRE AIR FORCE BASE, N.J. (AP)—Seven battered airmen, victims of a beating from a Congolese mob, came home Wednesday and told of their nightmare experience.

Their hospital plane dropped onto a wide runway of this giant military terminal and they gazed into a sea of friendly faces as they got medals for "outstanding performance and devotion to duty."

It was a stark contrast from their experience Aug. 27 at Stanleyville in the Congo, when their plane settled on a tiny runway of an airport in the jungle and they soon were surrounded by a hostile mob.

Three of the injured crewmen were still on stretchers. One had both of his smashed hands wrapped in bandages. White bandages on the heads and limbs of others attested to the violence of the attack.

"I was hit with clubs and sticks and guns and fists," said Lt. Kenneth Stickevers of Valley Stream, N.Y.

"I thought maybe the whole world was against me," continued Lt. Gerald T. Henery of Washington, D.C.

The crew members estimated 10,000 persons were gathered at the Stanleyville airport in the heart of the jungle Aug. 27.

CROWD VIOLENT

They were landing communications equipment for the U.N. forces when Congolese soldiers and civilians suddenly turned violent. U.N. officials said then that the Congolese suspected the airmen had landed some Belgian troops.

They said they were pummeled with a variety of weapons for 15 minutes to half an hour. Then Ethiopian U.N. troops rescued them.

After treatment at a hospital in Germany, the seven Tuesday boarded a C118 plane, converted for hospital use, and landed here Wednesday morning after an 18-hour trip, interrupted by a stop in the Azores. Left was the pilot, Capt. Elbert Mott of Glenmore, La., who could not be moved yet.

GIVEN CITATION

Maj. Gen. William P. Fisher, commander of the transport section here, met them as a bright sun bathed the concrete runway where the plane stopped.

The general escorted them to the passenger terminal where he read a citation and pinned blue and gold commendation medals on each man's bathrobe or uniform.

The citation said that "with no provocation of any kind, they were attacked and brutally beaten without warning by armed men as they were unloading their aircraft."

U.N.'s New Role

N.Y. Times, N.Y., N.Y.
Jan. 17, 1960
p. 9

Congo Venture Is Success So Far But Big Financial Problems Lie Ahead

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Thanks to Secretary General Hammarskjold, the first phase of the United Nations program for the Congo is going more smoothly than anyone would have dared hope two weeks ago, when Soviet intervention was threatened.

The United Nations' Congo force is being deployed by airplane and barge throughout most of the territory of the Congo—Katanga Province and the Belgian bases excepted. In the latter areas Belgian troops are staying on, but their withdrawal from the rest of the Congo is now already under way.

This does not mean that the crisis is over. The Secretary General seems to have gotten nowhere during his talk with the Belgian Cabinet about an across-the-board withdrawal. Resentment in the Congo is so strong that Premier Lumumba may demand another meeting of the Security Council, or ask for more drastic measures, unless the Belgians yield fairly soon.

If the Congolese Government shows enough patience, there is a good chance that the problems can be settled by negotiation. Once the United Nations force is clearly in a position to maintain order, the Belgians will be under tremendous pressure to get out entirely, without conditions.

The secessionist government in Katanga Province may give up the struggle when it no longer has the protection of Belgian soldiers. If it holds on, and can show that a majority really wants secession, the issue will have to be settled by the two Governments, not by the United Nations, since it is not authorized to intervene in domestic affairs.

Basic Task

Certainly it is to be hoped that the Secretary General and the Security Council will not be burdened with this phase of the Congo problem. All their energies, all the resources of the organization in men and money, will be needed for the basic task of supplying the Congo with a workable government. The chances are, in fact, that the Congo will become a virtual ward of the United Nations for years to come.

The extent of the task facing the United Nations baffles description. As all the world knows, the people of the Congo are confronted with the necessity of learning the art of government and the techniques of the twentieth century over night.

If it were merely a question of providing civil servants and teachers, that would be difficult enough in a country of 13,000,000 inhabitants that possesses only a few college graduates. In addition, technical personnel at all levels are needed for the water system, the public health service and the railroads.

The minimum needs can be gauged by the fact that Brussels had planned to maintain 10,000 trained Belgians in the Congo, and to provide the new Government with a subsidy in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 a year, under the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

There is no precedent in the United Nations for a task of such magnitude. If the Arabs had not gone to war against the partition of Palestine, the five-man commission established by the General Assembly in 1947 would have blazed the trail. That commission was instructed to go to the scene, help set up provisional councils of government in the proposed Arab and Jewish states, and arrange for an extensive system of economic cooperation between them. But it never left Lake Success.

Help to Libya

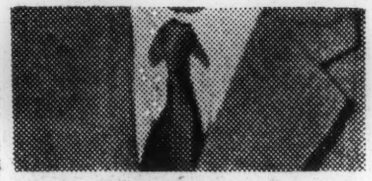
Three years later, Adrian Pelt, a United Nations Commissioner, helped draw up the constitution of Libya and provide her with other assistance.

However, the financial and technical aid required by the new state has been supplied almost entirely by the United States, Britain and France, not by the United Nations.

It is necessary to go back to the Nineteen Twenties, and the rehabilitation of Austria's finances by the League of Nations, to find anything remotely comparable to the responsibilities that the United Nations is having to assume in the Congo.

But the League of Nations merely applied enough pressure on Austria to cut governmental expenses to a point where bankers in New York, London and Paris were willing to make a $120,000,000 loan. The difficulties in Vienna were caused by too many civil servants, not by their absence.

The most conservative estimate available at the United Nations is that the first year of the Congo operation, including the hundreds of officials and technicians who must be provided, will cost $100,000,000. This would be about $40,000,000 more than the total United Nations budget for 1960. At the start of the Congo program Mr. Hammarskjold obtained an emergency authorization of $15,000,000, but this was only to carry him until the General Assembly meets Sept. 20.



Moise Tshombe, Premier of rebel province of Katanga.

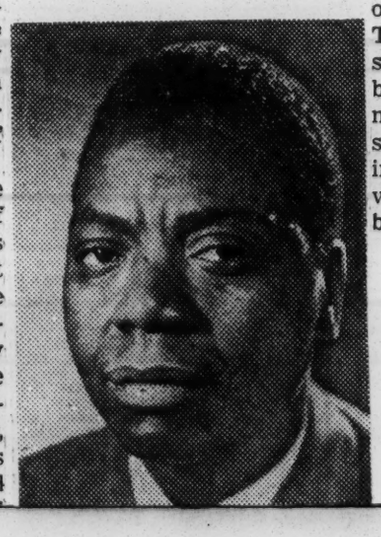
Since the Soviet Union voted in favor of the Congo force, there is a chance that the Soviet bloc will pay its share of the resulting assessment. But it is already obvious that most of the underdeveloped member countries will plead poverty. Special donations from the United States, which is paying nearly half the cost of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, will be necessary to keep the Congo program going.

Small Price to Pay

This would be a small price to pay for the restoration of stability in one of the most threatening trouble centers of the world.

Two more important questions are whether Belgium will agree to go ahead with the aid program originally envisaged, even if the Congo requires the surrender of the Belgian bases, and whether the United States and other developed countries should channel all their assistance through the United Nations.

Since so much needs to be done, it might be more practicable for individual countries to provide aid to supplement the United Nations program rather than try to construct one huge development agency. The vital point is that all assistance should be coordinated by the United Nations and administered under Mr. Hammarskjold's aegis to prevent the introduction of "cold war" rivalries into a situation that is beginning to offer some hopes.



Congo Port City Has Glum, Silent Outlook

MATADI, the Congo (AP) — Matadi is a city without a smile, without women or children, black or white.

Stores are empty and window panes smashed, but there would be nobody to shop even if the ransackers had left anything. For the populace has not been able to draw wages and the banks are closed.

This once-busy river port of West Africa, the Congo's only sea gateway, is silent. Its cranes stand erect and silhouetted against the sky, matching the idle men in the streets.

The Negro population sits silently on the doorsteps with nothing to do but watch U. N. Moroccan soldiers patrol the city—which had a population of about 22,000 in normal times.

The only visible whites — no more than a score or two—are Portuguese who come back every time there is a chance to try to restore their businesses and recover whatever may have been left in their homes.

In the administration building across from Matadi's major hotel, which is now U. N. army headquarters, U. N. representatives and the new republic's local authoritiies hold long discussions about the strain of the economic and social situation in this part of the Congo.

The Congolese seem determined on one point—no Belgians. And without technicians and trained experts, things will not move in Matadi for a long time.

The American canal clearing expert, Lt. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, who visited this port, insisted dredgers resume their activity in the river without delay. But the experts who manned them are Belgian, and thus unwanted.

Delay could be fatal for this port, which is 100 miles inland from the Atlantic and 190 miles downriver from the capital at Lepoldville.

There was fighting here July 11 and 17, by Belgian count; or 19 by Congolese count, Negroes were slain. These figures are surprising when one sees the large number of recently closed graves in the local cemetery. Last weekend Negroes were digging a 50-yard long grave—for whose bodies no body seemed to know. This was but a few hundred yards from the Portuguese border at Noqui, Angola.

At the gates on the Portuguese side a white girl played with a Negro boy, each about 5, on a toy jeep that bore the sign of an American military police car.

There was no armed guard on the Portuguese side, only a customs official.

The Tragedy Of Africa

Noted Author Believes Congo Independence Is A Disaster That The Jungle, Which Has Waited Patiently, Will Again Take Over And Savages Rule

Stuart Cloete In Life Magazine

¶ *The author, an acknowledged authority on Africa through his books* (African Giant, Congo Song), *has lived more than 20 of his 63 years in Africa. His blunt point of view is that of a man who loves Africa but sees the onrush of premature independence for the black man as tragic folly.*

THE Congo was a black giant whose bones, sinews and nerves were white. Now, unsupported by the bone, the nerves destroyed, the sinews cut, the giant has collapsed and lies writhing in the jungle from which he had almost risen.

The effort was too much for him. He has reverted to type and has dropped 52 years of Belgian instruction and help as if it was a Mother Hubbard falling about his feet. He is once again exposed to the world in all his naked savagery. A land that up till now was a model of African colonialism, a land without politics, either black or white, a land where the Negro was treated with unprecedented consideration, has gone.

When I interviewed the governor general of the Belgian Congo, Léo Pétillon, in 1954, he said of the independence movement that the next 10 years would be the worst. It has taken only six years to prove him right. What would happen, I asked, if you left the country? He replied that grass would grow in the streets. The buildings may last 10 years, he said, because we have built well, but after that the jungle will close in; it will take over what we have wrested from it.

His comment about the return of the jungle was not merely a figure of speech. The climate is a factor that can never be forgotten in tropical Africa. A palm oil plantation must be cleared every nine months if the palms are to survive. In less than a year well-built houses are overwhelmed if abandoned, crushed in the arms of the lianas. Mold grows on shoes overnight. Only unremitting supervision can arrest these elemental forces, can hold them back in the endless war against the terrible fecundity of the forest.

THE TALENT IS GONE

Now the men with necessary skill have been driven out, leaving a vacuum that none else can fill. Their life work has gone, as ephemeral as the smoke from their burning homes. Their careers are finished, their lives broken. How can anyone imagine that these men will return to the Congo? What is the state of a man's mind who has seen his wife raped 20 times? And yet they alone have the knowledge to run it. They alone can speak the four "vehicular" languages which are the only semantic bridge between the white man and the black.

The Belgian officials of the Congo were handpicked men. Every one was a university graduate. They were men who loved Africa and the African so much that they were ready to devote their lives to the creation of a great modern state in the womb of the continent though they could all have earned far more in a booming Belgian economy.

There are a lot of mistaken ideas about colonial civil servants. Above all they are men with an ideal of service to humanity, doing a job they love, bringing peace, health, education and justice, creating order where there had been chaos. The white man's burden is no joke to them—many have gone down under its yoke, often giving their lives and always sacrificing their health.

How many missionaries have died bringing the word of Christ to these savages, worshipers of the fetish and the juju, bringing them medical aid and education? Every educated Congolese has been taught in a mission school. There was little feeling about color. Multiracial universities were built. Insults to Africans by Belgians were punishable by law, and to strike an African was a serious offense.

FREEDOM MEANS IRRESPONSIBILITY

To many Congolese freedom means license. They have no sense of reciprocity or responsibility. The bush native thought freedom was a thing, an object that he would be given. Boxes of dirt sold to him by witch doctors were to be transmuted into cash when the magic word was spoken. There would be no more work. Everyone would have a car and a radio. The white man's houses and women would be at his disposal. This is, in a Freudian sense, every man's dream of orgy. But the repression developed in the Western world by a thousand years of discipline and education—by fear of God and the law and conscience—do not exist in Africa.

Aside from what it means in a personal way, what does freedom mean in a political sense in an undeveloped country? It means a flag, a government by natives, of natives, for the benefit of those who govern, a seat on a basis of full equality in the counsels of the United Nations and the right to have ambassadors in every capital. Mainly this benefits the leaders—a minuscule elite given the right to govern and exploit the great illiterate mass. These people were being slowly led, coaxed and teased into a civilized way of life by the white man and may now revert to barbarism.

The fact that in the Congo we are dealing with savages has already had important consequences. The army, the 25,000-strong *Force Publique*, equipped with modern weapons, was drawn from savage and cannibalistic tribes. It was a minority of this force which ran amuck. But these are not the only ones with whom we must be concerned.

At the end of World War I a group of native soldiers turned brigand. It took years to put them down—and there were only a few of them. Today, by and large, the native population is probably behind the mutinous troops, disorder and anarchy being a pleasant change from the ordered routine enforced by the Belgians. Civilization was too difficult, too much of an effort, Christianity too unnatural—and the love of a neighbor, if he came from a different tribe, an emotional impossibility to the African in the bush.

BELGIANS ALSO AT FAULT

The Belgians must bear their share of the responsibility. To understand fully what has happened we must look back at our own pre-Roman past when we lived, as the African lives today, in huts as hunters and warriors under the thrall of the witch doctor and the chief. There is a European parallel with the Congo, but with a vital difference.

When the Roman legions left their colonies after several hundred years of occupation changes ensued. But they had to leave. Rome was in danger. The Belgians did not have to leave the Congo and their going was a breach of trust, a breach of the relationship that must exist between the white man and the black in Africa, if Africa is going to progress.

As to the U.N. forces, I see no possibility that they will have a permanent success. The real enemy is the tribesman's instinct to return to the warm womb of his past, to the security of tribal law where every act is prescribed by precedent and there are no surprises.

Nationalism has become a racism, and racism itself tribalism. There is no pan-Africanist movement except for a xenophobia that begins with hatred of the white man and ends with hatred of any man bearing different tribal marks. Ralph Bunche, a Negro, is no safer in the Congo than a white man.

This is the fact and the tragedy. We are dealing with a psychic force in an abominable climate with a mixed bag of troops who will be faced with problems which are entirely unforeseen by anyone who does not know the country. Troops alone cannot administer a country, for as the Italian statesman Cavour said, "You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them," and to administer, a man must sit in peace and security. He must also talk the language. He must have faith in the future and in his purpose.

A FEATHER IN THE WIND

There have been other civilizations in Africa, civilizations that have come and gone, leaving no more trace than a stone thrown into a pond. Why should the white man's sojourn here have a more lasting effect?

So perhaps it has all been for nothing, perhaps from David Livingstone in the last century to the ravished women of yesterday the white man in Africa has died to no purpose—his effort no more than a feather in the wind, a feather that was there, a pretty thing for an instant, and then was blown away in this hurricane of license miscalled liberty.

18a 1960 CONGO

CONSOLIDATED SECESSION

Montgomery Advertiser

Congo Official Charges Mission By U.N. Failed

Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 8/1/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, (AP) — A Congo leader told U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to his face Saturday night that U.N. forces had fallen down on the job and had permitted "secession to consolidate" in Katanga Province.

Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga spoke at a dinner honoring Hammarskjold and attended by an array of diplomats and U.N. and Congo officials. Most sat grim and silent as Gizenga spoke.

White-faced, Hammarskjold did not applaud when the vice premier had finished. And in a brief speech in reply he declared: "We cannot adopt the line of action which in our minds would not correspond with our responsibility to the community of peoples."

While asserting "we have not lost confidence in the United Nations," Gizenga insisted Belgium pull all its troops from this nation to which it granted independence on June 30.

POWER OF DEATH

"The people of the Congo do not understand why we, against whom an aggression has been committed, we who are in our land, we who have made an appeal to international armed forces, are systematically and methodically disarmed while the aggressors, the Belgians, who are here in a conquered country, still have their arms and their power of death and are simply being asked to regroup in certain parts of our Congo which some dare call 'Belgian bases.'"

This was a reference to the efforts of U.N. troops to disarm Congolese soldiers, whose revolt against their white officers plunged the country into turmoil.

Gizenga bitterly accused the U.N. of permitting the rulers of Katanga, who have declared their independence, to consolidate their secession. Katanga has warned U.N. troops to stay out and the U.N. has ignored Congolese demands to send forces into the province.

"Excellency, we thus have the right to wonder if one day history will say that in the year 1960, the Congolese government, installed by elected representatives of the people, has allowed this people to be disarmed, divided and looted," Gizenga said, addressing Hammarskjold in his efforts to solve the young nation's month-old crisis.

It points up the rift between the United Nations and the Congolese government's hardening position.

In his speech at the dinner Hammarskjold referred to his talks with the Congolese and said: "We have started discussions which I judge fruitful and encouraging. But we have found difficulties too. I am sure we will accomplish our task."

National Whirligig

Montgomery Advertiser

By Otto Zausmer

Associate Editor, The Boston Globe

[Substituting for Ray Tucker, who is on vacation.—Ed.]

Sat. 7/30/60

BOSTON.

THE Congo drama is by no means played out. But enough has happened to bring home painfully to all of us the deadly danger and the tremendous challenge which lie behind the agony of the world's youngest republic.

Let The U.N. Help Young Republics

The danger is obvious. The Congo could have become the Spain of World War III—a testing ground for the opposing forces of today. But these are not the 1930s; this is the atomic age and an armed clash with the Soviet Union over the Congo would probably have spread rapidly toward a worldwide catastrophe.

The possibility of such a catastrophe existed even though it was not a probability.

But very serious dangers still remain.

With or without communist soldiers there, the Congo could become a base from which communism might spread throughout the enormous, now-awakening continent of Africa, fanned by the unfortunate memories which the white man's colonial ventures have left behind.

★ ★ ★

CONGO: ESSENTIAL TO FREE WORLD—The Congo could turn into an economic, political and, some say, military ally of Russia or Red China, a military base which would bring communist planes, rockets and submarines into a dominant position facing the Americas and with a radius of action sweeping Europe and Africa as well as the Atlantic.

Finally, the Congo means 50% of the world's uranium, 75% of its cobalt and 70% of all the industrial diamonds produced on earth.

It takes little imagination to realize what the loss of this biggest of the recently emerged new republics in Africa—one-third of the size of the United States and with a population of 13,000,000—would mean for the war potential of the free world.

There is good reason to believe that the Congo will not be lost to the free world, that it will not fall under the rule of world communism. But even once this danger should be averted, there will still face us the awesome challenge which the free world never realized so strongly before.

★ ★ ★

INDEPENDENCE—A CONTAGIOUS IDEA—How can underdeveloped, unprepared, unorganized nations become independent, sovereign, and not produce chaos for themselves as well as for the rest of us?

One way to avoid the danger of chaos would be to keep them dependent. But this is out. Colonialism is as dead as the dodo. It has no place in our world. The drama we are watching now really started in New England in the 1770s. The idea of no taxation without representation has traveled around the world ever since and is firing the hopes and aspirations of peoples everywhere. Since World War II almost a billion people have won independence, that's one-third of mankind. Others will gain it sooner or later.

From Lexington to Leopoldville and from Concord to Congo is one line of development. The idea of independence is contagious. It cannot be stopped.

It would not only be wrong but folly for the United States to stand in the way of freedom for colonial or semi-colonial nations.

On the other hand the example of the Congo has made it painfully clear that independence is not only a right, it also involves a duty, the duty not to become a menace to the rest of the world.

★ ★ ★

A DANGEROUS VACUUM — What produces the danger of chaos is that there was not one doctor, legal expert or army officer left when the Belgians pulled out. There were 12 men with adequate civil service experience. By comparison, when the British pulled out of Ghana three years ago there were 1,500 trained senior native civil servants to help the country set up its own government machinery.

In the Congo there was a complete vacuum. No wonder there was a complete collapse of army discipline, public services and government.

Perhaps the way to avoid this in the future would be to have the United Nations take over from the colonial power, organize the needed services and then gradually pull out as the native regime has established itself. This wuold eliminate the dangers of the transition, guarantee safety to the leaving and to the newly emerging parties and make sure that the rules of democracy are observed in the trying period of transition. This would give the United Nations the task of preventing fires rather than of extinguishing them—in communal as well as in political life, a by-far safer and even much less expensive way of operation.

CAUTIOUS MIDDLE COURSE

Montgomery Advertiser

U.S. Promises To Aid, Keep Hands Off Congo

Sat. 7/30/60

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States promised economic aid for the Congo Friday but adopted a hands-off attitude toward Premier Patrice Lumumba's fight to keep mineral-rich Katanga Province from seceding.

Steering a cautious middle course, the State Department mixed kind words for the visiting Congolese leader with applause for the Belgian government he has denounced as an aggressor against his riot-ridden young nation.

There were backstage signs the top administration officials were irked with Lumumba, as he ended a red-carpet, two-day stay, for trying to portray his reception as a sign the United States sides with him against Belgium.

FAREWELL BLAST

While Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon stood by at the airport, the blunt-talking Lumumba wound up his visit with a farewell blast at the Belgians.

Dillon appeared embarrassed as Lumumba, boarding a plane for Canada, declared, "Today the whole of Africa is threatened by Belgium."

Within a few hours the State Department issued a statement lauding the Belgian government for announcing plans for immediate evacuation of 1,500 of the 10,000 troops rushed to the Congo to protect white settlers from attacks by rioting Congolese.

"We welcome this further evidence of Belgian cooperation with the United Nations," the department said.

At the same time, the department pledged to provide "a fair share" of economic and technical emergency help Lumumba requested in his talks with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. A spokesman again stressed that this aid would be channeled through the United Nations. No figure on the aid was given.

State Department press officer Lincoln White, asked whether the United States backs the Congo against Belgium, said emphatically: "We are not backing any party in this tragic situation. We are supporting the efforts of the United Nations."

As he departed, Lumumba said his stay had convinced him the United States will never back the efforts of his Katanga foe, Moise Tshombe who has declared his province independent from the Congo.

White said the Katanga problem never came up in talks with Herter. Then he added: "We are hopeful that the matter of Katanga can be peacefully settled within the Congo itself."

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires, Mikhail Smirnovsky, twice called at Blair House where Lumumba was staying but did not get to see the Premier.

FACE-SAVING FORMULA SOUGHT

The Montgomery Advertiser

Katanga Leader Talks With Bunche, Doubts U.N. To Stick By Deadline

Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 8-5-60

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe raised doubts Thursday night about the arrival of U.N. soldiers in his province but there were firm indications that the United Nations intends to move in on Saturday as scheduled.

Tshombe, who declared Wednesday that U.N. forces would have to fight their way into Katanga, held a 2½-hour meeting with Ralph J. Bunche, troubleshooting U.N. undersecretary.

The Premier later told newsmen U.N. soldiers may not arrive Saturday. Then he hedged and said he would not be surprised if they come after all.

Bunche declined any comment on his talk with Tshombe, saying only: "I will report fully to the secretary-general, Mr. Hammarskjold, on today's discussions. I must state explicitly that I can take no decisions."

Reliable informants in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo central government, said, however, there has been no change in U.N. plans to move soldiers into Katanga. They added that it is unlikely there will be any change.

Three companies of Swedish soldiers in the Leopoldville area packed their gear to head the units set to come into this self-declared independent province. Troops of some African nation, perhaps Morocco or Tunisia, are expected to join the force.

Tshombe held an impromptu news conference after meeting with Bunche and said he wants the whole question of Katanga put before the U.N. Security Council.

Bunche was sent here to work out a face-saving compromise that would allow U.N. forces into Katanga.

Tshombe was somewhat vague on the matter and said he had put it aside from consideration at the moment. He added he would not be shocked if the U.N. forces do arrive, although he plans to oppose the troops and has already begun drafting men to fight them if necessary.

MADE JULY 14

Bunche and Tshombe sent a message to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, now in the Congo capital of Leopoldville, asking him about a Security Council session on Katanga. Talks were suspended until Hammarskjold replies. Tshombe said he expects a reply Friday.

Tshombe said Katanga became independent on July 11, while the Security Council resolution call for Belgian troops to withdraw from the Congo was made only on July 14.

He said this meant Katanga was independent before the Security Council met and that Belgian troops are entitled to remain in Katanga only if his government wants them to.

Katanga To Mobilize Against U. N. Troops

Montgomery Advertiser, Thur. 8/4/60, P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

Battle Talk Fails To Alter Plans To Move In Saturday

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The secessionist government of Katanga Province made a defiant mobilization-for-war move Wednesday as a threat against the scheduled entry of U.N. troops there Saturday. And the Belgian government in Brussels gave the U.N. a tongue-lashing over Katanga.

Shunting aside Katanga's war threat, the U.N. Congo Command announced: "Our troops are going to enter Katanga as planned."

Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe said in Elisabethville, his capital: "They will have to fight their way in."

U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold declared in a statement in Leopoldville that the entry of U.N. forces into Katanga "in no case constitutes interference nor can it be permitted to develop into interference in the internal affairs of the Republic (of the Congo) or the province."

U.N. DECISION

Hammarskjold said any intervention in Katanga would be the result of the decision of the U.N.

The statement was issued, he said, "in response to requests for clarification of the role of the U.N. in the province of Katanga and in reference to the problems of the interior policy of the Republic of the Congo.

But in Brussels ,Belgium's Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny accused Hammarskjold of rising anarchy, chaos and misery in Katanga. They told a news conference the United Nations "does not have the right, under the cover of a replacement of Belgian troops, to indulge in a political operation."

GENERAL MOBILIZATION

Tshombe's government backed up his stand with a general mobilization order. The Elisabethville radio broadcast calls for all able-bodied men of Katanga, black and white, to report for military duty.

Perhaps 200,000 men in the 20-45 bracket could be mustered from the province's 1,225,000 people, of whom 15,000 are Belgians.

Such a military mass, based on a hard core of 500 loyal Congolese troops serving under Belgian officers, would far outnumber any detachment sent in from the blue-helmeted U.N. forces, which total less than 12,000 men.

Belgian officials familiar with Congolese affairs, however, did not take Tshombe's threat seriously, and it was obvious the U.N. command was not deeply impressed. Simple organization of Katanga recruits would be a matter of weeks and the province's people are by no means unanimously behind Tshombe's political maneuvers.

"Our troops are going into Katanga as planned on Saturday," the U.N. spokesman said, regardless of the provincial government's stand.

Officials of Premier Patrice Lumumba's government greeted this declaration with grim approval.

Pravda Says Dag Puppet For America

MOSCOW (AP)—In its strongest attack yet on the U. N. secretary-general, the Communist party newspaper Pravda charged Wednesday that Dag Hammarskjold was acting in the Congo as a pro-American agent.

The paper said Hammarskjold was playing a "strange role" in Belgium's former African colony. It said the authority of the United Nations was being "trampled in the dirt" as a result.

NEW REPUBLIC

Pravda called the United States the master mind behind "aggression" in the new African republic.

"What function is Mr. Hammarskjold fulfilling?" asked Pravda. "Whose interests is he defending in the Congo at a time when he is supposedly trying to secure implementation of the Security Council resolution on the removal of Belgian troops and take measures to provide for the integrity of the Congo Republic?"

The article by K. Ivanov appeared to reflect frustration at U. N. action. Early in the crisis the Soviets were angry about the presence of uniformed U. S. technicians in the Congo. Just a few weeks ago Premier Nikita Khrushchev was calling himself the area's protector and uttered the slogan "Hands off the Congo."

DISARMING LOYALISTS

Pravda charged that, despite Hammarskjold's presence, the Belgians continued their activities. American, British and French officers among the U. N. forces are disarming soldiers loyal to the Congo republic, the newspaper said.

The blast was in response to a U. S. State Department declaration of July 30 that Belgium could not be considered an aggressor.

"The U. S. openly states its sympathies are on the side of the slave holders and colonialists in the Congo, South Africa and Kenya," said Pravda.

"The United States is the main insoirer and organizer of the colonial policy of the North Atlantic bloc, including the present imperialistic aggression in the Congo."

Pravda predicted other independent African nations would face similar trials. It said NATO had plotted the "aggression" in the Congo and proof eventually would be found in the secret files of the NATO alliance.

Congo Asks U.N. Force In Katanga

Montgomery Ala.

Advertiser

Appeal Made Despite Warning Of Warfare From Secessionist

Sun 4/24/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI)—The Congolese Cabinet appealed Saturday to United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to send U.N. troops to secessionist Katanga Province despite warnings from the Katanga premier that "it will mean war."

The U. N. forces themselves were reported having internal difficulties. Reports in this capital said nationalist elements in the Ghana army detachments here were trying to remove their British officers on grounds that the presence of white officers tended to discredit the Ghanians in the eyes of fellow-black Congolese.

The Congolese cabinet, meeting under deputy premier Antoine Gizenga, who is government chief here while Premier Patrice Lumumba tours America, drew up a memorandum calling for units of the U.N. force to enter Katanga.

JOINT SESSION

The cabinet held a joint session with U.N. officials and reliable sources said the proposal was raised to Hammarskjold.

Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe, who wants his 308,000-square-mile territory to become independent, has Belgian troops in Katanga for protection and has insisted that U. N. troops stay out.

"It will mean war" if they enter, Tshombe has warned.

Hammarskjold has decided against visiting Katanga himself so as to prevent giving any impression that he favors the Katanga claim to independence.

Loss of Katanga would be a disastrous blow to the new Congo Republic, since Katanga accounts for 60 per cent of the Congo's vast mineral resources.

Nationalists in the cabinet, who want a strong central government with Katanga just one part of it, were said to be disappointed at Hammarskjold's hands - off attitude. He told them the U.N. had no intention of running headlong into Katanga.

Hammarskjold was considered unlikely to change his attitude since Katanga is calm while looting and pillaging continues in other provinces.

Lumumba Takes Off On Homebound Trip

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP) — Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba cut short his two-day visit to Canada Saturday and flew back to New York to catch a plane for home.

Canadian officials said the Premier, who originally had not intended to leave here until Sunday morning, had advanced his departure because of "urgent business."

There was speculation here that the change in plans was connected with domestic affairs in the month-old African Republic or the result of a surprise meeting in Lumumba's hotel suite with Soviet Ambassador Amasap Aroutunian.

During the conference in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, a Congolese said the ambassador was trying "to put through a call to Washington."

The Soviet ambassador in Washington, Mikhail Smirnovski, twice attempted to get an interview with Lumumba during his stay in the U. S. capital but failed.

Lumumba and Arountunian met for 30 minutes while the Congo Premier had a breakfast of orange juice and steak. Their talk did not end until 10:20 a.m., almost an hour after the Premier was to meet Marcel Cadieux, No. 3 man in the Canadian External Affairs Department.

Shortly after noon, the Congo leader interrupted his talks with Cadieux and marshalled his eight-man delegation of Chanians, Guineans and Congolese back to the hotel for an unscheduled meeting. Plans for the depature were then announced.

Before leaving, he also had an hour's talk with Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

Lumumba showed signs of irritation when asked for comment on his meeting with the Soviet ambassador.

"That is the business of journalists, not mine," he said, when told that the ambassador had declined comment.

"I came here to speak with Canadians, that's all," he added. Lumumba also changed plans to hold a news conference, because he said, "I've given you all my ideas on the matter now."

He told reporters, however, that his talks here were in an atmosphere of "mutual understanding and cordiality" and that he achieved his objectives in [illegible]

The indications were [illegible] had been given a sympathetic [illegible] by Canadian officials to [illegible]

for French-speaking tec[illegible] doctors, agricultural exp[illegible] specialists in law and avi[illegible] work in the Congo.

OF SHELBY NEGRO

Montgomery Advertiser

Talladega Millworker Arrested In Flogging

Montgomery, Alabama

Wed. 8/3/60

By DON McKEE
Advertiser State Editor

COLUMBIANA — A Talladega papermill worker was arrested Tuesday on a kidnaping charge in the Saturday night abduction and flogging of a Harpersville Negro man, Shelby County Sheriff C. P. Walker told The Advertiser.

Held in county jail here on a kidnaping warrant signed by the sheriff was Emmett V. Leverette, 42, of Talladega.

Leverette is suspected of taking part in the kidnaping of Henry Lewis Jones, 20, and his brother David, 13. The brothers were abducted from their Harpersville home, some 18 miles northeast of here, by a group of white men, driven more than 20 miles into neighboring Coosa County where Henry Jones was tied to a tree and flogged with belts and knotted ropes.

Sheriff Walker said five or six white men took part in the kidnap-flogging and authorities are continuing efforts to track down the other suspects.

Jones said the men threatened the life of any other Negro employed at the service station where the young father of two was on duty shortly before the incident.

Evidence in the case has been presented to the county grand jury in session here and Walker said the jury is expected to report Wednesday.

Leverette was arrested in Talladega Tuesday afternoon by Talladega County Sheriff Luke Brewer and turned over to Shelby authorities. He is being held pending action of the grand jury.

Walker said it doesn't appear that the kidnap-flogging of Jones is related to several other similar cases in this area during the past two years.

Motive for the flogging remains uncertain, the sheriff said. Both he and Harpersville Police Chief Raymond Rogers discounted the purely racial basis indicated by the statements of the abductors.

The men threatened to tie Mrs. C. B. Miller, wife of Jones employer, "to the same tree and beat her if they hire another Negro," the victim reported.

The Jones brothers were getting out of their car in front of Jones' house about 9 p.m. Saturday when two cars drew up behind them.

White men carrying pistols and clubs shoved the Negroes into a car and forced them to lie on the floorboards. Taking a circuitous route, the men drove to an abandoned farmhouse several miles beyond the Coosa-Shelby County line.

They tied Henry Jones to a tree and flogged him. The younger brother was not harmed, however.

Jones had worked at the Millers' service station in Harpersville for about two years and his employer said the youth had had not trouble with anyone to his knowledge. The small farming community is about 30 mile southeast of Birmingham.

Belgium Orders Troops To Leave Congo Province

Montgomery Advertiser, P.1

Montgomery, Ala., Wed. 8/3/60

U.N. Plans Occupation In Katanga

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

In a decisive capitulation, Belgium agreed to pull its troops out of the secessionist Congo province of Katanga, and Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold said Tuesday night his U.N. troops will begin replacing them Saturday.

The agreement appeared to settle the most difficult problem facing Hammarskjold in his efforts to restore political and economic order to the big new African nation.

Hammarskjold said U.N. trouble shooter Dr. Ralph Bunche will go to Katanga Friday to prepare for the entry of U.N. troops. The withdrawal of Belgian troops is expected to follow immediately.

"About two weeks only after the final decision of the Security Council confiding in me and task of executing its will, the troops of the United Nations will be in control of security in all the territory of the united Congo," Hammarskjold said.

RICH STAKE

Earlier Belgium, with a rich stake in Katanga mines, factories and farm lands, announced it reluctantly yielded to U.N. demands and agreed to pull its troops out of the province and let U.N. forces in.

The settlement, worked out by Hammarskjold through intense negotiations with the Congolese and Belgians, came as new pressures were put on Belgium to withdraw its troops from the whole of the vast central African nation.

Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba threatened to seek action from the U.N. Security Council in the next few days unless Brussels bowed to earlier Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

Ghana charged Belgium with aggression in the Congo and said that if it continued, Ghana would ask that the U.N. treat Belgium as an aggressor, a move that could lead to an economic boycott or even military action.

In a communique, Belgium emphasized it planned to repatriate Belgian troops to Brussels as soon as feasable.

"Our rescue missions are at an end every time U.N. troops are in a position to take over," the government message said. "Belgian troops will then be withdrawn toward their bases and repatriated to Belgium."

Belgium had about 10,000 troops in the Congo, which, it said, were needed to protect Belgium lives and property during antiwhite riots that followed the granting of independence to its former colony June 30. Most of them are in Katanga. A unit of 1,500 men began moving out of the province for Brussels Monday.

CONGO REVENUES

The urgency of the Katanga problem centered on the fact that the province's vast uranium and copper mines and lush pastoral lands provide 60 per cent of the Congo's revenues.

Moise Tshombe, Katanga president premier, had sought to take the province out of the republic and make it an independent state. This would have meant the economic collapse of the Congo.

Lumumba finished a nine-day visit to the United States and Canada and headed for home Tuesday. Hammarskjold postponed for the second time his scheduled departure for South Africa.

Belgians Delay Withdrawal From Rich Congo Province

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian government declared Wednesday night its troops would not be pulled out of Katanga Province immediately. U.N. troops to replace the Belgians are scheduled to enter Katanga Saturday despite Katanga government threats of war against them.

Aug. 8, 1960 P.1

The Belgians also said the United Nations "does not have the right to indulge in a political operation" in Katanga.

Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny set out that stand at a news conference. Katanga has declared itself independent from the central Congo government.

In reply to a question, Eyskens said: "The arrival of U.N. troops in Katanga does not entail the immediate departure of Belgian troops at present there."

Wigny said Belgian troops will leave "when the Belgian command decides that the security of persons there is assured."

The government leaders said the U.N. is risking anarchy, chaos and misery in Katanga. Wigny called the U.N. decision to send in troops Saturday "untimely and unnecessarily hasty."

"The United Nations cannot interfere in the Congo's internal affairs," Wigny said. "The United Nations is there to ensure security. The United Nations should contact the Katanga government to discuss the guarantees of security that Katanga requests."

Congo Apes Rapacity Of Belgium's Leopold

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By Ray Jenkins
City Editor, Alabama Journal

"TIME SANCTIFIES everything," writes a noted historian. "Even the most arrant theft, in the hands of the robber's grandchildren, become sacred and inviolable property."

This, in a nutshell, is the story of Africa, more especially, the story of the Congo.

Colonial expansion in Africa during the 18th and 19th Centuries followed an unmistakable pattern. First there was commercial expansion, always to be followed by political domination under the guise of protecting the commercial investments.

JENKINS

Like the other European rulers, King Leopold of Belgium cast covetous eyes upon Africa. But Leopold's ambitions were purely personal, and, with the help of the great explorer, Henry M. Stanley, he took over the steamy Congo jungles as his private piece of real estate. It was probably the largest domain ever held by a single man.

Leopold's purposes were hardly humanitarian; he never even bothered to visit his illimitable tract, contenting himself with the treasure of resources that flowed from the heart of Africa.

To those who are alarmed over the atrocities taking place in the Congo today, perhaps it is well to recall what went on under Leopold's "civilized" rule just 50 years ago. When the native workers failed to satisfy the Belgian agents' voracious appetites for ivory and rubber, a hand or a foot or perhaps both were cut off, a form of punishment the Congolese themselves never used. To prove their diligence and efficiency, the straw bosses brought to their superiors baskets full of human hands, sometimes smoked to preserve them in the humid climate.

Eight Million Lives Lost

AND THOSE who believe that Belgium lifted the Congo out of "savagery" might well remember that in 1900 the population of the Congo was 20 million against 14 million today; all told, Leopold's regime is believed to have cost between five and eight million lives.

Finally international opinion forced Leopold to give up his rich possession. In 1908 the king reluctantly turned over the Congo to the administration of the Belgian government, which accepted it with equal reluctance.

The Belgians proved to be able and enlightened rulers who have made tremendous contributions to the Congo. This is not to say they were not more than adequately paid for their efforts. The Congo opened its rich storehouse of natural resources to Belgium and the world; it is almost paradoxical, for instance, that the Congo, the most primitive land on earth, furnished the uranium to make the world's first atom bomb.

Belgium did well by the Congo, except for one important particular. In 75 years of control, the Belgians left the Congo even less prepared for self-government than it was in its primitive state. They took away the old tribal structures and customs and gave the Africans nothing with which to replace them. Just four years ago the Belgians were going about their parternalistic business seemingly oblivious to the forest fire of nationalism that was burning all around them. And when the freedom movement penetrated the Congo it was too late; ready or not, the Congo was going to have its try at independence.

Congo Hides Others' Success

UNFORTUNATELY, THE moderate success of a good many other African nations with independence is forgotten in the din of the Congo's failure. Liberia, for instance, has managed to cling to a form of republican government for more than a century, comical though its efforts sometimes seem. Ghana, the first African nation to gain independence, has had its ups and downs, but, as one who has been to both countries, I found a healthier respect for democracy in Ghana than the Union of South Africa.

And soon Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, with its 35 millions, will gain statehood. Those who know Nigeria are confident she can make a go of independence; she has been coached well by the British, and her leaders are among Africa's most able. Nigeria's entry into the family of independent nations is eagerly awaited; she will be a source of strength, comfort and stability to other African nations, like the Congo, who are less prepared for the role of independence.

Democracy Must Be Served: Katanga Should Die Too

The Montgomery Advertiser

Katanga Premier Tshombe's threat to fight U.N. troops, which are scheduled to enter his country Saturday, poses the threat of a far more serious Congolese police action. But whatever the condition and strength of Tshombe's troops, he has a strong practical argument.

Tshombe announced July 11 that Katanga, richest of all the Congo provinces, had seceded from the rest of the new republic and was to be considered an independent country. Brash as the act was, Tshombe made a telling point when he said: "Let us face the truth. Democracy does not exist at the moment. It will be years before the Africans here consider themselves Congolese rather than members of individual tribes."

But Katanga is a going concern. The *Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga* cartel, owned by Belgian, U.S. and British investors, mines 60% of the free world's cobalt, 10% of its uranium and 8% of its copper. Some 60% of the total pre-independence income of the Congo was supplied by Katanga.

Tshombe himself is a hard-headed businessman, born to the purple, who affects button-down shirts, Homburg hats and drives a black Cadillac. He was vastly impressed with America on his trip to Washington and New York and says: "We need Americans more than anyone else."

His basic conservatism is supported by his political party, the Conakat Party, which depends for much of its strength on the tribal leaders in it. Thus he has made use of tribalism in two ways: he has employed it as an argument for secession from a hopeless anarchy and he has embraced the tribal leaders in a coalition group.

Whether or not Tshombe can successfully resist U.N. military action is highly doubtful. The natives mustered to defend the defiant nation are not trained soldiers and their resistance, while it may be bloody, is not likely to be very effective.

Hopefully, such a showdown can be avoided. Certainly the U.N. troops are committed to their course of action.

Still, the thought persists that Katanga has a strong case for survival as some kind of independent area; the only alternative seems to force it, in the name of the U.N., to suffer the same fate as the rest of the Congo. At the moment that fate would seem utterly without hope, as Tshombe has said.

Katanga And The Right Of Self-Determination

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Mar 8, 1960

THE decision not to send UN troops now into the rich Congo province of Katanga, because the secessionist government there threatened resistance, must be viewed on two levels.

It is, first, a shattering blow to the UN mission, which was to restore order to all of the Congo. If the prospect of bloodshed is to prevent UN police action, such expeditions will have little meaning. Hereafter, rebellious leaders need only demonstrate, as Katanga's have, that their people are prepared to resist to the "last drop of blood." By all accounts, white and blacks in Katanga support Premier Moise Tshombe in his rebel yells and his proclaimed independence.

Secondly, the defiance of UN troops must be considered from the standpoint of the glowing principle which has guided all proponents of the African independence movement. If the principle of self-determination has any real meaning, it would seem to follow that Katanga has the inalienable right to free itself from the intolerable conditions prevailing in the rest of the new republic and go it alone. The province is a political entity, its government is intact, its economy is not only solvent but booming.

If it sticks, secession of Katanga will make doubly certain what already seemed a foregone conclusion: the Congo can only be sustained by vast outside appropriations and administrative guidance. It does not have the capacity for self-govern-

ment, as has already been demonstrated to the horror of the civilized world. Katanga does have that capacity; it is now a going concern.

Katanga is overwhelmingly pro-Belgian and to a lesser extent pro-European and pro-American. Naturally this does not sit well with the other new nations of Africa—notably Ghana, which has offered troops to help force Katanga to rejoin the strong central government advocated by Congolese Premier Lumumba.

Neither does it please Russia, which has seen in the Congolese chaos a chance for communist infiltration. Deprived of Katanga, which has provided about 60% of the Congo's exports, two-thirds of its electric power and more than half the revenues of the central government, such infiltration would have limited opportunity for exploitation and seizure of vital resources.

Conga *sans* Katanga would be a burden for any foreign exploiter for as far as the eye can see. The illiterate masses might be willing to wave Russian flags but the possibility of converting them to a communist force is as remote as it is meaningless at this point in their revolution.

The Belgian troops in Katanga are there by invitation, not aggression, as Russia charges. Tshombe is head of the government, which is fully capable of administering its affairs. To send a UN force against this *de facto* government would in itself be a kind of aggression, notwithstanding the fact that such action would be pursuant to the UN mission.

It is a serious situation, though certainly not the worst Africa will produce in the years ahead. At bottom the situation is this: without Katanga, the Congo cannot survive on its own. With Katanga, the picture is hardly brighter.

From Katanga's standpoint as an independent nation it will prosper and be a strong ally of Europe and the West. Joined to the rest it will almost collapse in the general chaos to the ultimate benefit perhaps of Russia.

The UN security council has its work cut out.

Lumumba Note and Congolese Message

N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 2—Following are the texts of a letter sent yesterday to the President of the Security Council by Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Congo, and of a cablegram to the Premier from Antoine Gizenga, Deputy Premier:

N. Y. H. T.

Lumumba Letter

I have the honor to inform you of the serious concern which the trend of events in the Congo is causing my Government.

Wed. 8/3/60

In its resolutions of 14 and 22 July, the Security Council expressed itself in favor of the unconditional and speedy withdrawal of Belgian troops from the whole territory of our republic, which the resolutions treated as a single entity.

The Belgian Government promised to withdraw its troops from the Congo as soon as the United Nations troops reached there.

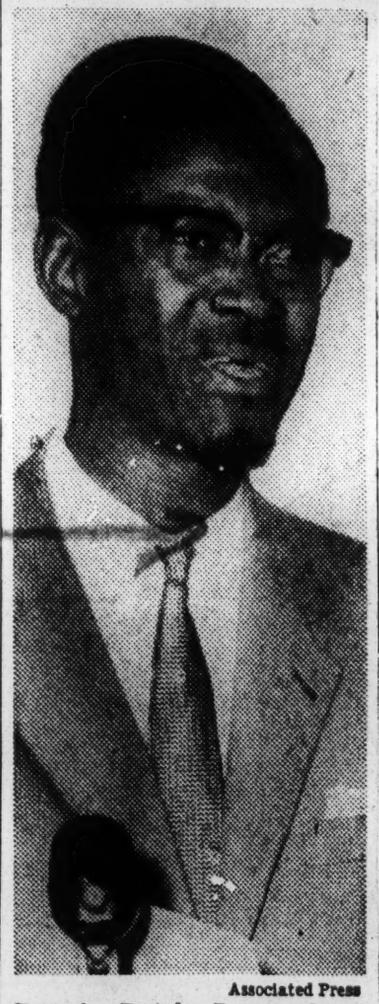
United Nations troops have been arriving in the Congo since 16 July, but not a single Belgian soldier has left Congolese soil.

We are at present confronted by a deliberate refusal on the part of the Belgian Government to comply with decisions of the highest international authority, the Security Council.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of the Congo [Mr. Gizenga] informs me in a telegram recently received in New York, a copy of which is attached, that the Congolese soldiers have been disarmed, whereas the Belgian soldiers are remaining in the territory together with all their arms.

I would particularly draw your attention to the fact that no contingent of United Nations troops has so far entered Katanga, because this is opposed by the Belgian Government solely in order to strengthen the seccession movement it has instigated in this province using Premier Moise Tshombe as a screen, in contravention of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

There is now no justification whatever for the presence of Belgian military forces in the Congo; United Nations troops, in conjunction with our national army, are fully adequate to insure the maintenance of order and the protection of persons of all nationalities.



Associated Press

Premier Patrice Lumumba at Idlewild airport yesterday.

Pretexts Are Alleged

The arguments put forward by the Belgian Government for the maintenance of its troops in the Congo contrary to the decisions of the Security Council are merely false pretexts. The Belgian Government's intention is to disorganize the country in order to involve our Government and our people in numerous economic and financial difficulties.

To give just one example, the Belgian Government recently removed our gold reserves, which were in the headquarters of our Central Bank in the Congo. Such measures of economic strangulation are taking place in many other sectors.

The Government and the people of the Congo extend a warm welcome to the United Nations troops and to Mr. Hammarskjold, the Secretary General. This enthusiastic welcome provides sufficient proof of the peaceful sentiments of the Congolese nation, which has placed all its confidence in the United Nations.

The peoples of our country are today disappointed by the unwarranted delay in the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

I would also inform you that the people of the Katanga emphatically repudiate the attempts at secession which the Belgian Government is in the process of organizing in that province with the help of a number of collaborators, among whom is Mr. Tshombe.

The present objective of the Belgian Government and of a few groups which support it is to bring about the division of the Congo in order to obtain a hold over our country.

The paramount problem in the Congo is that of the immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops from the whole of Congolese territory.

The Belgian Government would surely have demonstrated a medium of goodwill in the evaluation of the United Nations resolutions if it had proceeded to evacuate the Katanga before all other areas.

My Government assures you of its full cooperation in securing the complete success of the United Nations mission in our republic.

In conclusion, I would very seriously draw your attention and that of the members of the Council to the gravity of present developments and to the need for the urgent evacuation of all Belgian forces in the Republic of the Congo.

I reserve the right, should the situation fail to improve during the next few days, to request a meeting of the Security Council to consider whatever measures may prove necessary.

I request you to circulate this document to all members of the Security Council.

Gizenga Message

Additional information we learn from well-informed sources that at Kolwezi aggressive operation Belgian troops following a bombardment resulted in death fifty Congolese soldiers and two Europeans. This information had not yet been reported to us. I have made demand to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche for United Nations troops to be sent to the Katanga. He seems to find difficulties and does not promise dispatch now. I await arrival Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold but my position remains unchanged. United Nations troops are disarming our soldiers and allowing Belgian forces to keep their arms, which is incomprehensible.

LUMUMBA ASSERTS AFRICA BACKS HIM

N. Y. Times

N. Y. H. T.

Congo Chief, Leaving U. S., Says Continent Demands Belgium Withdrawal

Wed. 8/3/60

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug 2—Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo said today that "all Africa is mobilized" behind his Government's demand for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo.

Mr. Lumumba, who left by air this morning for Leopoldville, made public a leter he submitted to the Security Council yesterday in which he threatened to request another meeting on the Congo situation "should the situation fail to improve during the next few days."

P. 12

Mr. Lumumba charged that not a single Belgian soldier had left the Congo since the United Nations forces began to arrive July 16.

His protest was supported by Alex Quaison-Sackey, Ghana's delegate to the United Nations. Mr. Quaison-Sackey sent a letter to the Security Council charging that Belgian troops had been sent with the object of detaching Katanga Province, not "primarily" that of saving the lives of Belgian nationals.

Threat to Peace Charged

Belgium's conduct was a "grave threat to peace" and if it continued this "would justify the United Nations holding that Belgium was committing aggression against the Congo and should be dealt with as an aggressor," the Ghanaian said.

These signs of irritation, however, are expected to disappear as a result of Mr. Hammarskjold's announcement in Leopoldville tonight that United Nations forces would start entering Katanga this week-end.

United Nations officials expressed great satisfaction over this development, which is expected to start the withdrawal of Belgian forces from the disputed province, which has declared its secession from the Congo.

In his leter, Mr. Lumumba charged that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's failure to send United Nations forces into Katanga resulted from the opposition of the Belgian government.

He asserted that Belgium was using Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga, "as a screen."

At a farewell news conference at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, Mr. Lumumba expressed his thanks to the United States for the "warm welcome" he received since his arrival June 24, and America's "understanding" of the problems of the Congo.

He also expressed his thanks to the Security Council for its resolutions establishing the United Nations Congo force and requesting that Belgium "speedily" withdrew her troops, and his government had placed its trust in Mr. Hammarskjold.

Mr Lumumba attached to his letter to the Secretary General a cablegram from Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga, stating that "United Nations troops are disarming our soldiers and allowing Belgian forces to keep their arms which is incomprehensible."

to Mr. Lumumba indicated at the news conference that the Congo would place its principal reliance on individual countries to provide experts for a long-range development program, rather than on the United Nations. He emphasized that foreign investments would be welcome and protected.

Asked whether this applied to Belgian investments, Mr. Lumumba said that the Congo-Belgian treaty of friendship and cooperation showed that his Government was not against Belgian interests.

A question about the possibility of Soviet aid to the Congo brought from Mr. Lumumba the statement that "the Congo is not a Communist country and never will be."

Mr. Lumumba disclosed that, in response to pressing invitations from their heads of government, he would visit the capitals of Morocco, Tunisia, Guinea, Liberia and Ghana on his way to Leopoldville, where he said he would arrive Monday.

United Nations delegates of nine African states were at the airport to see the Congolese Premier off to London, where he was to board a Ghanaian military plane for the remainder of the journey.

Mr. Lumumba repeated the view he advanced at his news conference at the United Nations July 25 that the Security Council resolution called for the withdrawal of Belgian forces at once from all of the Congo, including Katanga and the bases Belgium reserved in the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The Premier said again that peace would be restored "within five minutes" after Belgian forces were withdrawn. He said that since the United Nations force now totaled 11,155, compared with 10,000 Belgian troops, Belgium should withdraw.

Mr. Lumumba spent an hour conferring with the African delegates before holding his new conference.

L. Edgar Detwiler, American promoter who announced recently that Mr. Lumumba had given him a fifty-year concession for the development of the Congo's mineral and hidraulic resources, paced nervously up and down while the Premier talked with the African delegates. He had time only for a hurried greeting before Mr. Lumumba boarded his plane.

Mr. Detwiler told newsmen, however, that he had conferred at length with Mr. Lumumba during his stay in New York and that he had gone to Idlewild merely to say good-by.

Associated Press Radiophoto

MONARCH GREETS RETURNING TROOPS: King Baudouin responds to the salute of a group of Belgian para-troopers on their arrival yesterday in Brussels. They had been on duty in the Congo, where U. N. force took over.

Hammarskjold Statement

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 3—Following, in unofficial translation from the French, is a statement issued in Leopoldville today by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, as made available by the United Nations:

In response to requests for a clarification of the role of the United Nations in the province of Katanga and in relation to internal political problems of the Republic of the Congo, the Secretary General wishes to draw attention to a statement that he made in his first report to the Security Council, on 18 July 1960.

This statement, like the rest of the report, was approved unanimously, in an explicit manner, by the Council. It reads:

"Although the United Nations force under the resolution is dispatched to the Congo at the request of the Government and will be present in the Congo with its consent * * * the force is necessarily under the exclusive command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary General under the control of the Security Council. This is in accordance with the principles generally applied by the organization. The force is thus not under the orders of the Government nor can it * * * be permitted to become a party to any internal conflict. A departure from this principle would seriously endanger the impartiality of the United Nations and of the operation."

There remains only to add that the entry of United Nations troops into Katanga, like the entire United Nations operation, being based on the principles thus established and approved, in no way constitutes interference, nor can it be permitted to develop into an interference in the internal affairs of the republic or of a province, and this obviously applies to Katanga.

It also follows from the above-mentioned statement that the United Nations, in this case as in any mission of the organization, acts solely under the authority of the main organs of the organization, representing only the organization, and supporting only the principles and purposes of the organization.

Belgium Cautions U.N. to Stay Out Of Congo Politics

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 3—Premier Gaston Eyskens warned tonight that the movement of United Nations troops into Katanga Province should not be "a cloak for political operations" to curb the autonomy of the provincial government. The troops are to start moving into Katanga Saturday to replace Belgian forces.

The Premier's comment reflected a general opinion in Brussels that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations was obliged under pressure by part of the national Congo Government at Leopoldville to send troops to Katanga.

Premier Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny dissociated Belgium from the United Nations decision to enter Katanga. However, the officials made plain in a news conference that Belgian forces in Katanga would not oppose the move.

Katanga Threat Discounted

Belgian official sources minimized the threat of the Katanga government to mobilize its manpower and oppose the entry of United Nations troops. Katanga's forces were reported to consist of two companies of police and Congo army units that were disarmed following their mutiny.

M. Eyskens and M. Wigny said Belgian forces would withdraw only after there were firm assurances that the United Nations troops could keep order.

At that point Belgian troops will go to Kamina, their principal base in Katanga.

All Belgian troops will be returned to Europe in line with the United Nations Security Council resolution, but the Brussels Government, it is understood, will decide on the timing. This is expected to be when it becomes evident the troops are no longer needed for the protection of Belgians in the Congo.

Belgium is then expected to negotiate with the Congo about maintaining bases in the new state, a subject covered by a treaty signed before the Congo became independent June 30.

U. N. Procedure Criticized

Implied criticism of Mr. Hammarskjold was seen in the comments of the Belgian officials because he decided to send troops into Katanga before communicating with Moise Tshombe, Premier of the province. Under Secretary Ralph J. Bunche is to go to Elisabethville tomorrow to see Mr. Tshombe.

The Belgians indicated that normal procedure would have been for Dr. Bunche to have consulted Mr. Tshombe before the troop movement was announced.

Mr. Eyskens emphasized that Mr. Tshombe was the legally elected head of the only government in the Congo that has kept order and, as such, should receive consideration.

M. Eyskens added that the United Nations should "respect the right of Katanga to settle its legal situation." Mr. Tshombe has proclaimed Katanga independent but has offered to include the province in a federation with other Congo states.

M. Wigny reviewed Congo developments and made the point that the United Nations was now taking on for all the Congo and for Katanga responsibilities that went beyond keeping order.

M. Eyskens said that Katanga was the only section of the Congo where economic and social life continued to flourish and where medical services and courts were still functioning.

U. N. Task Stated

"It will be the United Nations task to preserve this and also to protect the lives of the 23,000 white persons who remain there," he said.

These persons, he added, constitute the technical corps that kept Katanga life going. He said the United Nations had only 400 technicians in the rest of the Congo.

He said the Belgian colonial administration had had 26,000 Congolese troops and 4,000 Belgians to maintain order while the United Nations was undertaking to do the same job with 11,000 troops.

Leaders of the Socialist party, the chief opposition party in Belgium, criticized the government tonight for handling the Congo situation in such a way that the sending of United Nations troops to Katanga was made to appear as a defeat for Belgium.

Troops Arrive in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3 (Reuters)—Two hundred Belgian paratroopers from Kamina base in Katanga arrived here by air today, the vanguard of a 1,500-strong contingent being withdrawn from the Congo.

The men were reviewed by King Baudouin at the airport. Then they marched through the streets, where many of the thousands welcoming them were refugees from the Congo.

The evacuation of the 1,500 troops will leave Belgium with 8,500 men still in the Congo.

The Defense Ministry said all Belgian troops now had been pulld out of Congo's Leopoldville, Equator and Eastern provinces.

Belgians Ask U.N. Not to Go Into Katanga

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 7-28-60

By ALFRED CHEVAL

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP)—Belgian authorities told Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Wednesday the U.N. should keep its hands off Katanga and let Brussels and Leopoldville decide the future of Belgian treaty bases in the Congo.

Premier Gaston Eyskens announced these points in a news conference after Hammarskjold wound up a six-hour visit to Brussels and headed south aboard a Dutch airliner for a first-hand look at the troubled young African nation.

INTERNAL MATTER

Eyskens said the problem of Katanga, the rich, secessionist province in which Belgians have heavy investments, is an internal matter to be solved among the Congolese themselves.

"We request the U.N. not to intervene in the Congo's internal affairs," the Premier said.

Similarly, the Belgian government told Hammarskjold the two Belgian military bases in the Congo do not concern the U.N. at present.

"The bases were there before the Congo became independent and the bases are at present necessary," Eyskens said. "Whether they have to remain or not, is not an urgent question. This problem will be negotiated in the future between Belgium and the Congo government."

On Belgian intervention, the premier said it was and is necessary to "save the lives and physical integrity of Europeans."

"It is limited in time," he said.

"We told the U.N. secretary-general, it was not by replacing one garrison by another — i.e. replacement of Belgian troops in Leopoldville by U.N. troops—that security will be maintained, but rather by sending U.N. troops where the security of Europeans remains endangered.

MISSION OF TROOPS

"We told him that the mission of our troops—and, when replaced, the mission of the U.N. troops—is in our understanding to make it possible for men and women of any color of skin to walk peacefully on Congo streets and to go peacefully to their work and live peacefully in their homes."

Hammarskjold talked with Foreign Minister Pierre Wigney, Eyskens and other Cabinet officials, and King Baudouin.

He issued no information publicly on the nature of the talks, turning aside reporters' questions with "no comment."

But all was obviously not sweetness and light.

SHORT STAY

Belgians were irritated at his short stay in Brussels.

Hammarskjold came here after three days of talks in New York with Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, who is demanding a complete withdrawal of Belgian troops.

"Mr. Hammarskjold seems to want to avoid hearing our problems," a Belgian official said at one point during the rushed round of talks.

18a 1960 CONGO

Belgians Give Up Control of Congo Rebel Hub to U.N.

The Atlanta Constitution P. 1

Atlanta, Ga. Mon. 8-15-60

Katanga Still Split On Troops

By ADRIAN PORTER

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Belgian troops Sunday handed over guard duty in this rebellious provincial capital to United Nations troops before crowds that had cheers only for the Belgians and Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe.

It was a hectic day, exposing the divided loyalties in Elisabethville. Earlier, a friendly crowd was driven from U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's temporary residence by Katanga police using tear gas and clubs. Hammarskjold was inside at the time and the curious crowd was made up mostly of Katangans who have demonstrated for him and against Tshombe.

SEEMING BRUSHOFFS

Having completed arrangements for bringing the first U.N. troops into Katanga, Hammarskjold got what seemed to be a cool brush-off from Tshombe at the airport before he left. Tshombe, who finally agreed without enthusiasm to let U.N. troops into Katanga, kept the U.N. troubleshooter waiting for nearly half an hour before appearing.

Hundreds of Belgians and Africans watched as Gen. Rober A. Gheysen, Belgian military commander in Katanga, transferred his responsibilities in Elisabethville to Gen. Carl von Horn of Sweden, U.N. commander in the Congo.

The crowds shouted, "Vive l'armee" as Gheysen arrived for the formal ceremony at the Place de l'Etoile, the city's main square.

MORE SHOUTS

"There were more shouts of "Vive Tshombe" as the Premier appeared. It seeemd mostly Belgians were shouting for this Negro leader who has proclaimed his province independent of the Congo government at Leopoldville.

Many wept as Belgian soldiers laid a wreath at the cenotaph in honor of Belgium's dead in two world wars—the Belgians' parting gesture to Elisabethville.

There were no cheers for the U.N. commander and the Swedish military units when they took over from Gheysen. The crowd stood silent throughout this part of the ceremony.

It was a far different crowd that assembled in front of Hammarskjold's residence. Most were members of the Cartel party, bitterly opposed to Tshombe's separatist movement.

GAS THROWN

Police told the crowd to move on, then threw four tear gas bombs. One bounced on the lawn of the residence. Police followed up by pushing the people away with their clubs. No one was arrested but Prosper Mwamba, acting leader of the Cartel, said his supporters were beaten and their clothes torn.

Hammarskjold, who Saturday completed his ticklish job of arranging for U.N. troops to enter Katanga, left Elisabethville after what appeared to be a snub by Tshombe.

Tshombe showed up 25 minutes late at the airport and without apologizing told Hammarskjold: "I am glad to be able to see you off. Bon voyage. We hope to see you again."

ON CONDITION

Tshombe once vowed to block by force any attempt by U.N. troops to enter his province. He reluctantly agreed to let them in on the strict condition that no agent of his archfoe, Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, come in with them.

While allowing U.N. forces to take over from Belgian troops the job of maintaining order in the province, Tshombe left no doubt he is in command of the province affairs. His army security guards detained three Congolese who arrived on a commercial plane from Leopoldville, the Congo capital. The three were held on suspicion they were Lumumba's agents.

Associated Press Wirephot

MISSIONARY PRIESTS SEE WEAPONS OF SWEDISH TROOPS IN KATANGA

Contingent Landed at Elisabethville for Guard Duty in Rebellious Provincial Capital

U.N. TROOPS MOVE INTO KATANGA

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Replace Belgians; Lumumba Demand Stirs New Crisis

Sun. 8-14-60

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Swedish soldiers of the United Nations forces began relieving the Belgian Army in rebellious Katanga Province Saturday.

Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo immediately threatened another crisis by demanding that all white troops leave the Congo at once.

The agreement to relieve Belgian troops was worked out by U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and Katanga President Moise Tshombe in two days of talks in this tense city while Katanga police broke up anti-Tshombe demonstratoins.

A series of announcements by Hammarskjold and Tshombe said the Swedes took over guard duties at the airport at 5 p.m. and that other U.N. troops would arrive Monday and Tuesday to complete the takeover ordered by the Security Council.

The new contingents will be Irish and Ethiopian—half white and half Negro.

* * *

DEFIANT STATEMENTS by Tshombe here and by Lumumba, in Leopoldville, showed that the Congolese crisis was far from ended. Tshombe said the actions made it clear that Katanga Province, which "seceded" from the Congo on July 11, would be able to maintain its independence.

Lumumba, speaking in Leopoldville, renewed his threat to send in his own troops to win back the rebellious province and delivered a scathing attack on Hammarskjold for his use of white

Swedish troops. He said some of the Swedes were disguised Belgians.

The official Soviet newspaper Izvestia, in a commentary broadcast by Moscow Radio, followed up this with an attack on Hammarskjold and accused him of conspiring with Tshombe against the "legal government of the Congo." It said Hammarskjold was not carrying out the council resolutions.

* * *

A U.N. COMMUNIQUE said the military representatives who accompanied Hammarskjold had made arrangements for the speedy deployment of United Nations forces. It said a U.N. advance party will arrive Sunday and other troops will fly in Monday and Tuesday.

Belgian troops were to withdraw as fast as the U.N. troops arrive.

A joint U.N.-Belgian communique said responsible military authorities of both sides "give most formal assurances that the disposition of the two commands will be taken with the prime aim of ensuring the complete security of the populations."

About 20,000 European civilians remained in Katanga which has been comparatively quiet except for Saturday's noisy demonstrations and the mild booing the Swedish troops received when they arrived with Hammarskjold Friday.

* * *

A HAMMARSKJOLD-Tshombe communique said the United Nations was observing the principle of nonintervention in internal affairs. Tshombe commented later that this made it clear Katanga would be able to maintain its claims to independence.

Tshombe said Katanga would carry out its own internal policing—a warning to Lumumba that he would get no help from the United Nations in his attempts to overthrow the Tshombe regime. He also noted that the U.N. mission had the right to "block all threats that may threaten life and property of all persons irrespective of race."

Observers said this meant Tshombe had authorized the U.N. forces to put down tribal conflicts threatening security.

U.N. Peacefully Enters Province of Katanga

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

By ADRIAN PORTER

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold led a U.N. task force peacefully into secessionist Katanga Province Friday and opened negotiations for full withdrawal of Belgian soldiers.

Pat. 8-13-60

A hitch in landing operations and minor demonstrations at the airport, including a cry of "Down with the United Nations," spiced his arrival and his blue-helmeted soldiers—220 fellow Swedes.

But there was a warm welcome for Hammarskjold to this rich territory of copper, cobalt and cattle from Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe, who only a week ago was threatening war to bar the U. N. soldiers already occupying the rest of the Congo's half-dozen provinces.

Though he had modified his stand in the face of a Security Council mandate for replacement of the Belgian soldiers, Tshombe appeared in high spirits.

He joked and laughed with Hammarskjold, then set out with him in a car bearing both U. N. and Katanga flags for their first formal session at his official residence.

There was a warning to Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, No. 1 political foe of Tshombe, that the U.N. intends to carry out its mission of maintaining order in the Congo despite interference by Lumumba's reactivated Congolese army.

U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche delivered the warning personally to Lumumba in Leopoldville, the central government's capital 950 miles northwest of Elisabethville. It came after days of mounting unrest in which Lumumba's uniformed forces have taken an increasing hand in patr[illegible] police work that is supposed to be handled by the U.N. force.

The secretary-general's white, twin-engine plane sped in at 1:40 p.m. from Leopoldville.

But the landing of his craft, the leader of a five-plane fleet, was delayed by a radioed declaration from the control tower that the soldiers would be refused permission to come in.

A breathless Army spokesman of the Belgian 5th Brigade notified Tshombe the tower's European operator was abiding by last week's order that, under no conditions, should the U.N. force be allowed to land.

"This is a complete misunderstanding," said Tshombe, appalled, and swiftly brought the tower up to date.

Hammarskjold's plane circled the field three times and then came down. The others streamed in at 10-minute intervals.

Maj. Carl C. Stenkula led a 28-man detachment to the control tower. Others deployed along the runway. Belgian soldiers continued to maintain the airport guard they establishe[illegible] a month ago.

Tshombe and his ministers welcomed Hammarskjold at the airport apron. African military police formed an honor guard.

About 300 African civilians were at the airport.

"Vive Tshombe!" some shouted. "Down with the U. N."

On the other hand, five members of the Cartel party—Tshombe's main opposition—hoisted a banner which said: "Down with federalism. Down with independent Katanga. Vive the united Congo."

Three Belgian officers of the African military police seized one of the banner bearers and the crowd cheered.

A small party held aloft a huge new Katanga flag as a military band struck up "Vers l'Avenir"—Toward the future — which has become the anthem of this independence-minded province.

PEARLIE'S PRATTLE

The Afro-American P.16

Foreign dignitaries welcome Congo leader

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-13-60

By PEARLIE C. HARRISON

WASHINGTON

Such a rush, you say? Well, Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba of the new Republic of the Congo only had a two - day stay in Washington.

But hurry or no hurry, with the heads of nine African Missions serving as hosts and with the Mayflower Hotel's East Room providing the scene, the reception simply had to be grand..

Ambassador George A. Padmore of Liberia headed the receiving line. And assisting were Moroccan Ambassador Ben Aboud; the Ghanaian Ambassador, W. M. Q. Halm; the Ethiopian Ambassador Imru; Tunisian Ambassador Mongi Slim; the Guinean Ambassador Telli Diallo;

Also, Ambassador Kamel of the United Arab Republic; the Charge d'Affaires of Libya, Omar Muntasser; and the Charge d'Affaires of the Sudan, Ahmed; also the acting minister for Nigerian Affairs.

The buffet tables, beautifully spread, bore a bountiful supper indeed. And the several hundred guests were happy no end, to get a glimpse of the broad - smiling Premier, plus a word from him, that is, if they could catch the ear of an interpreter, or if they were sufficiently fluent in French.

Among the guests were Ambassador George Yeh of China; Nicaragua's Ambassador, Guillermo Sevilla - Sacasa; the Polish Ambassador and Mrs. Spasowski; the Czechoslovakian Ambassador, Miloslav Ruzek; and the Charge d'Affaires of Bulgaria, Kiril Chterev; also the U.S. Ambassador to Ethiopia, Donald Bliss and Mrs. Bliss.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Luis Esteves Fernandez, was on hand, as were State Department officials and other high - ranking Government folks, businessmen and others.

In the fashion ranks, scoring high, as always, were Mrs. Mai Padmore, wife of the Liberian Ambassador, a smart black dress, a bit of white for emphasis, and a so-chic bonnet, and tall, gave her an extra - lovely appearance;

Madame E. Bonhomme, wife of the Haitian Ambassador, already known for her good - to-look - at hats, wore with her rich beige lace dress a cartwheel, if you please, one big rose on the brim dipping it deep over one pretty eye.

* * *

MRS. CLAUDE BARNETT of Chicago, the charming Etta Moten, also wore a wide sailor hat, woven in Ghana, mind you, and proving a perfect accessory for her blue and white print.

And here's praise a - plenty for Mr. Barnett, head, Associate Negro Press. When late reporters missed Etta Moten in the crowd and asked Barnett what kind of a dress his wife had on, he faltered at first, but recovered quickly and blurted out in eager schoolboy-like manner, "a pretty blue and white flowered dress with mutton-leg sleeves." And so she did, with many eyes following her whichever way she moved.

Also choosing a cart - wheel was Mrs. Martin Jenkins, wife of the President of Morgan State College, Baltimore. Her dress featured dots, a lot of them, some large, some small, all on a white background.

The Defense Department's James C. Evans was there as was his sister, Mrs. Ruby Washington, both with thoughts of Florida uppermost in their minds. Mrs. Evans, wife of the well - known James C., and their children, are currently in Europe.

Frontiers endorse sitdowns

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8/13/60

ATLANTA — At the close of the 24th annual convention of Frontiers of America, Inc., here the group passed resolutions unanimously endorsing sit-ins, condemning South Africa and it racial apartheid policy and commended the Democrats and Republicans for adopting strong civil rights planks.

The four-day convention was held on the Clark College campus. The organization will meet in Akron, Ohio in July of 1961.

Other highlights of the convention included a Founder's Day observance, special luncheon and the election of officers.

* * *

MORRIS ABRAMS, Georgia attorney and Rhodes Scholar, was the principal Founder's Day speaker.

The noted lawyer scored states rights, called for non-discrimination in employment, full integration of schools, and commenting on the African situation, declared that "the day of the white man's mastery of Africa is over."

Dean Whitney M. Young Jr. of Atlanta University School of Social Work addressed the special luncheon session. He spoke on "Implications of the Student Demonstrations."

One significant point made by the dean was that the sit-in demonstrations destroyed "the myth that good race relations is simply the absence of

CONGO

strife," but rather it is "the presence of justice."

* * *

RANDALL MORGAN ..of Gary, Inc. was elected as president.

Other officers are James F. King of Newark, Marcaus Neutadter of New Orleans and Dr. Hubert C. Crouch of Nashville, Tenn., vice president; Alonzo McCain, Williamsburg, Md., secretary; William H. Harrison, Miamisburg, Ohio, treasurer;

And also D. Abion Ferre, Washington chaplain; Augustus Knox, Baltimore, sergeant-at - arms; Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia, eastern regional director; Theodore Hawes, Chicago, mid-western regional director; and P. J. Chessum, Norfolk, Va., southern regional director.

ATLANTA — The commencement speaker at Atlanta University summer graduation exercises last Thursday was **Gilbert Okeke,** minister of Education for Eastern Nigeria. Some 80 candidates were awarded degrees in the exercises in Sisters Chapel of Spelman College.

18a 1960

CONGO

U.N. Set Back in Congo

N.Y. Times

Question of Domestic Intervention Is Raised by Situation in Katanga

New York, N.Y.

Jun 8 1960

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The non-Communist world will deplore the grave setback that the United Nations has encountered in its efforts to restore peace and order in the Congo.

The organization has had to follow uncharted paths in dealing with an unprecedented situation, and it will take time to recover the ground lost as a result of Dag Hammarskjold's announcement, made without consulting Premier Moishe Tshombe of Katanga, that he was sending United Nations contingents into that province.

The new crisis is unexpected, since the Security Council's debate last month was centered on the basic question whether Belgium would agree to withdraw her troops after the arrival of the United Nations force.

The Katanga problem was mentioned, but the importance of the secessionist movement in the province was not realized, and more attention was paid to the question whether Belgium would give up the bases in the Congo that she was to retain under the inoperative Congo-Belgian treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Moderation Sought

The world breathed more easily when the Security Council, with a minimum of delay, authorized the Secretary General to create the United Nations force. The Security Council, however, followed a middle course between a demand for immediate withdrawal of Belgian forces, as demanded by the Soviet Union, and language that would have made a withdrawal contingent upon the restoration of law and order.

The request for immediate withdrawal would have run into a French veto, whereas indecisive language would have produced a Soviet veto, and the request for a rapid withdrawal, as contained in the second Congo resolution, was a good compromise.

Mr. Hammarskjold, acting with even greater skill and dispatch than he did in 1956 when he sent the United Nations Emergency Force to Egypt, once again sent out a non-combat army.

Again the Great Powers were excluded, and this time the Secretary General turned to the African states themselves rather than to the Asian and Scandinavian countries, whose contingents were the mainstay of the Emergency Force in Egypt.

But the main thing was that Mr. Hammarskjold, profiting from his previous experience and with an airlift provided by the United States, moved so quickly that the Russians lost the pretext that they had been looking for to intervene.

Objective Near

A week ago the withdrawal of the Belgian troops seemed to be a matter of days, and the way appeared to be clear for the United Nations to tackle the really important job—that of providing the outside officials and technicians needed to fill the vacuum created by the liquidation of the Belgian colonial administration.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Hammarskjold had a right to tell the Congolese Cabinet that "within the context of circumstances beyond our control, the United Nations has done all that the organization promised to do, and it has done it with all possible speed."

In the same speech, however, Mr. Hammarskjold yielded to the pressure of the Congolese in Leopoldville and announced that he was sending United Nations contingents into Katanga Province.

Pressure in this direction was also being exerted by the Soviet Union, judging from the bitter attacks on the Secretary General in Pravda for his alleged slowness to act.

From the outset, the Soviet Union had been looking for the means of wrecking the United Nations Congo program. Moscow's dissatisfaction was clear even in the early days of the Congo debate, when the Soviet representative took a fling at Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Mr. Hammarskjold's representative in the Congo. The Katanga problem has given the Soviet Union the desired opportunity to make trouble.

The Secretary General, in view of Dr. Bunche's report that the United Nations forces could not be sent into Katanga without bloodshed, had no alternative but to return to New York and ask the Security Council for instructions.

Not only were the United Nations contingents provided on the understanding that they would not engage in combat, but Mr. Hammarskjold himself had laid down the doctrine that "they cannot be used to enforce any specific political solution of pending problems * * *"

It would have been a different matter if the Katanga provincial authorities, while maintaining their right to secede, had been willing to admit the United Nations contingents. But if they had had to fight their way in, it would have been difficult, not to say impossible, to distinguish this from outright United Nations intervention on the side of the central Government of Premier Lumumba.

The acceptance of such responsibilities by the organization could open up a Pandora's box of attempted interventions in civil wars, or even in such issues as Palestine, Kashmir and Korea.

As far as the ultimate solution of the Katanga problem is concerned, it has to be conceded that the loss of the revenues provided by its mines would be a catastrophe for the central Government.

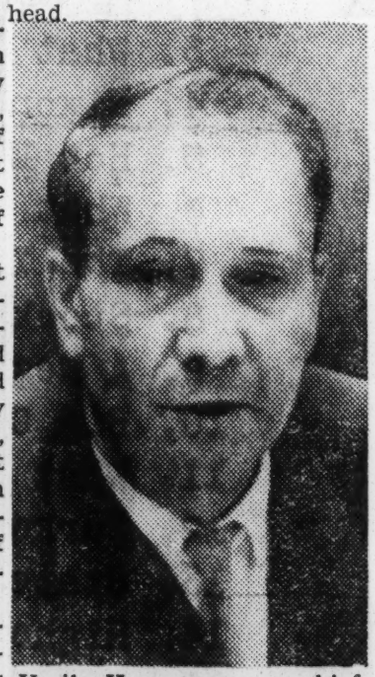
Katanga's Concern

A federal constitution, under which Katanga Province would have a considerable amount of self-rule, may be the best answer. However, this is a matter for the peoples concerned, not the United Nations.

The Security Council would be well advised to authorize Mr. Hammarskjold to continue his efforts to obtain the consent of the provincial regime to the admission of a United Nations force, and give up the idea of installing it against the provincial regime's wishes.

In the Soviet Union's bellicose mood, it is unlikely to accept such a solution. The Soviet delegation may confront the Security Council tonight with open threats of intervention if the United Nations forces does not go into Katanga Province immediately. The Soviet Union may follow this up with a demand for a special session of the General Assembly.

However, the United Nations, having made a good start under very difficult circumstances, can yet salvage the situation in the Congo if it keeps a cool head.



Vasily Kuznetsov, now chief Soviet delegate to the U. N.

BRITAIN COVETED BELGIAN KATANGA

New York Times

Record Is Said to Show Canadian-Born Officer Had Role in Alignment

N.Y., N.Y.

KINGSTON, Ont. (Canadian Press)—If it had not been for a Canadian-born officer, Katanga, the rich province which has withdrawn from the new Congo Republic, might have been British instead of Belgian.

Evidence of the part played in the destiny of Katanga by Capt. William Grant Stairs, a native of Halifax and graduate of the Royal Military College here in 1882, has been uncovered by Capt. Carmen Darling, Royal Military College, public relations officer.

From 1887 to 1890, on leave of absence from the British Army, Capt. Stairs served on the staff of the British-sponsored expedition led by H. M. Stanley, which had been sent to the relief of Emin Pasha, governor of Equatorial Africa, who was cut off by enemies in the Upper Nile region.

Stanley and Livingstone

Mr. Stanley, who in 1871 had made his famous trip to find Dr. Livingstone, had some dealings with Belgian interests. These were later carried on by Captain Stairs.

At the time, King Leopold II of the Belgians was trying to broaden the influence of his Congo Free State. Spurred by reports that Cecil Rhodes was sending a prospecting mission to mineral-rich Katanga from the south, Leopold sent out four Belgian expeditions from 1889 to 1891.

Captain Stairs, then working for a Belgian corporation in which British funds were invested, was the leader of one of the expeditions.

Katanga was ruled by a native chief, M'Siri, who had little use for the whites but decided to cast his lot with the British and "teach the Belgians a lesson."

A letter was sent to Alfred (later Sir Alfred) Sharpe asking him to go to take possession of Katanga in the name of Britain. The runner carrying the letter was intercepted by Capt. Stairs. He read it and put it in his pocket.

Chief Is Shot Dead

He continued to M'Siri's capital where the chief, faced with rebellion and famine in his country, tried to enlist Captain Stairs' help. Captain Stairs refused.

But M'Siri was shot dead by a Belgian officer after he brandished a gun during a heated interview. There was general relief among the people that M'Siri had been removed, and it was at this time that the Congo Free State flag was raised over the capital.

On the west wall of the entrance to the Royal Military College administration building is a brass memoral tablet which says:

"William Grant Stairs, Captain, Welch Regiment. Born at Halifax, N. S., July, 1863. Lieut. Royal Engineers, 1885; served on the staff of the Emin Pasha relief expedition, 1887, under the leadership of H. M. Stanley and exhibited great courage and devotion to duty. Died of fever June 9, 1892, at Chinde on the Zambesi, whilst in command of the Katanga expedition sent out by the King of the Belgians."

Patrice Lumumba Takes Over Reigns of New Nation

The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat, July 9, 1960,

'Congo in Hands of Its Children'

p. 21

Africa Faces World as a Great Force

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Casting aside the shackles of colonialism with invincible strength of purpose, Black Africa faces the world as a force to be reckoned with.

Despite the yelps and dire predictions of those who want to see her fail, Africa's vast wealth, her great population, and her dedicated leadership guarantee that her voice will soon be heard in the authoritative councils of world politics.

The past historic two weeks, which have seen the emergence of two separate Congo Republics from the corpses of Belgian and French colonialism portend much. Then too, the Malgache Republic was born on the tremendous island of Madagascar off Africa's eastern coast and the Republic of Somalia made her entrance upon the scene.

Sat. 9-9-60

THIS BRINGS to 14 the number of free African nations on the continent.

The listing includes Ghana, Nigeria, Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Libya, Liberia, Guinea, Togo, Ethiopia, the Cameroons and Sudan. On the verge of independence are Kenya, Tangaynka and Nyasaland.

All of this great area encompasses much of the world's uranium supply; most of its gold, outside of South Africa and the Soviet Union; much of its diamonds, oil bauxite, antimony, manganese, iron ore which is generally believed to be the richest in the world; and, other untapped natural resources.

Africa has vast savannahs and grasslands capable of sustaining cattle in great quantity. Her cities are modern and her transportation facilities in a state of constant growth.

PREMIER—Prime Minister of the new Congo is Patrice Lumumba, 34-year-old flamboyant descendant of the warrior Mutetela tribe. He is president of the National Congolese Movement.

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ALL OF THIS is now in the hands of a dynamic people whose main purpose in life is to make progress.

More than any other area in the world, Africa faces the future with bright possibilities.

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to The Courier)

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—A tremendous force of 14,000,000 free people has emerged in the person of the Republic of Congo to highlight Africa's headlong rush into the middle of contemporary Twentieth Century world affairs.

As the reins of government were placed in black hands for the first time since Belgium imposed her will upon this region 52 years ago, it remained for the new Premier, Patrice Lumumba, to voice the aspirations of his people.

M. Lumumba, installed as Premier after weeks of jockeying and compromise between Congolese leadership, warned that the wounds of colonialism were too keen and too painful to be wiped from memory. He cited the "humilating slavery which had been imposed on us by force."

Recalling Belgian rule, he cited: "The ironies, the blows that we had to submit to morning, noon and night because we were Negroes."

After recalling the past, Africa's newest Premier flung down a challenge to the leadership of other African nations. He declared, that the Congo must become the "rallying point of all Africa," and pledged that his government would end the oppression of free thought and give to all citizens those rights contained in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Man.

■

AS FOR BELGIUM, he reminded the hushed listeners that this nation had understood the meaning of history by granting prompt freedom to the Congo. He also cited the gains made under Belgian rule in both the economic and educational fields.

• Concluding his historic address he asserted, "The Republic of Congo has been proclaimed and is in the hands of its own children."

The new nation is vast, encompassing an area which is one-third the size of the United States. Its riches are inestimable.

It is the source of at least 60 per cent of the world's uranium.

It contains vast riches in gold, diamonds and other vital minerals.

Its richness has been responsible for the Belgian nation maintaining one of the highest standards of living in the entire world, including the United States.

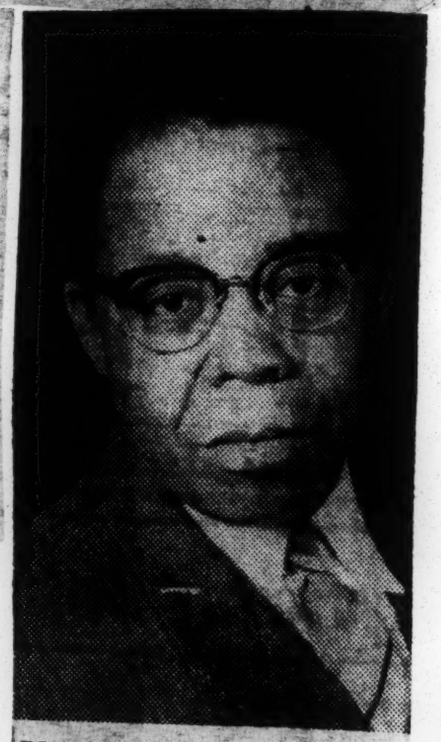
As the fourteenth African state to attain freedom since World War II, Congo politics must bear watching for the future.

■

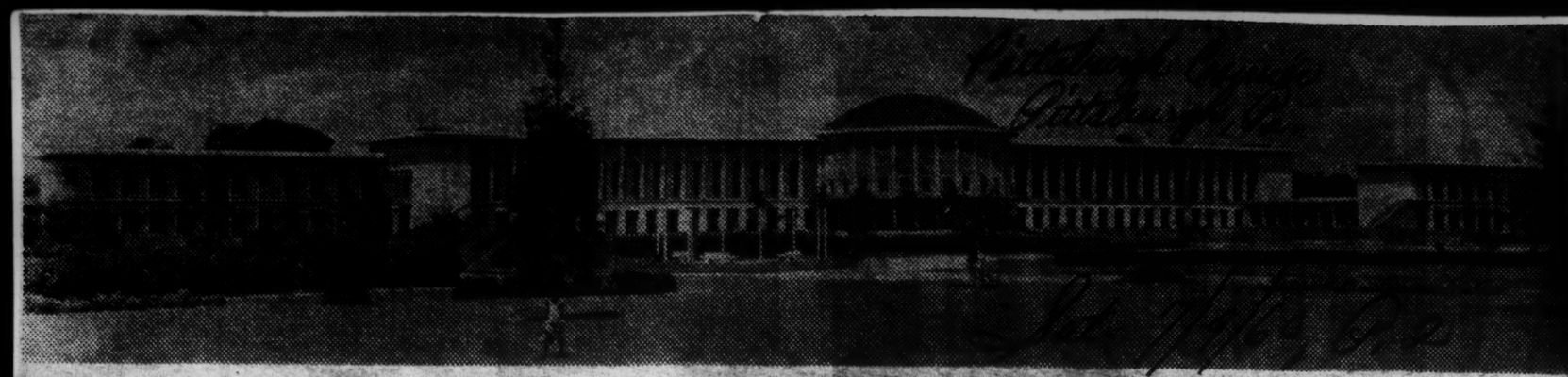
THE NEW government is actually a coalition between M. Lumumba's Congolese National Party and the Abako Party of Joseph Kasa Vubu, the new president.

• M. Kasa Vubu's office is primarily ceremonial, the actual power rests in the hands of M. Lumumba. Other figures in the political picture include Moise Tshombe of the Conakrat Party, reportedly dissatisfied with the way things turned out and Jean Bolikango of the Puna Party who reportedly cried at not being named president.

Although an assistance treaty has been signed between Congo and Belgium, and Belgium has been granted the right to maintain her military bases on Congo soil, this is a free nation and she will make her presence felt in no uncertain manner. With men like M. Lumumba at the helm, this is an assurity.



PRESIDENT — Joseph Kasavubu, powerful leader of the Association for the Lower Congo (Abako), who was elected President of the 13,000,000 people of the new Congo nation.



FREEDOM SCENE — The Palais des Nations in Leopoldville, scene of the official proclamation of the Congo's independence on June 30. The buildings cover an area of 145,310 square feet and will house the two Congolese legislative assemblies constituting the Parliament.

Foreign News Roundup—

New Congo Riots Swell Death Toll

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 7-6-60

Two Killed, Three Hurt, 200 Huts Fired In Latest Violence

By United Press International

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 5.—New tribal clashes Tuesday added to the death toll which marked the Congo's blood-sprinkled emergence as an independent nation.

Renewed fighting between rival Lulua and Baluba tribes was reported from the Kasai Province capital of Luluabourg, bringing to 16 the number killed since independence day last Thursday.

Patrice Lumumba

The clash between machete-wielding tribal groups Monday night and Tuesday left at least two Africans killed, three seriously injured and some 200 huts fired in the native district.

Two more were reported to have died in Leopoldville as reslit of clashes between upper-Congolese Bayakas and lower-Congolese Bakongos during the week end.

Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, who declared that maintenance of order was his government's first duty, met with his cabinet Tuesday as security forces patrolled the native districts of Leopoldville, Luluabourg and Coqhilhatville.

In Leopoldville some 2,000 public transport workers continued their strike to obtain a special independence bonus.

In Coquilhatville, where 10 persons were killed Monday in a clash between demonstrators and security troops, a localized general strike of all African workers continued. The workers were demanding pay increases.

Some clerks who had gone to their offices this morning left their jobs later under pressure from picketing strikers. No violence was reported.

One Bump Begets Riot For Congo

The Atlanta Journal
Atlanta Ga.
Sun. 7-3-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, July 2 (AP)—The Bakongo and the Bayaka tribes resumed their ancient feuding in Leopoldville Saturday, second day of the Congo's independence.

A large force of Congolese troops was rushed to the scene and put down the trouble.

More than a dozen Congolese were struck by clubs, rocks or fists and slightly injured, and troops brushed some others with the butts of their rifles. Some store windows were smashed.

Isolated fighting took place over a wide area but no shots were fired and the troops dispersed large crowds without using the tear gas they had ready.

The fighting broke out shortly before President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba, on an independence victory tour of the capital, were scheduled to visit the area—the Ngiri Ngiri Commune.

* * *

SEVERAL THOUSAND Bakongo tribesmen, with women and children, were assembled outside a small African church when the trouble started. The area is inhabited by Bakongo and Bayaka.

A Bakongo and a Bayaka bumped into each other and started fighting. Fights spread all along the street. At one time nearly 100 were fighting.

Bakongos had planned a big welcome for President Kasavubu, who is head of the tribe in Leopoldville province.

As the Congolese troops moved to crush the fighting, members of the church congregation sang hymns.

Several times the troops loaded their rifles but it was not necessary to fire them.

Congo State Enjoys Quiet Independence

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 7-3-60

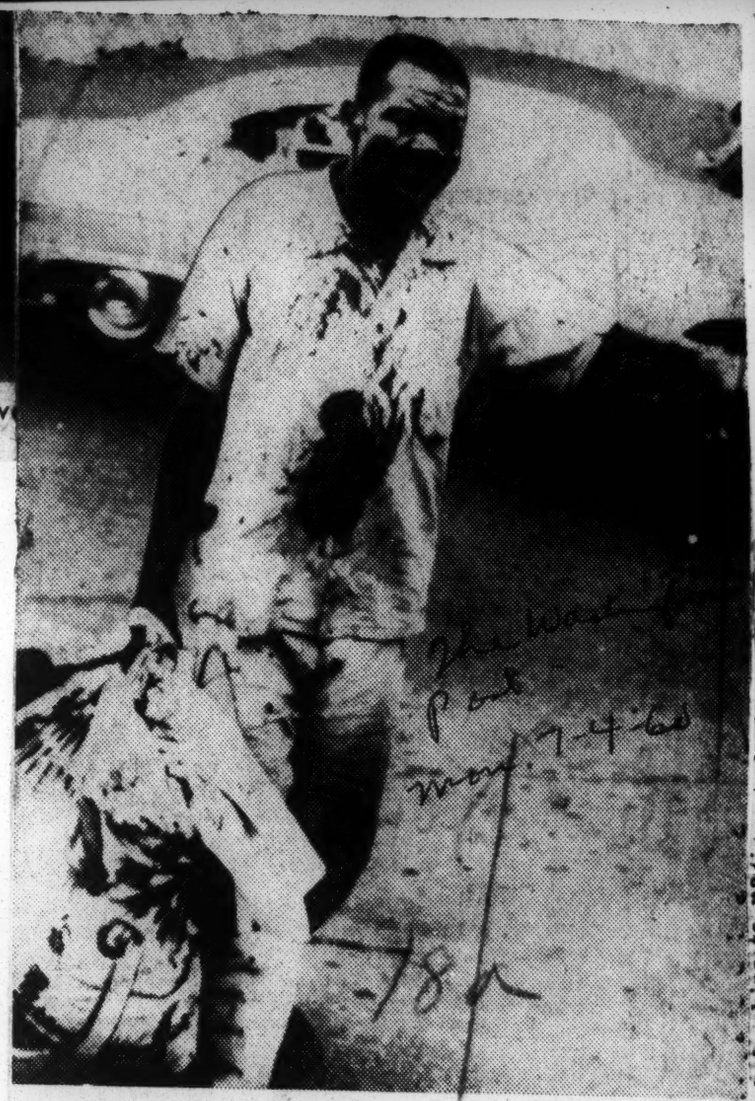
LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of the Congo (AP)—West Africa's newest nation, Republic of Congo, celebrated its first full day of independence quietly Friday, apparently without the violence some had predicted.

The seeming peace between white man and black in this giant country which shed its subjection to Belgium Thursday contrasted sharply with fears recently expressed by some whites.

Rumors spread through Leopodville that some Congolese had picked out the white houses they intended to occupy on independence day, and had picked out the white women they intended to take as their wives.

President Joseph Kasavubu entertained the visiting delegations from about 60 countries at a luncheon at the palace of the nation, but almost everybody, including the host, left before the dessert to reach the football game at Baudouin Stadium in time.

Some 30,000 Congolese crowded into the stadium saw a strange mixture of tribal dancing of the type common here when Belgian settlers first arrived about 80 years ago, and a game of soccer between two Congolese teams. Belgians introduced the game.



United Press International

A blood-spattered Congolese is shown leaving Leopoldville carrying his possessions in a bundle in the wake of riots between rival native factions following a celebration of the Congo's independence from Belgium.

New Tribal Outbreak In Congo Injures 16

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Mon. 7-4-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo Republic, July 3—Renewed intertribal fighting today injured 16 Africans here in the Capital of the newly-independent Congo Republic. The violence came after a similar outbreak here Saturday saw 34 Africans hospitalized with injuries.

No deaths have been reported yet in the fighting between Bakongo tribesmen, who support President Joseph Kasavubu, and the Bayaka people.

Violence has been marring the country's independence since it first erupted Friday night, a day after the Congo was freed from Belgian rule.

A Belgian officer in charge of Congolese troops said today that hundreds of Africans had been detained by armed police for questioning after mass agitation in African neighborhoods over the week-end.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was in force in African neighborhoods as armored cars rumbled through the streets here.

Meanwhile, delegates from Western countries, including the United States, were on hand to bid for footholds in the country's future. the United States already was offering 300 scholarships to native students.

KASAVUBU NAMED TO FORM REGIME

The New York Times

Lumumba Declares He Will Not Aid in Forming First Congo Government

New York

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 17—Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo, was appointed today to form the first Congolese Government.

Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, the Belgian Resident Minister, made the appointment immediately after he had relieved Patrice Lumumba, president of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, of his mission of sounding out the political situation to see if he could assemble a broad national coalition.

M. Lumumba, in a bitter news conference tonight, said that the Minister had taken the chance away from him even though he ad promises of eigty-eight of the 137 votes in the House of Representatives. He said the Minister had done this because he had "orders from Brussels to block me."

Will Oppose Coalition

M. Lumumba declared he would not cooperate with other Congolese leaders—meaning M. Kasavubu—in forming a new government to rule the country after it achieves independence on June 30.

This apparently meant that M. Lumumba would go into opposition against the government. He has said frequently in recent weeks that no government could last two months against his opposition.

The sudden change of events here indicated that a deal that had been discussed between Congolese leaders for several days—to split the positions of Premier and Chief of State between M. Kasavubu and M. Lumumba—had finally fallen through.

In mid-afternoon Jason Sendwe, head of Balubakat, the association of Baluba tribes in Katanga, said that such a deal was definite and that he had been acting as go-between. He said that the only question open then was which position would be filled by each of the two leaders.

New Parliament Meets

Before M. Kasavubu's appointment was announced, the new Congo Parliament met today for the first time. The House of Representatives and the Senate, which has eighty-four members met in the National Palace, a new building that had been designed several years ago as the official residence for the Governor General of the Belgian Congo colony.

Governor General Henri A. Cornelis told each chamber of Parliament in separate speeches "The future is yours if you want it." He cautioned them that the attitude of other countries "will depend on your attitude, your national dignity, your cohesiveness."

M. Cornelis opened the session in the name of the Congolese Executive College and himself. The College consists of six leaders, including M. Lumumba and M. Kasavusu, who have supervised the transition to independence. From now until independence is proclaimed by Belgium on June 30, Parliament will deal mainly with procedural matters.

Associated Press

CONGOLESE LEADER: Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo. He was appointed to form first Government of the Congolese.

Leaders Support Kasavubu

In his assignment to form the first Congolese government, M. Kasavubu appears to be backed by a considerable coalition of leaders who dislike M. Lumumba.

This coalition, calling itself the Cartel of the National Union, came into open last Tuesday after M. Lumumba was given his sounding-out mission by M. Ganshof van der Meersch.

A report from a source close to the Cartel said that yesterday the group met and decided to turn down offers from M. Lummuba and to go ahead with a plan to elect M. Kasavubu as chief of state and to nominate as Premier Jean Bolikango.

Menzies Ends U. S. Visit

Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia ended yesterday a three-week visit to the United States. He refused to comment on Far Eastern development before departing from New York International Airport at Idlewild, Queens.

YOUTHS SEE PERILS IN CONGO LIBERTY

The New York Times

Americans in Trans-Atlantic Forum Cite Schooling and Social Ills as Problems

Most people in the Belgian Congo have difficulty grasping what their coming independence means, a panelist of the New York Times Youth Forum said yesterday.

William Berlinghoff, a student at Holy Cross College, said he believed the vast majority of the Congolese were "still in a tribal state and not too well advanced toward civilization." He add: "The Congo will have a difficult time until it educates a much larger portion of its population."

Three American and three African students participated in a special trans-Atlantic hookup to discuss "Emerging Africa in a Free World."

Program Transcribed

A transcription of the program was broadcast yesterday by Radio Sation WQRX. Because of unfavorable atmospheric conditions, it was difficult to hear the questions and comments of the three English speaking Congolese students who were in a studio in Leopoldville.

Mr. Berlinghoff had prefaced his comments on the coming independence by noting that it had been hurried along at a rapid pace. Only two years ago, he said, the Belgians were talking in terms of independence within thirty more eyars. But since then the process has been speeded drastically, he said, and the Congo will be independent June 30.

Mr. Berlinghoff noted that the Africans had a few fine, well-educated leaders and "a small very active body of well-educated people" but that much education was needed for the vast majority.

Answering a Congolese student's question, George Banks of New York University said the United States should work independently of the former colonial powers in aiding African states.

"The United States' stake in Africa," he said, "is more than just keeping Communists from getting a foothold. It is encouraging the establishment of democratic governments by offering financial cooperation and some technical assistance with no strings attached. This should be done independently of the colonial powers. We should show the people we're not trying to buy them."

The real danger, according to Mr. Banks, is that the new states will breed Communists or Fascists if their many social ills are not cured by the new independent governments.

Sheila Grobe, student at Chatham College in Pittsburgh, answered a question about increased aid for new African states. "I certainly would be for it," she said. "We should back them economically, intellectually, emotionally and financially" so they will be on the Western side, she added.

Camille Liondjo, Bustave Mulena and Emmanuel Hitayezo, students at Lovanium University in Leopoldville, represented the Congo. Because of the transmission difficulties, the two groups were unable to have a back-and-forth discussion of issues.

The Congolese students were interested in technical and economic assistance for their country. They wondered how much itnerest there was in the Congo in the United States. And one of them asked if he would be accepted at all American universities. The negative answer to his question came after radio contact with the Congo group had been broken.

Dorothy Gordon was moderator for the New York end of the program. Prof. Jacques Van Roey of Louvanium, one of the two Congolese universities, was moderator in Leopoldville.

Fear for White Women

The New York Herald Tribune

Europeans Flee Congo As Independence Nears

By The Associated Press

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 1.—Air lines put on extra planes today to fly more and more Europeans from the Congo. Tension is rising to near panic among whites with the approach of independence.

Europeans are hastily packing off their wives and children in the wake of stepped up anti-white threats published by African newspapers.

Chief concern is for the white women. African propagandists are boasting they will be "ours" after independence June 30. The newspaper of one native nationalist movement said soon it would no longer be a crime for Africans to rape white women. European women have been receiving letters from Africans seeking mistresses after independence.

Near Stanleyville, Africans have circulated lists of whites "invited" to leave before Independence Day or be mistreated.

In the copper-rich Katanga Province, a weekly recently published three lists of names: Europeans ordered to leave at once, those who had to leave before June 30, and those allowed to stay afterward.

In several centers, Europeans have been visited by Congolese who explained politely that the house would be theirs after June 30—and could they look inside, please?

The Congo has been going through Parliamentary elections during the last few weeks, in some cases with intertribal violence. A Congo government is due to be appointed June 20. Belgian civil servants are scheduled to remain in the Congo at least for some time.

[It is not expected that any of the twenty-odd parties that have been formed will be able to command a clear parliamentary majority in the Congolese Chamber of Representatives. There is sepculation that Baudoin, King of the Belgians, may have to take a hand in formation of a coalition government. The leading political figures emerging are Patrice Lumumba, who heads the extreme wing of the National Congolese Movement; Albert Kalonji, who heads the moderate wing of the N. C. M., and Joseph Kasavuba, who heads the Association of the Lower Congo. Mr. Lumumba is regarded as the most powerful of the three.]

Belgium has been sending reinforcements of European troops to its military bases in the Congo, and relies on a force of about 25,000 well trained and so far faithful Africans to maintain order. They are commanded by Europeans.

Settlers Flee

KAMPALA, Uganda, June 1 (UPI).—Hundreds of white settlers streamed through Uganda from the Belgian Congo today, driven by fear of widespread racial violence when that sprawling African territory gains independence June 30.

White families, some who have lived in the Congo for two generations, passed through Uganda by rail, air, auto or river steamer on their way to new lives in Europe.

Many hal no passports or travel documents and only a minimum of personal possessions. This was all right for Belgian nationals, because their government has guaranteed their care.

"The trouble is, many stateless persons have been living in the Congo, too," a British immigration official said. "When they reach Uganda they are likely to be stuck here permanently, because no other country will have them."

Refugee Camps Set Up

Many Europeans still in the Congo, were laying in stocks of motor fuel for speedy departure if and when it becomes necessary.

The Uganda government also feared a flood of black refugee from the Congo once control and troops are removed to the Congo frontier to seal it off.

In orthern Rhodesia, troops were reported to have moved up to the Congo border.

Uganda-Congo border.

refugee camps along the setting up of Authorities in Portugese Angola were understood to have taken a similar measure recently in case violence develops.

LUMUMBA VICTOR ON CONGO REGIME

The New York Times
New York, N.Y.
Wed. 6/22/60

Named to Form Government After Rival Bloc's Defeat in Parliament Vote

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 21—Patrice Lumumba won his first test of strength in the Congolese Parliament today. As a result, he replaced Joseph Kasavubu as the man designated to form a Government of the Congo, which will become independent of Belgian June 30. P.5.C

Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, Belgian Resident Minister, said that he had withdrawn the mission to form a Government from M. Kasavubu after having discussed the Parliamentary vote with him. The Belgian authority said that he then had called in M. Lumumba, who had sent the Minister an offer to take over the mission.

M. Lumumba told newsmen that he would hold further talks with other leaders and present a list of cabinet ministers to M. Ganshof van der Meersch tomorrow night or Thursday morning.

Eearlier, the Lumumba bloc scored a significant victory by electing one of its members as President of the House of Representatives. He is Joseph Kasongo, who was originally elected to Parliament on the ticket of M. Lumumba's wing of the Congolese National Movement.

Confident Vote Seem Assured

M. Lumumba mustered 74 votes for M. Kasongo, while the Kasavubu bloc produced 58 for Jean Bolikango, former Assistant Commissioner of Information in the Belgian Colonial Service at Leopoldville. One vote was cast for another candidate and four members of the 137-member House were absent.

The immediate implication was that M. Lumumba could obtain a majority vote in the House that would be required for a vote of confidence if he were given the opportunity of presenting a Cabinet.

M. Lumumba said at a news conference after he had been named to form a Government that he felt that the attitude of the Belgian Government had changed and that he hoped for sincere friendship and economic cooperation with Belgium.

He said that he was sure the Congolese would welcome the attendance of King Baudouin of Belgium at the independence festival June 30.

Promises to Keep Order

M. Lumumba expressed the hope that Europeans would remain in the Congo "and help us." He said that he hoped that women and children who had left the Congo would return. He would "guarantee conditions in which order will prevail," the African leader added.

M. Kasavubu was given the task of forming a Government last Friday by the Belgian Resident Minister. This embittered M. Lumumba, who thought that he would get the assignment.

Negotiations yesterday and this morning between the blocs led by the two African leaders seemed to approach a settlement on the organization of a broadly based Government. However, a dispute prevailed over the question of which of the two leaders would get the post of chief of state.

Troop Movements Raise Fears

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia June 21—The conference of independent African states promised today to support any United Nations action that might be needed to preserve the "territorial integrity" of the Congo after it becomes independent.

In a formal communication cabled to Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations, the conference said that African nations were "gravely concerned" about reports of troop movements along frontiers of the Congo's neighbors.

These neighbors were not named, but sources said that troop reports concerned British Southern Rhodesia and the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

According to information disclosed at conference headquarters here, British colonial troops in Southern Rhodesia had advanced to positions near the Congo border, and in Ruanda-Urundi Belgian paratroops had been moved into the frontier region.

The communication to Mr. Hammarskjold did not state that the representatives of the indepedent states here feared an invasion by foreign troops, but the inference was clear.

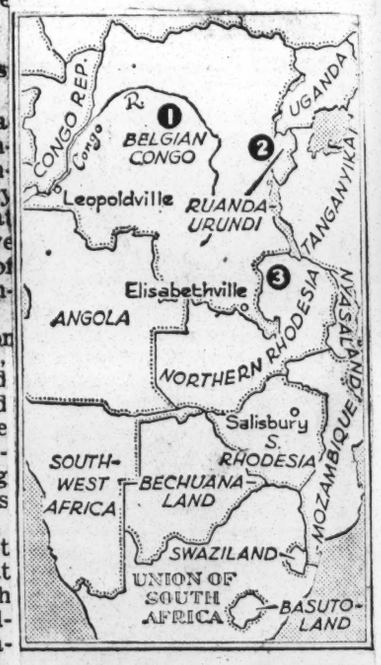
Diplomatic sources outside the conference suggested that the reported troop movements might be a protective measure in the event that disturbances connected with the Congo's independence "spill over" into the neighboring regions.

The message to Mr. Hammarskjold was signed by Yilma Deressa, Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is president of the conference here. Mr. Deressa said that the conference had been assured by the Government of Belgium that "it realizes its responsibility for the defense of the Congo until June 30, 1960."

He called Mr. Hammarskjold that the inference was "prepared to support wholeheartedly any measures which you, in consultation with the Security Council of the nUited Nations, may deem necessary to assist the people of the Congo in preserving its territorial integrity after its independence.

Belgium Assures Parley

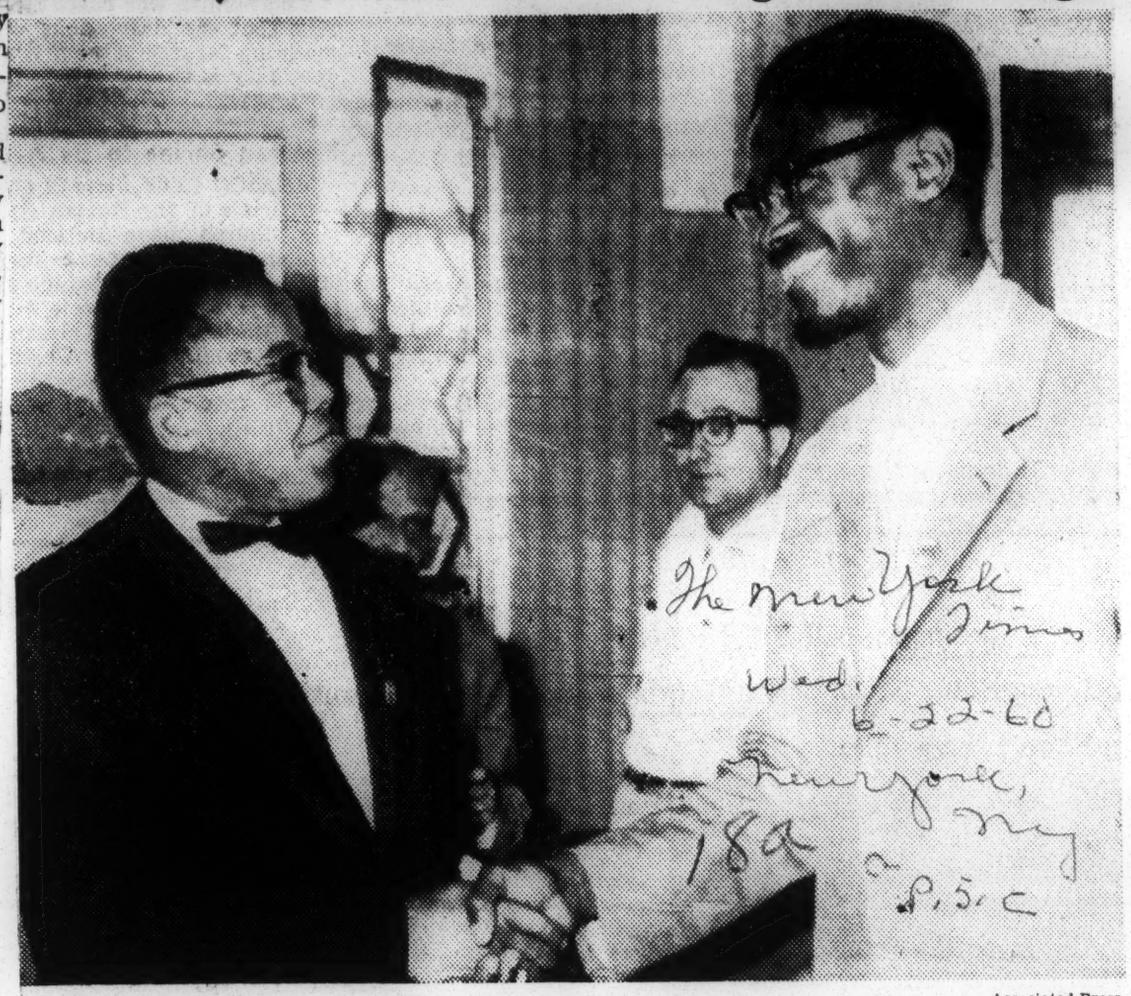
ADDIS ABABA, June 21 (Reuters)—The Belgian Government assured the conference of independent African states here today that troop movements along the borders of the Belgian Congo consisted of "normal exercises."



The New York Times June 22, 1960

As political leaders vied in the Belgian Congo (1), ther was concern over reports of movements of troops in Northern Rhodesia (2) and Ruanda-Urundi (3).

Lumumba Bloc Wins Test of Strength in the Congo



The New York Times
Wed. 6-22-60
New York, N.Y.
P.5.C

Associated Press

Joseph Kasavubu, left, and Patrice Lumumba greeting each other Monday in Leopoldville

Congo Gets Leaders Six Days Before Its Slated Independence

Wed: 6/29/60

Territory Will Be Free First Time In 50 Years

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (UPI)—Joseph Kasa Vubu, militant leader of the Abako political party which dominates the lower Congo area, was elected president of the Congo Friday.

Kasa Vubu, who called on Congolese tribesmen to wait for independence, with order and dignity, easily defeated his rival candidate, Jean Bolikango of the Puma party, 158-43.

The election of the 43-year-old Abako leader completed the Congolese Republic Legislature just six days before this vast central African territory becomes independent after more than 50 years of Belgian rule.

Earlier in the day, Nationalist Congolese movement leader Patrice Lumumba became the Congo's first premier when the parliamentary investiture proceedings were completed in the Senate.

Lumumba also retained the portfolio of defense minister and will control the 20,000 - strong Force Publique public security force which will be commanded by Europeans.

Only 80 of 137 members were present in the Chamber of Deputies when Lumumba was confirmed as premier. He received 74 votes, which was just enough for election. But it was believed at first that his government would be shaky.

CONGO ACTS TO BAR SECESSION THREAT

The N. Y. Times

Belgians Join Officials of New State in Bid to Halt Movement in Katagna

N. Y. N. Y.

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 28—Belgian and Congolese ministers combined efforts today, two days before independence for the new state, to check a separatist movement in the rich mining province of Katanga.

Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, the Belgian resident minister; Christophe Gbenye the Congo Minister of Interior, and Evariste Kimba, the Commerce Minister of Katanga Province, flew to Elisabethville, the capital of the province. Jason Sendwe, the president of the Balubakat party, an association of Baluba tribes in Katanga, accompanied them.

The Katanga situation began to appear serious Sunday when it was discovered that political tracts were being distributed urging that Katanga affiliate with Rhodesia. A Belgian reported to have strong connections in Rhodesia was questioned by the police.

Top Officials Confer

Last night top Belgian and Congolese officials met in Leopoldville. On the Belgian side were Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny; Auguste de Schryver, the African Affairs Minister, and M. Ganshof van der Meersch. The Congolese present were Premier Patrice Lumumba and Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

Premier Lumumba is reported to have said that firm action should be taken to curb the secessionist movement in Katanga. This attitude pleased the Belgian officials. M. Ganshof van der Meersch and the Congo ministers were sent to cope with the situation.

The mission sought the solution of two problems. One is that the Conakat party, the majority group in the Katanga Government, is talking of withdrawing its support for Premier Lumumba's Cabinet. The Conakat leader, Moise Tshombe, feels he received less than promised in the assignment of Cabinet posts.

Another source of discord is that the Conakat party holds all nine ministerial posts in the Katanga provincial Government.

A possible solution exists in a new Conakat offer to the Balubakat party. To give the Conakat party four of nine ministries. However, Balubakat officials say the offer is not enough and speak of setting up a province of their own.

Trouble Follows Trouble

It was the existence of the dissatisfaction in the Conakat and Balubakat parties that worried the Congolese and Belgian leaders when the pro-Rhodesian leaflets appeared.

Meanwhile, two political demonstrations by disappointed groups in Leopoldville ended in trouble. The Congolese police used tear gas grenades to break up one crowd and employed truncheons and rifle butts to halt the other group when the throwing of stones and beer bottles began.

One crowd of 1,500 seemed to be composed mostly of women when it approached the National Palace to demonstrate in favor of Albert Kalonji, the president of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, who was left out of the Government. The police directed the crowd to march away and seemed to have the mob under control when a new group of 500 demonstrators appeared.

These were followers of Jean Bolikango, a disappointed candidate for Chief of State. M. Bolikango tried to quiet the group, but the crowd began to yell old tribal grievances against other tribes. Then the police intervened.

African Snatches Sword From Belgian's Monarch

Atlanta Daily World

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo —(UPI) — An exuberant African snatched Belgain King Baudouin's sword from his scabbard Wednesday and brandished it wildly in the aid in what security officers feared at first was an assassination attempt.

The bachelor monarch was riding in triumph from Ndjili airfield into Leopoldville for the Belgian Congo's independence celebrations Thursday when the nationalist darted past the steel - helmeted riot police lining the route and reached Baudouin's car.

He ripped the ceremonial sword from the King's belt, unsheathed it and waved it around with shouts of "Independence! Independence!" The riot police dived on him and fought him for several seconds before they overpowered him and knocked him to the ground.

A UPI corerspondent on the scene said it appeared the man never actually threatened the King. He contented himself with waving the sword gleefully around his head, ignoring the security men converging on him with drawn pistols.

The King paled but remained dignified and upright during the incident. The dense crowd, already half- blinded by the smoke from an artillery battery booming out a salute to the former ruler of the Belgian Congo, was stunned.

The Africans and Europeans in the crowd roared out their cheers for the King who retained his dignity throughout.

Atlanta, Ga.

The King arrived at Ndjili airport for a 24-hour stay to attend the independence celebrations after a flight from Brussels in a Belgian Air Force DC-6. He emerged from the plane tight - lipped and pale as if he had been ill en route and was welcomed by Congolese dignitaries.

Wed. 6/30/60

Baudouin stepped into an open car with President Joseph Kasa Vubu and began the drive into town between rows of African and European sightseers. Most of them cheered the King and the president but there were occasional shouts of "Long live independence!"

'Green' Officials Take Over Belgian Congo Government Today

Fla. Times Union

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Thursday, June 30 (AP)—This rich old Belgian colony today becomes the independent Republic of Congo under the newest and least experienced Negro government on the African continent.

Its past is filled with the harsh and luxuriant story of 19th Century empire builders—such as the Stanley who found Dr. Livingston and knew just the words, he presumed, to win a niche in posterity. Its future is a hopeful gamble, in the widening surge of African nationalism, among 13 million people who may be only barely beyond cannibalism in some remoter quarters. As for its economic future, it is one of the greatest producers of uranium.

At 11 a.m., Baudouin, King of the Belgians, reads the proclamation of independence in the still incomplete Palace of the Nation. His act cuts the ties that have bound the Congo to Belgium for 80 years.

Thur. 6/30/60

The Belgian government has signed a treaty with the leaders of the new republic, however, to help them guide the nation to stability. A communique said the treaty envisaged mutual collaboration in the military, economic, financial, administrative, judical, cultural, scientific, social and educational spheres.

P. 62

It is believed the cooperation will include the future role of some Belgian civil servants, needed badly to make up for the lack of trained Congolese administrators.

The treaty still must be approved by the Congo parliament.

King Badouin arrived yesterday for the independence ceremonies. He was greeted at the airport by President Joseph Kasavubu and Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, two leading Congolese politicians who sought to win control of the new government.

Lumumba was successful and formed a broad coalition not completely satisfactory to any of the new political parties. Kasavubu was elected president, keeping his strong Abako party in the coalition.

Jacksonville

Dressed in a gleaming white uniform, Baudouin stepped from his plane and shook hands with the two Congo leaders. He was smiling but serious. He reviewed an honor guard, greeted the members of the new government and the diplomatic corps and set out the hour-long drive to his residence.

Not until the motorcade approached the city did the King find large crowds along the road. Some waved and shouted. Others stood with arms folded. There was no bitterness, but many of those cheering obviously were just hailing the idea of independence no matter how uncertain the future might look.

Several dozen boys on motor scooters played havoc with the dignity of the occasion, weaving noisily in and out of the cars in the long motorcade.

Police with rifles guarded part of the route and the only incident was an attempt to make off with Baudouin's sword. A Congolese described by police as demented grabbed the sword from the back seat of the open car as Baudouin and Kasavubu drove by. The man took the handsome, gold-handled blade from its sheath and was brandishing it over his head when police sezed him and reclaimed the weapon.

Witnesses said there was no attempt to harm the King, who appeared unperturbed by the incident.

Representatives of about 60 nations were on hand for the independence celebrations. The U.S. and Soviet Union delegations arrived last night.

Robert D. Murphy, President Eisenhower's personal representative and head of the five-man American party, said: "We will watch with keen satisfaction as the newly independent Congo takes its important place in the community of nations."

Murphy was met at the airport by Prime Minister Lumumba. The Soviet delegation head, Mirzo Kakhmatov, was welcomed by an official from the Congolese protocol department.

CONGOLESE SIGN BELGIAN TREATY

N.Y. Times

N.Y., N.Y.

Agreement Covers Transfer of Property—Aid Reported Arranged for New Nation

Thur. 6/30/60

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 29—Premier Patrice Lumumba and Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko of the new republic of Congo and Premier Gaston Eyskens and Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny of Belgium signed a treaty of friendship and collaboration between the countries today.

The details of the treaty will be made public tomorrow when it is presented to a joint session of the two chambers of Congo, Parliament.

P. 3

M. Bomboko explained that the treaty legalized all aspects of the transfer of institutions and dealt with the future relationships of the two states.

He commented that the Congolese had obtained what they wanted in the treaty. He expressed the hope that the Belgians felt the same. Mr. Wigny confirmed the statement.

The treaty is understood to include provisions for Belgian aid to the Congo Republic, collaboration between the states in matters affecting personal rights and property, diplomatic representation of the Congo by Belguim while a foreign service is developed in the new state and the maintenance of Belgian military units here on a temporary basis for an unspecified period.

King Baudouin Arrives

King Baudouin of the Belgians received an enthusiastic welcome from the Congolese population when he arrived today for the ceremony marking the end of the Belgian colonial administration and the birth of the independent state.

Joseph Kasavubu, the Chief of State, and Premier Lumumba greeted the monarch at the airport. A crowd of more than 100,000 cheered and applauded as the King rode through the city. Dressed in a cream-colored uniform, he sat beside M. Kasavubu in an open car that moved at tne miles an hour along the broad central boulevard of the city.

The welcome to King Baudouin was slightly marred by a celebrating Congolese who snatched the King's sword and ran away crying with triumph. His joy was short-lived. He was knocked down by Congolese military guards and arrested.

Meanwhile, the Congo faced serious problems in the provinces of Katanga and Kasai. Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, the Belgian President Minister, returned at noon from a flying trip to Elisabethville, in Katanga Province, and Luluabourg, in the Kasai Province.

The Congo Interior Minister Christophe Gbenye, who left here yesterday with M. Ganshof van der Meersch, remained in Elisabethville to observe the effects of the political agreement worked out overnight between the two leading opposing groups—the Conakat and the Baluba kat parties. It was hoped the agreement would end interest in the movement to separate Katanga from the Congo and join it with Rhodesia.

Trouble Still Threatens

The threat of trouble in Kasai, where the Lulua and Baluba tribal groups appear ready to resort to violence because of their political rivalry, is now considered serious by the Congolese Government.

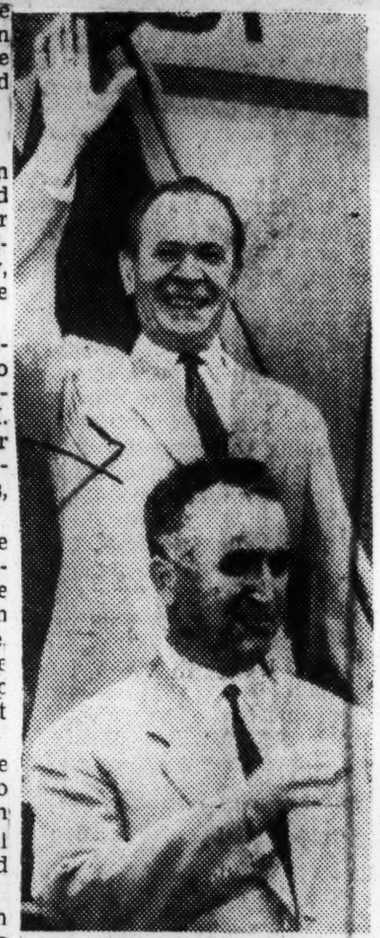
Premier Lumumba is reported by informed source to have sent word through his Interior Minister and through M. Ganshof asking Van der Meersch, the Belgian commander of the Congolese forces, to maintain firm control.

Leopoldville took on a festive air with the display of thousands of the new Congolese flags. They bear a large golden star on a field of dark blue with six small stars for the provinces running from the top to the bottom down the left side of the flag.

Tonight the curfew in native quarters, which for the last two months have been closed down at 9 P. M., was relaxed until midnight. It may be removed altogether tomorrow.

However, a new regulation forbade any meetings of more than five persons. This measure sought to halt growing political demonstrations of disappointed party groups that have led to several street battles in the last few days.

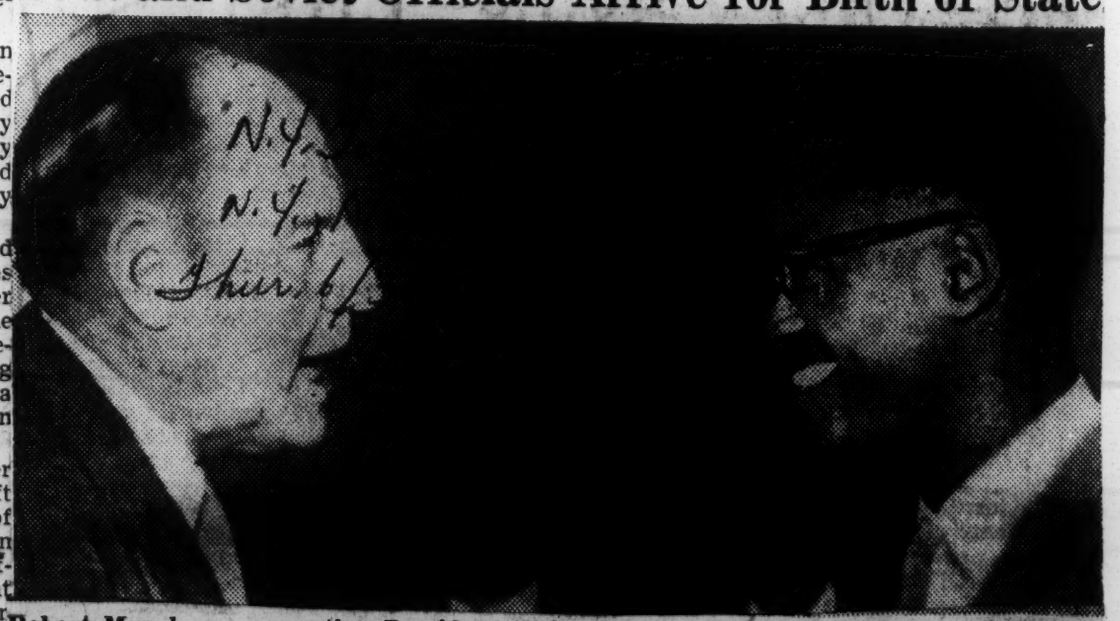
The proclamation ceremony tomorrow begins at 9:20 A. M. (4:20 A. M. Eastern Daylight Time) and ends at 11:45 A. M.



Associated Press Radiophotos

Mirzo R. Rakhmatov, foreground, chief of state of Tadzhik Republic of Soviet Union, and Dr. Ivan G. Kochergin, waving, deputy health minister, arriving yesterday in Leopoldville.

U. S. and Soviet Officials Arrive for Birth of State



N.Y.

N.Y.

Thur. 6/

Robert Murphy, representing President Eisenhower, being greeted Tuesday by Patrice Lumumba, Premier of new Congolese Government, after landing at Leopoldville airport.

Belgian Congo Province Facing Racial Problem

Advertiser Journal
Montgomery Ala
Feb 28 1960
180

BUKAVU, Belgian Congo (UPI) — Things aren't going so well in this provincial capital of the Belgian Congo. Business is slack, bank deposits are down, everyone wants to sell but nobody seems anxious to buy. And then there's the color bar.

This is a familiar story today as the whites in the Belgian Congo realize that whatever happened before 1959 belongs to the good old days. But it has a special point in the high, healthy uplands of the Kivu Province. For the mile-high Kivu is an African freak, a piece of Europe miraculously transposed to the equator.

There are forests here, but they are forests of pine and eucalyptus. There are lakes, as mauve and misty as any Scottish loch. The air is sharp and cool. It is a great climate for settlers — and separation of races.

Some strange law of nature has decreed that wherever African conditions are most European, the color bar is most intense. It is in temperature South Africa, breezy Southern Rhodesia and the green paradise of the Kenya highlands that there is strongest opposition to multi-racialism. The Kivu is no exception.

One need only speak to a Kivu colonist for five minutes to discover that he is the spiritual cousin of the South African nationalist. He has a profound contempt for the African — equalled only by the African's contempt for the Belgian settler.

Bukavu alone of Congo cities still maintain a color bar. Of course they don't call it that.

In a quietly elegant restaurant nearby that would not disgrace any European city, I watched the "each to his place" rule in operation. A tall young African in a dark suit and his girl friend dressed Congolese style in sarong and blouse walked out of the rain and sat down at a table.

The manager hurried up aghast and informed them that he had stopped serving food for the night. The African protested and pointed to the Europeans eating around him. The manager obviously did not want a scene. He pointed to the waterlogged terrace outside and said he would serve the African couple there, under an umbrella.

Today there are 14,000 Europeans in the Kivu Province, about 4,500 of them in Bukavu. No other part of the Congo has a higher proportion of permanent colonists. They own neat coffee, tea, pyrethrum and quinine plantations high in the cloud - capped hills around the lake. In town they run a multitude of small businesses just like the city folk back in Belgium. Many live in brightly

CONGO DELEGATES SPURN KASAVUBU

The New York Times

Africans at Brussels Talks Reject Abako Chief's Bid to Return to Control

Feb 2 5-60

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 4 —Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo, failed today to win back the leadership of a group of delegates participating in the Congolese independence conference here. He lost control of the group after his walk-out Jan. 25.

Daniel Kanza, vice president of the association, declared he would also recommend to the general assembly of Abako, as the association is known, that Mr. Kasavubu be removed as its president.

He charged that M. Kasavubu was leading a campaign in the Lower Congo against the delegates who continued to attend the conference.

M. Kasavubu left the round-table conference after demanding that it constitute itself a convention to write a basic law for the new Congo state. He insisted also that a provisional Congolese Government be established in place of the Belgian colonial administration the moment the parley finished its work.

When M. Kasavubu made these demands he spoke not only as head of the Abako but also as president of the Abako cartel. This group consists of Abako, the Congo General Federation, the Abanzi party and a wing of the Congolese National Movement headed by Albert Kalonji.

The cartel sent eleven of the forty-four Congolese delegates attending the conference. When M. Kasavubu walked out two delegates of the cartel, both members of his own party, went with him, but they later returned. Mr. Kanza did not leave.

The Abako delegates explained that M. Kasavubu had made his statement at the conference and had walked out without consulting them. Five days later the Abako cartel of delegates elected Alphonse

Associated Press

CRITICIZED BY AIDE: Joseph Kasavubu, head of Lower Congo Association.

Nguvulu delegate of the People's party, as their president.

M. Kasavubu, after an absence from Brussels during which he had been reported to have visited Paris and Namur and Liege in Belgium, returned here for a meeting last night with the delegates of the cartel. He pleaded his case before them and met them again this morning.

He asserted that since he had not resigned as president of the group he should be allowed to resume its direction. Various delegates answered that M. Kasavubu's disappearance amounted to a resignation and that M. Nguvulu had been elected president in a proper manner.

The cartel then refused to restore him as its chief.

M. Gasavubu refused to comment on the decision. The conference was doing its work in committees so there was no opportunity for him to return to his place at the round-table.

DOUBTS ARE AIRED BY CONGO CHIEFS

The New York Times

Tribal Heads Fear Power of Rising Party Leaders After Independence

New York

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 5 —Tribal chiefs of the Belgian Congo indicated today that they were dubious about a complete break with Belgium June 30 when the colony is to receive independence.

They also expressed misgivings about some political leaders who are coming to the fore.

A news conference was held by nineteen of the chiefs and their right-hand men attending the Belgian-Congolese round-table conference that is planning for the Congo's independence. The chiefs said that 80 per cent of the Congo people still lived under the rule of tribal chiefs.

They attacked a statement by Patrice Lumumba, president of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, that he was forming a syndicate of parties, including tribal chiefs.

Chiefs Get Support

A representative of the National Progress party, Ignace Kanga, supported the chiefs in warning against placing too much emphasis on new combinations formed by M. Lumumba and other leaders.

The Progress party is a Congo-wide group formed from twenty-seven smaller parties. It won the largest vote in the December elections and is classed in Brussels as a "moderate" party.

The chiefs gave the impression that they were a formidable force. Their general theme was that independence should be approached under necessary conditions. Several expressed fear there would be trouble after independence.

Some chiefs denounced "political adventurers" who claimed to lead large parties. Several said they feared dictatorship might result when Belgium freed the Congo.

Chief Lwaka Bwanga from Kasai province, which is now under martial law beacuse of tribal conflict, said he felt an election would not establish a firm enough control in that region to achieve peace.

Chiefs Srtong in Rural Areas

The chiefs complained that the press tended to emphasize the views of the political parties, which are centered in the cities, but to ignore the views of tribal leaders, who have been conducting rural affairs for many years in concert with Belgian colonial officials.

Chief Luhina Mwenda-Munongo of Katanga province said that of 1,600,000 votes cast in the December elections, 1,300,000 came from rural areas, mostly ruled by the chiefs.

He said the chiefs were not opposed to independence or to economic development or social change. However, they feel they should play a major role in bringing their people up to the level of broad democratic institutions, he said.

He said that Belgium should probably have provided greater aid to the chiefs in their desire to see their people advance, but now he asked for continued cultural, scientific, administrative and economic assistance from Belgium.

He suggested that the person of King Baudouin might provide a basis for a personal union of Belgium and the Congo.

CONGOLESE FOUND FRIENDLY TO U. S.

The New York Times

Envoy to Belgium Optimistic After Tour but Sees Need for Aid to New State

New York

Feb 4-5-60

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 4 —William A. M. Burden, United States Ambassador to Belgium, found a warm feeling toward the United States in the Belgian Congo during a three-week tour of the colony, which is to become independent June 30.

Mr. Burden returned to the United States embassy in Brussels Friday. Today he discussed his impressions of the Congo and indicated thtat he hoped the United States would be able to aid the new country, especially in education, technical training and agriculture.

In the Ambassador's view the important thing for Americans to keep in mind is that the Congolese are eager to establish contacts with other countries. He feels the Western powers should help the new state to become a member of the community of nations without delay.

Helping Hand Needed

He said he found that the Congolese were aware that they needed strong helping hands and he thought this should fit in naturally with the United States policy of aiding the development of new countries.

Mr. Burden visited Leopoldville, Luluabourg, Kamina, Kolwezi, Elisabethville, Bukavu, Goma and Stanleyville in the Congo, and Usumbura in Ruanda-Urundi, towns that are

The New York Times April 5, 1960

ASSISTANCE IS URGED: A United States diplomat favors aid to the Belgian Congo (diagonal shading).

scattered over an area a third as large as the United States. The vastness of the country and its natural resources impressed him, he said.

He talked with Belgian officials and business men and with Congolese leaders. He said he had formed a high opinion of work done by the Belgians during their eighty years in the Congo. He reported a relative maturity among the Congolese

leaders and he concluded that they could run the country.

Mr. Burden indicated that most Congolese leaders had expressed satisfaction over the program for independence that the Belgians worked out with them at the Brussels round-table conference in February.

Most Congolese showed a wish to have the Belgians stay at posts in the administration after independence day, he said.

Mr. Burden and Fulton Freeman, counselor of the embassy, who visited the Congo in February, both said they believed Congolese unity had been strengthened by recent indications of French and Rhodesian interest in the Congo.

French Cite Old Treaty

Last month the French Foreign Ministry reminded Belgium of the existence of an old treaty that gave France a first option on the Congo territory if it were ever to be sold.

The agreement was made in 1884 by the International Association of the Congo, an agency formed by King Leopold II of Belgium to administer the Congo, which at that time was his personal property. After taking over the Congo from King Leopold in 1908, Belgium assumed the association's obligations under the treaty.

Belgium has denied that France has any claim to the Congo as a result of the present independence agreement. France has said she would not press a claim.

About the same time Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, indicated that the door of the federation was open if Katanga Province wanted to join it. The province, in the southeastern Congo, adjoins Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Burden indicated he thought the economic prospects for the new state were hopeful. In his view any "flight of capital" involves only the holdings of individual business men rather than the capital of big industries.

One recent large Belgian investment that he noticed was a modern electrolytic copper plant at Kolwezi in Katanga Province. It is to begin operations in two or three months and Congolese are being trained for technical jobs in the plant.

Congo Emergency Lifted

Luluabourg, Belgian Congo, April 4 (Reuters)—Authorities lifted today a state of emergency imposed in the central Kasai Province of the Belgian Congo Jan. 17 to deal with intertribal fighting. The clashes between Lulua and Baluba tribesmen caused more than 100 deaths.

Africa Chaos Feared When Congo Is Freed

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By ARTHUR GAUSHON

LONDON (AP) — Fears spread among Westerners Sunday that the imminent independence of the Belgian Congo will spark feuds that could upset all Africa. Belgium is pledged to lower her flag in the Congo June 30.

Mon. 4-13-60

Election by the 13 million Congolese of a National Assembly has involved 110 political parties whose divisions largely follow the rivalries of old tribal societies.

This has led some officials gloomily to predict the 900,000-square-mile country may break up into a jigsaw puzzle of conflicting states.

CAPITAL MOVES OUT

There has been a major flight of capital.

A food crisis is reported building up.

Many of the Congo's 113,000 white persons are leaving.

Among the neighbor states, special security precautions are being hurried just in case trouble spills over the frontiers.

For months Portugal has been quietly building up her power in the colony of Angola, southwest of the Congo. Now 800 picked troops are on the high seas bound for the Angola frontier region.

RHODESIA MOVES TROOPS

Southward in the British-run Central African Federation, Rhodesian troops are being moved to the border, ostensibly for training. In the north, Sudanese and French Equatorial authorities are ready for anything.

Belgium's action six months ago in promising to turn over power to the Congolese June 30 has been criticized in private by her allies with colonial responsibilities.

Their complaint is that the world will be inclined to judge the ability of all Africans to govern themselves by the outcome of the Congo gamble.

In the 51 years of Belgian rule the country was run well enough, but the people never were trained to take over political power. British experts consider the six-month transition period too short.

BRIDGES NEW STATES

Three times as big as Texas, the Congo bridges the rising new states of black Africa in the West with the multiracial politically restive states in the South.

The danger of its Balkanization has deepened in the past few days.

The Abako party, a minority group, suddenly announced the formation of an independent government in the Leopoldville area in the west. This seemed like a bid to block the rise to national leadership of goateed Patrice Lumumba.

The nub of Congo politics takes the form of a struggle between young nationalists who dream of a strong union and tribal nationalists who want to keep their powers within a loose confederation.

There is no doubt in this diplomatic crossroads that the Soviet Union, Red China and their friends will make a big pitch for influence.

Lumumba May Be Congo's Leader

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Thur. 4/9/60 p.1

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (ANP)—Patrice Lumumba, 34-year-old former postal clerk and president of the powerful National Congolese Movement, seems destined to be the first African leader of government in the Belgian Congo when it becomes independent on June 30.

Incomplete returns show Lumumba's party has outdistanced its political rival, the Kasavubu-led Abako party, in the race for control of the 137-seat legislative council.

At press time, returns already assured Lumumba of 35 seats, with an additional 15 to 20 seats probably going to his favor on pre-election deals with minor parties.

Coincidentally, Lumumba is far ahead of his rivals, particularly Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo, commonly known as Abako. Kasavubu, affectionately known to his follows as "Roi" (King of the Congo) has secured only 12 seats, the same as the moderate National Progress, and the leftist African Solidarity parties.

Before election, it has been thought that Kasavubu would be the popular candidate for the premiership of a free Congo.

Evan Albert Kaloni, who heads a splinter group of Lumumba's National Congolese Movement, failed to show signs of threatening the lead racked up by Lumumba. Kaloni's party had, at early reports, secured only eight seats.

Atlanta Ga.

Thus it would appear that Lumumba is the choice of Africans in the Congo for their first native premier. To be sure, the Belgians are not pleased with the choice, for they distrust Lumumba. In pre-election campaigning, Lumumba urged "immediate independence" of the Congo, instead of waiting until the agreed upon date of June 30.

Thur. 6/9/60

Like many another African leader who has ascended to a position as premier or president of his country, Lumumba possesses what seems to be a prime requisite, in Africa, for the job. He has served a prison term. As a mater of fact, he has served two terms. One in 1956 for embezzlement of postal funds, and in 1959, for incitement of riots, the later a political issue which seems to be the criteria for eventual leadership of one's people.

Thus, while Kasavubu is hailed as the "King of the Congo," Lumumba is widely looked upon and called "the Messiah of Congolese freedom." Of the two, the Belgians prefer Kasavubu, whom they think will provide a more responsible government.

'King of the Congo'

Joseph Kasabuvu

AMONG the delegates attending the conference on the Belgian Congo in Brussels is a small, rotund man named Joseph Kasavubu. In the Belgian Congo, which is moving toward new statehood, he is regarded as the likeliest candidate for the Presidency once independence is achieved.

Man in the News

On home ground, wherever his cream-and-blue American car stops — in the swirling dust of Leopoldville's African quarters or among the straw-roofed huts of a Lower Congo village—it draws smiling crowds of Bakongo tribesmen and shouts: "Ruau! Ruau!" "ruau" is a mispronounciation of "roi," the French word for king.

Many Belgians consider him an extremist and an agitator. He was once arrested for "exciting Africans to violence" but there is something gentle in his demeanor.

M. Kasavubu supports the principle of non-violence of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi. He is a bad public speaker and he reads French speeches in a halting, squeaky voice in his own Kikongo language. He is soft-spoken and produces a soothing effect on easily aroused African tempers.

Studied for Priesthood

Taking the Christian name of Joseph when he was baptized in 1925, young Kasabuvu got a Roman Catholic upbringing and almost became a priest. Missionaries were his teachers and he later studied at the Seminaries of Mbata-Kiela and Kabwe. But in his final year of training for the priesthood he changed his mind and became a lay teacher. Later he became a Protestant.

Kasavubu worked as a teacher, an agronomist, a bookkeeper and a civil servant in the colonial administration. But he found his most important role when in 1955 he was elected president of Abako, the ethno-cultural Association of the Lower Landu, rapidly became a political machine under M. Kasavubu's direction. It swept the first municipal elections in Leopoldville in 1957 and got seven out of the eight available burgomaster seats. Filling the one in the Dendale district was M. Kasavubu, who in his inaugural speech on Jan. 1, 1958, made no bones about his opinion that Belgian Congo should join the broadening current towards African independence.

His followers call him Ruau (Roi, or king).

His speech got him a strong official reprimand that established him further as the spearhead of Congolese nationalism.

Jan. 4, 1959, was a fateful day for M. Kasabuvu. An Abako meeting to hear a report on a nationalist congress in Ghana was forbidden by the colonial administration. A mob assembled and M. Kasavubu tried to soothe it.

He thought he had calmed them. But the mob assembled again in the afternoon. M. Kasavubu was not there to caution it and violence erupted in Leopoldville. The mob surged towards the white areas of the city. The police and military forces that stopped them killed a reported 252 Africans in three days.

M. Kasavubu was arrested after hiding for three days. He remained in prison for two months.

When released he continued his nationalist efforts. His successful boycott of the recent municipal elections sank the Belgian schedule for gradual independence.

He Is No Separatist

M. Kasavubu is not a separatist, who wants to go it alone with his Bakongo, dreaming of the reconstitution of the seventeenth century Congo Empire. He has convinced his followers that they must join forces with nationalists from the Upper Congo to fight for a federal Congo in which Bakongo autonomy will be guaranteed.

M. Kasaburu seems eminently suited to the one post lost on Jan. 1—that of burgomaster of Dendale. He lost it because his party abstained from voting.

Yet soon his wife and his six children may leave their modest bungalow in Leopoldville's African city to install themselves in Kalina in the splendid solemnity of the administrative palaces. The top jobs may be his for the picking. He will certainly b boss of the Lower Congo.

Then the real test of strength will come to the unassuming man with the twinkling eyes and shy smile. That is to govern his "Union of Central African Republics"—the rich, immensely big territory with modern cities and incredibly backward interior, split by regional and ethnic conflicts, tribal was and other forces hard to contain.

CONGO FREEDOM SET FOR JUNE 30

Africans and Belgians Agree on Independence Date

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 27—Belgian and Congolese leaders agreed today that the Belgian Congo would become independent June 30.

Auguste de Schryver, Belgian Minister of the Congo, proposed this date to a round-table conference of Congolese delegates and members of the Belgium Government and Parliament.

The African conferees had agreed to press for June 1 as independence day. After a recess, however, they accepted the Belgian proposal.

Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo (Abako), did not attend the meeting. A Belgian Government source said he left Brussels last night.

M. Kasavubu walked out of the conference Monday when the other delegates would not accept his view that they had the power to establish the new Congolese state without delay.

The rest of the conferees, both African and Belgian, are proceeding on the basis that the Belgian Parliament will enact laws recommended by the conference for setting up the new nation.

Daniel Kanza, vice-president of the Abako, said today that M. Kasavubu had stated his view and left the conference by his own decision and that the Abako delegates disagreed with him.

The departure of M. Kasavubu led to speculation that he might return to the Congo to stir his follwers to demand immediate independence.

Patrice Lumumba, president of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, extended his thanks at the conference to the Belgian people for his release from prison two days ago and his admission to the conference. He noted that there were "other political prisoners" in the Congo and he called for a general amnesty.

Associated Press

Patrice Lumumba at Congo conference in Brussels.

The New York Times Jan. 28, 1960

M. Lumumba said he was participating in the work of the conference without rancor. He ended by declaring:

"All of us together, in a union of hearts and sentiments, are working to build a powerful and proud Congolese state in the center of black Africa."

M. de Schryver explained to the conference that the June 30 date for independence was based on the following timetable:

Feb. 15—Recommendations by conference on the structure of the new state and its electoral system.

Feb. 17—Government appraisal of the recommendations.

March 8—Introduction of the necessary bills in Parliament.

March 24—Vote on the bills in Parliament.

April 5—Filing of lists of candidates in the Congo for provincial elections and for the national Chamber of Deputies.

April 15—Start of the election campaign.

May 16—Election of the provincial and national Chambers of Deputies.

June 15—Election of the national Senate.

June 20—Constitution of the Government.

June 30—Meeting of Parliament and the proclamation of independence.

Jean Bolikango of the Assoreco party in the Congo asked M. de Schryver to have the Government proclaim that the date of independence would not be altered. M. de Schryver promised that the Government would see that the date was kept.

SEETHING CONTINENT: The Belgian Congo (1) will become independent June 30. Most of the Europeans at conference for Kenya (2) accept the inevitability of African rule. Prime Minister Macmillan reached South Africa (3) on his tour.

BRUSSELS TALKS STIR CONGO HOPES

Africans Seem Convinced That Meeting Will Lead to Ultimate Self-Rule

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 22—A third day of round-table discussions by African leaders of the Belgian Congo and Belgian officials seemingly convinced the Congolese that the outcome of the conference would be laws establishing self-rule in their homeland.

Belgium's Minister of the Congo, August de Schryver, pledged at the end of today's session that the Government would put before Parliament proposals for laws favored by the majority of the conferees. He added that the Cabinet would stand or fall on its ability to put these laws into effect.

The Congolese delegates indicated that they would submit an agenda Monday for subsequent talks. They were reliably reported to have three points in mind: independence, elections and institutions.

Belgian Opposition Ahead

This agenda faces opposition

from the Belgians. M. de Schryver has indicated he feels the order of topics should be reversed: institutions, elections and, finally, a Congolese Government. His idea is that the conference should agree on the type of Government before thinking about proclaiming the Congo's independence.

There was satisfaction, however, among the conferees on both sides that the meeting had got through its first stage without causing anyone to walk out.

The delegates from a wing of the National Congolese Movement announced this morning that they would withdraw from the conference until their president, Patrice Lumumba, was released from a Congo jail and brought to the meeting. However, these delegates continued to atend.

Sentenced to 6 Months

M. Lumumba was sentenced yesterday at Stanleyville in the Congo to six months in prison on a charge that he made an inflammatory speech that began a riot in which twenty persons died.

Joseph Mbuyi of M. Lumumba's party made a plea for M. Lumumba's attendance and was supported by Albert Spinoy, Socialist member of the Belgian Parliament .

The proposal that M. Lumumba attend was supported also by Jean Bolikango, a Congolese official in the information service at Leopoldville and a delegate here of the Assoreco party, and by Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo, or Abako.

M. Kasavubu's role at the conference as the leading spokesman for immediate independence made his support of M. Lumumba especially noteworthy. His appeal was seen as additionally significant because some rivalry has existed between the two men.

M. de Schryver suggested that M. Lumumba might file an appeal against the judgment. He added that authorities in the Congo had been asked to find what M. Lumumba's intentions were regarding an appeal.

Penalty Criticized

Another member of M. Lumumba's party, Joseph Kasongo, complained that the legal action taken against his leader exceeded that taken against others guilty of the "same so-called faults."

Alphonse Ilunga of the National Progress party intervened to suggest that the leader of the other wing of the National Congolese Movement, Albert Kalonji, might be considered to merit prison for saying that the Congo administration was deficient.

M. Kalonji, who has aligned his wing of his party with the Abako, sat at the table as his conduct was discussed. He made no comment.

The conference heard a declaration from Chief Luhina MMwenda Munongo that the traditional tribal leaders of the Congo were for independence but that they did not want to see it lead to a dictatorial regime.

CONGO CAUTIONED ON ITS ECONOMY

Delegates Planning Freedom Urged to Take Measures to Insure Stability

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 16—Delegates from the Belgian Congo who are planning the independence of their country are concerned over the need to take measures ton insure the financial stability of the new state.

Auguste de Schryver, Belgium's Minister of the Congo, has emphasized that independence promised for June 30, would not amount to much if it coincided with an economic depression and a drop in the standard of living for the Congolese.

A committee of delegates at the round-table conference here is grappling with the problem. It is studying an analysis by Raymond Scheyven, Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs of the Congo, delivered privately Sunday and made public today.

Indonesian Example Cited

M. Scheyven warned the delegates to avoid the precedent of Indonesia, which expelled nearly all the Dutch technicians and nationalized capital investments after gaining independence.

He said that the output of Indonesia's principal products last year were still below the output for the pre-war period and that the country still was not able to train enough technicians.

M. Scheyvan said that United Nations figures showed the Belgian Congo had developed industrially faster than other African countries but that it was still underdeveloped.

He pointed out that 82 per cent of the Congo's exports were raw materials and agricultural products. He observed that these products yielded a fluctuating income. For instance, copper brought forty cents a pound in 1956 and twenty-five cents in 1958. A broader industrial base is needed for the country's economy, he said.

At the same time, budget expenses are rising facter than receipts. This year the Congo Government's income will be $246,000,000 and its expenses are estimated to $296,000,000. Belgium will meet the deficit.

Balanced Budget Urged

He warned the Congolese that if they wanted credit from international organizations or private investors they would have to balance their regular budget.

He suggested that the new Government go slow about collecting heavy taxes from businesses in their first years of development. He said the Belgian Government had found new investors for the Congo by giving exemption from some taxes for the first five years.

M. Scheyven said the Congo would also need an extraordinary budget for development. He said he was now trying to borrow funds for this budget.

He reported that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development would agree to lend $40,000,000, of which $10,000,000 would be available this year. He said he had borrowed $20,000,000 on the United States market.

He urged that a five-year plan be established for Congo development and that the Congolese and Belgians cooperate in drawing up the plan.

The main project to be pushed, M. Scheyven said, is that of a power dam on the Congo River at Inga. He announced a plan for a Congolese-Belgian development company under which each country would supply $20,000,000 in the first year without interest. The company could then borrow $40,000,000 more at 5 per cent, he said.

"Iron-Fisted" Rulers Are Getting Out Of Africa--Fast

13,000,000 In Big, Rich Congo Await Day Of Freedom

Special to Journal and Guide

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo—Africa's largest and potentially richest territory becomes independent June 30 against a backdrop of flight and fear among thosuands of white residents.

The territory is the 905,000 square mile Belgian Congo, one of America's principal suppliers of uranium. Most westerners — except for the handful of Europeans who settled it — know so little about the Congo they are inclined to associate only exotic jungle drums and grade-B adventure movies with the huge land.

BUT SOME whites, aware of the gathering force of African nationalism and of the uranium, diamonds, zinc, tin and cobalt that pack the Congo subsoil are awaiting June 30th with fear.

With less than three weeks to go before the 13,000,000 Congolese take over their own government, many of the 115,000 white settlers are near panic and in fear of native violence. Some of the whites have "ruled with an iron fist" and have fears that natives might want "revenge."

THE MASS EXODUS of independent white settlers—who have booked solid virtually every means of transportation out of the Congo in the next two months—is an indication of their belief that Europeans will have a very limited future in the mineral-rich Congo.

The main fear, some whites say, is that rivalries among the 60 odd tribes and growing resentment against whites will erupt into massacres.

CONGOLESE riots against police in Leopoldville, Elizabethville and Stanleyville in the past year-and-a-half have been as bloody as any of those in South Africa or in Kenya during days of Mau Mau terrorism.

Last month during the Congo's first legislative election a "state of military occupation" was declared in Leopoldville because of the threat of open warfare between rival tribes. Belgian troops were flown in to help the 20,000 colonial troops "maintain order" during the transfer of power to the new state.

THE CONGO was annexed by Belgium in 1908. It never was a colony in the traditional sense because Belgium did not encourage settlers. At the peak of her "paternal" rule in mid-1958 there were only 120,000 Europeans in the area which is one-third the size of the United States and three times the size of Texas. Among the Europeans were 5,000 independent settlers.

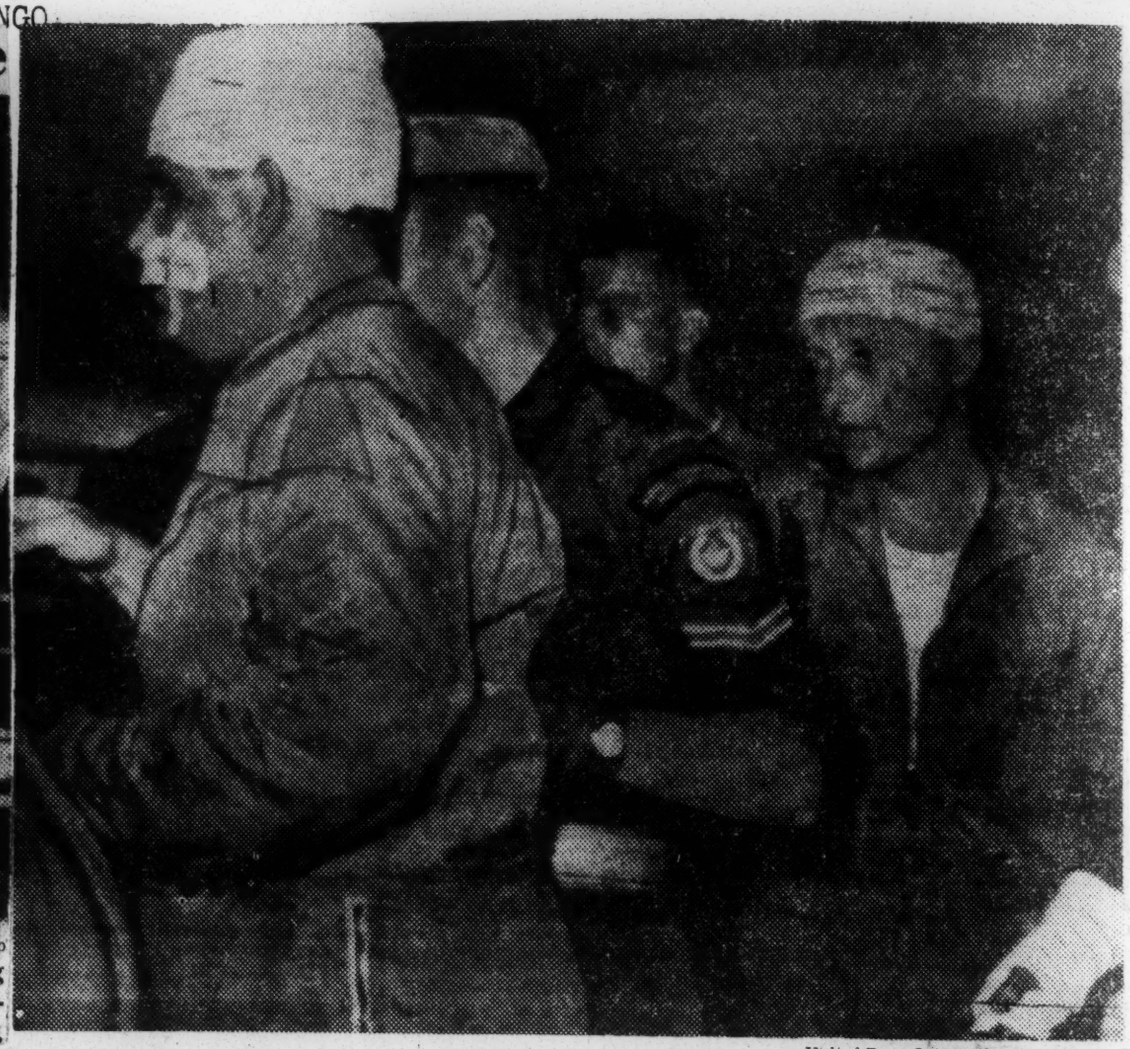
Most of the Belgians have transferred their money to banks in Belgium if, indeed, they are not already packing up in anticipation of post-independence day violence.

18a 1960 CONGO

Assaulted U. S. Airmen Are Flown to Leopoldville

United Press International Radiophoto

A crewman of a United States Globemaster is taken by stretcher from plane on arriving in Leopoldville, the Congo. He and seven other American crew members and two Canadians were beaten by Congolese troops Saturday at Stanleyville after landing at airport.



United Press International Radiophoto

Other members of the crew, wearing bandages, are led away after arriving at Leopoldville airport. The airmen were rescued from the attack in Stanleyville by Ethiopian officers.

LUMUMBA EASES CONGO 'SPY HUNT'

The New York Times

Acts to Moderate Hostility Against Whites in Talk to Stanleyville Crowd

N. Y. Times Tues. 8-30-60

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

STANLEYVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 29—Premier Patrice Lumumba appeared to be changing his dominant theme here today after weeks of violent incitement of the Congolese to hunt "Belgian spies."

P. 3

His move to moderate the anti-white actions of his people followed a sharp reaction to the beating here Saturday of eight United States airmen and two Canadian technicians.

In a speech at the Stanleyville sports stadium late yesterday, Mr. Lumumba said to about 2,000 Congolese:

"You must welcome white men who come to help us and work with us. You must take them into your huts and give them beer and bread. If you do not have European beer, give them banana beer. If you do not have European bread, give them manioc [bread made from the rootstocks of the cassava plant]. But make them welcome."

He made no mention of the brutalities of Saturday, when thousands of Stanleyville Congolese watched their policemen and soldiers beat the Americans and Canadians with rifle butts and heavy belts.

Congo General Apologizes

Gen. Victor Lundula, highest ranking officer of the Congo Army, visited the injured Americans and Canadians in a hospital here before their departure for Leopoldville. He expressed his regret over what had happened.

The Stanleyville incident occurred as the group was waiting for Premier Lumumba to land on a flight from Leopoldville. Less than an hour later Mr. Lumumba was telling the members of the crowd that they should dance the cha cha with Europeans.

The Premier had outlined his speech to a French newsman on the plane coming from Leopoldville and there is reason to believe that he had decided to change the tone of his public utterances before he learned of the Stanleyville beatings.

Premier Lumumba, in his talk at the stadium, pointed to Belgian woman standing near him and told the crowd she was married to a Congolese and had proved her friendship for the Congolese people.

Then he called out of the crowd a Belgian and his wife and told the crowd they were members of the Congolese National Movement, Mr. Lumumba's party, and had aided him in the "struggle for independence."

Lumumba Draws Cheers

The crowd cheered. Mr. Lumumba asked the Belgian if he had ever been molested by Congolese. The Belgian replied, "no, only by Europeans."

Mr. Lumumba said to the crowd, "I invite you to applaud."

The crowd cheered.

Mr. Lumumba cried, "Are you against the whites?"

The crowd roared, "No!"

The Premier asked, "Have you tried to make Europeans leave?"

The crowd again roared, "No!"

"You must never hate Europeans, but only exploitation," Mr. Lumumba said. "Those who come to help you are your friends—Belgians, French, British, Spanish, American, Russian. Work with them hand in hand. The mission of all of us is human civilization."

This was in sharp contrast with recent demands by Mr. Lumumba that all white troops quit the Congo.

Stanleyville is Premier Lumumba's political stronghold and his speech had a noticeable effect on the people. The tension of recent days relaxed as the crowd left the stadium and scattered whites present were repeatedly shaken by the hand by smiling Congolese.

In his speech, Premier Lumumba called for volunteers to invade secessionist Katanga Province.

When he asked, "Who is ready to march to Katanga?" the crowd roared approval and nearly all the men and some of the women raised their hands. Among the volunteers was Omar Oussedik, a representative of the rebel Provisional Government of Algeria. He normally is the representative of the Algerian rebels in Guinea.

Five other volunteers were refugees from Katanga led by Prosper Ilunga Muamba, president of the Balubakat opposition in Katanga.

Mr. Lumumba cried, "Tshombe to the gallows!" and the crowd roared in repetition, "Tshombe to the gallows!" Moise Tshombe is President of Katanga.

Stanleyville is separated from the Katanga border by more than 600 miles of Jungle. An invasion appears to present serious logistic problems for Premier Lumumba's undisciplined army.

Nevertheless, reports from Katanga indicate that the threat is causing some alarm there.

Premier Lumumba also urged the Congolese to work for the "economic liberation" of the Congo. He cited the Soviet Union and the United States as examples of nations that had achieved such liberation from a state of under-development.

Settlers in America, he said, had found "one African was worth five American Indians as a worker." As a consequence he continued, "half a million Congolese were deported as slaves, though half of them died en route across the Atlantic."

"Africans built America and developed America," he continued. "They are the reason America has become a great world power. If Africans could achieve that in the New World they can achieve it in their own continent. That is what we must do here."

Mr. Lumumba announced a decision to suppress the institution of chieftaincy and replace the tribal chiefs by mayors to be chosen by communal elections.

Lumumba Wants UN 'Out', Too!

The Pittsburgh Courier

Congo Not 'Falling Apart'; Invasion of Katanga Near

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 9-3-60

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo—With the so-called "Mining State" of the recaltricant Albert Kalonji invested via the bloodless advance of Congo troops in Kasai Province the predicted, falling apart of this fledging nation was not in evidence at week's end.

In fact, there was strong evidence that the Congolese Army, still loyal to Primier Patrice Lumumba, would probably clash with the Belgian-led troops of the rebel Moise Tshombe in Kasai Province.

INasmuch as the recent special Security Council session has washed United Nations' hands or internal Congo affairs, observers here feel that the Lumumba government now has a "green light" to move into Katanga.

Before the week is out, the last Belgian troops are expected to leave Katanga. This action will remove the last barrier between Lumumba and Tshombe provided that outside forces do not intervene.

■

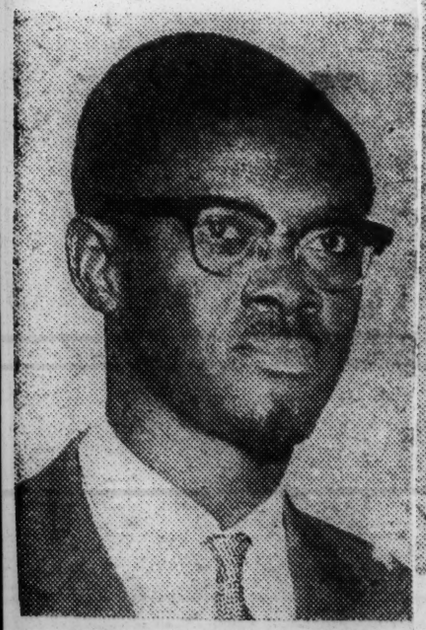
BACK IN New York, Antoine Gizenga, deputy Congo Premier had set the record straight by pointing out to the UN the Congo did not need Soviet military aid to regain control of Katanga. He asserted that Africans, alone would do the job.

Mr. Gizenga, who arrived here late last week from New York predicted the Tshombe's rump regime would "collapse" as soon as the last Belgian troops left Katanga. He further asserted that if the Congo needs outside aid it will turn to its sister African states for same.

The ÚN, in the meantime, has set up an advisory committee of representatives from Mali, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Sudan, Pakistan, Morocco, Liberia, Ireland, Indonesia, India Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia, and Canada. Mr. Gizenga has urged that the group hold its meetings here in Leopoldsville.

But, at week's end Premier Lumumba made it known in no uncertain terms that he wanted the UN to get out of the Congo as soon as the Belgain troops leave. Lumumba maintains that the Congo is capable of running its own affairs and maintaining order withoout outside interference.

—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS—



PATRICE LUMUMBA
...for his army a green light?

ALBERT KALONJI
...for Kasai a bloodless defeat

Congo Federation Sought By Leopoldville Province

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky
Aug. 8, 1960

Lumumba Ends Tour; Dissent Shakes Regime

Leopoldville, The Congo, Aug. 8 (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba came home Monday night to find his government shaken by dissent and parading youths shouting "Down with Lumumba."

Returning from a two-week tour of North America and Africa, Lumumba learned the Leopoldville capital province had joined secessionist Katanga in demanding strong autonomy for the Congo's six provinces within a federation to replace his central regime.

"I made an excellent and fruitful trip to the United States as well as to Africa," Lumumba told newsmen at the airport. "All I can tell you is that Africa from east to west and from north to south is on the side of the Congo Government."

Belgians Still There

He said he would first have to talk with other members of his regime before making additional statements.

Lumumba returned to find still unsatisfied his demands of two weeks ago that all Belgian troops leave the country and Baron Jean van den Bosch, head of the Belgian mission, go with them.

Before leaving Accra, the capital of Ghana, Lumumba announced he and Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah had agreed to establish a combined high command to speed the withdrawal of Belgian troops from this former Belgian colony if the United Nations fails.

U. N. Gets Demands

With economic distress spreading, the influential Bakongo tribesmen of western Congo were reported rising in indignation against Lumumba's leadership. Belgian sources said separatist movements were growing in Kasai Province to the east and Equator Province to the northwest.

The main concern of Lumumba has been the defiance of rich Katanga Province, which has declared itself independent of his rule. But now Katanga's cry for a federation of self-ruling provinces was taken up by Leopoldville Province, which controls the lower Congo.

Gaston Dioni, vice-president of the province, announced the provincial government had sent its demand for a federation of Leopoldville, Oriental, Equator, Kasai, Kivu, and Katanga provinces to the United Nations Security Council.

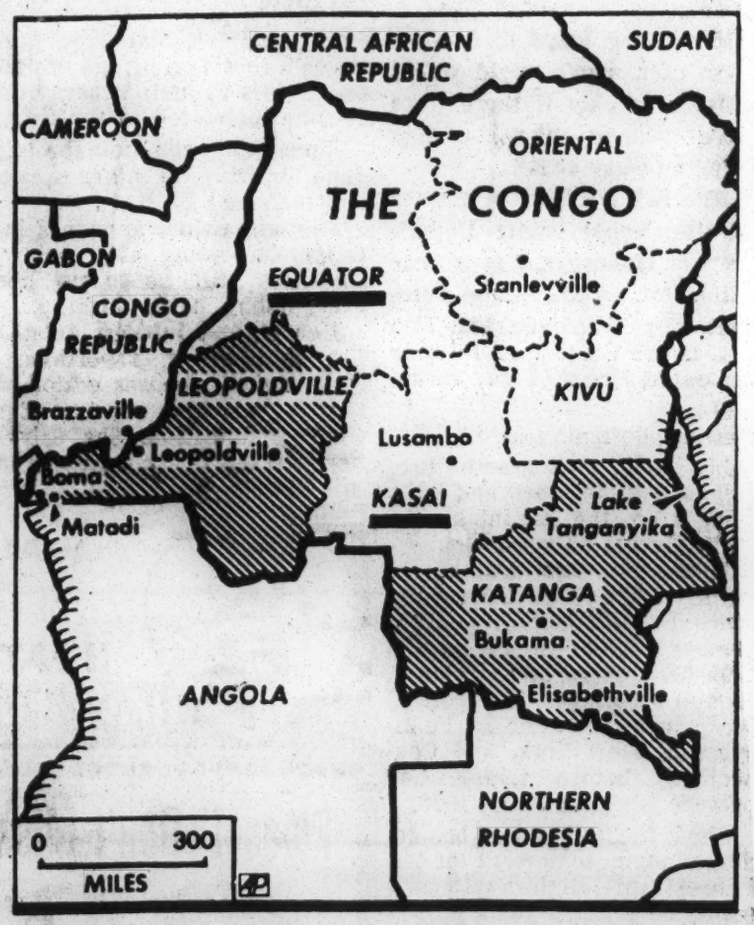
The youth demonstrations against Lumumba were led by Jabako, the youth organization of Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, a political foe of the Premier.

Tshombe Head Of State

In Elisabethville, the Katanga Assembly Monday elected Premier Moise Tshombe head of state.

Tshombe's election as head of state is significant in that it probably clears the way for his right-hand man, Godefroid Munongo, Interior Minister, to become premier of this rich, secessionist province. Tshombe now holds both posts.

It is not yet known what added powers he gets as head of state.



Associated Press Wirephoto Map

SEPARATIST FEELING GROWS . . . Leopoldville and Katanga provinces, shaded, are leading separatist movements for federation in the Congo. Feeling also is growing in Equator and Kasai provinces, underlined.

Katanga Allows Limited Entry

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 8-10-60

By The Associated Press

Provincial Premier Moise Tshombe has relaxed his threat of war and agreed conditionally to let U.N. forces replace Belgian soldiers in rebellious Katanga province.

The tentative capitulation to the U.N. came Tuesday as Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba threatened to invade Katanga with his own and other African troops.

Tshombe made it clear, however, he wants Katanga to remain an independent state completely free from Lumumba's central government.

His tentative agerement to go along with the U.N. demand that Belgium get its troops out of the province immediately was conditioned by demands that would, in effect, retain the status quo in Katanga except for the switch in police forces.

DELAYS RETURN

At the U.N. in New York, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold briefly delayed his return to the Congo to confer with the Belgian U.N. delegation on removal of soldiers from Katanga. Hammarskjold's authority to act in Katanga was spelled out in a Security Council resolution adopted after overnight debate.

Belgium bowed to the U.N. order with the stipulation that withdrawal of its troops will come only as the safety of Belgian civilians in the province is assured.

EXTENT OF FEELING

But the extent of Brussel's feeling about developments were measured in a government announcement that Belgium is cutting its NATO commitments as a result of the Congo crisis.

Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens said Belgium resented a lack of support from Western allies in the U.N. Security Council debates. He said the government plans to cut its cost of maintaining Belgian forces in Germany and hand back the mid-African Ruanda Urundi trusteeship to the United Nations. Loss of Kamina military base in Katanga made it impossible to supply Belgian forces in the Ruanda trusteeship, Eyskens said.

Lumumba's threat to invade Katanga came after he declared a state of emergency in the new nation, called the fledgling Congo army back to regular duty and ordered the closing of Belgium's seven consulates.

He said other African nations are ready to help him drive the Belgians out of Katanga and that Ghana and Guinea have offered to send in troops to help him wage war on Katanga if necessary.

Katanga officials have said their 4,000 troops could handle Lumumba's Congo army, whose mutiny shortly after independence June 30 touched off the Congo crisis.

Belgian soldiers delivered a truckload of old single-shot Mauser rifles and ammunition to Elisabethville, capital of Katanga province, and at first said they were to be distributed to tribal chiefs. They were not distributed, however.

U.N. Gains Entry Right To Katanga

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 8-10-60

Agreement Hinges On Nine Conditions; Move Bars Lumumba

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Katanga's rebellious government agreed conditionally Tuesday to admit the U.N. soldiers it once barred with a threat of war. But Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba threatened to invade Katanga province with his own and other African soldiers.

The tentative capitulation to the U.N. was announced by provincial Premier Moise Tshombe at his capital, Elisabethville. He listed nine conditions, primarily aimed at seeing that Lumumba's central government is not given a hand in Katanga affairs.

RICH PROVINCE

The break came on a day which saw:

1. A U.N. Security Council order for immediate replacement of Belgian soldiers in the rich, independence-minded province with units from the U.N. forces of Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn.

2. A Belgian assent to the order, with qualification as to the time of the Belgian withdrawal. A Brussels official said Belgium intends to comply fully, but the withdrawal will come only as the safety of Belgian civilians is assured.

3. A declaration by Lumumba's government of a state of emergency—a modified form of martial law. Though U.N. soldiers are on the job in five of the Congo's six provinces, Lumumba called the fledgling, once-mutinous Congolese army back to regular duty and gave it "all power . . . to restore order." He said, "The army will arrest anybody, black or

white, who disturbs order in the Congo."

FLAG LOWERING

4. Final lowering of Belgium's red, yellow and black flag over the Belgian embassy in Leopoldville. This signalled the departure —to Congolese jeers—of Belgian Ambassador Jean Van den Bosch, whom Lumumba's government had denounced as an unwanted meddler in Congolese affairs.

5. Arrival in Elisabethville of a truckload of old single-shot Mauser rifles and boxes of ammunition obtained by Tshombe as gifts for 200 of Katanga's tribal chieftains. Belgian soldiers unloaded the rifles as the chiefs waited. The government decided later, however, not to issue them at present.

Van den Bosch, who had watched the turbulent birth pains of the Congo with a faint aristocratic smile, was accused by the Congolese government of fomenting unrest and of working for the breakup of the new nation, which Belgium freed June 30.

The flag of Belgium slid down the mast of the gleaming white embassy building shortly before Van den Bosch left his post.

Some Belgian women cried.

Van den Bosch left the embassy to screams of derision and insult heaped upon him by the crowd of Congolese. A stone and several pieces of wood were thrown at his car.

He left the country silently aboard a private speedboat that took him across the brown Congo River to Brazzaville, in the former French Congo. He arranged to fly from there to Brussels.

Last week Tshombe issued a call for the mobilization of all Katanga's able bodied men and declared U.N. soldiers, scheduled to enter Saturday, would have to fight to get in. A 20-man advance party was barred from leaving its plane at Elisabethville airport Friday.

TROOP MOVEMENT

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold thereupon canceled plans for the troop movement and dropped the case back in the Security Council's lap with a warning that the Congo crisis might spark a global war.

Tshombe said, before entering a cabinet meeting at Elisabethville Tuesday, that he is still opposed U.N. intervention. Doubts of the premier were reflected in his conditions. Among them, as outlined at a news conference, were:

"That none of the U.N. troops come from Communist or Communist-influenced countries . . .

"That all rights and internal affairs of Kantanga be recognized and that the United Nations do not intervene in any way . . .

"That Katanga holds the right to prohibit the entry into Katanga of any person or body from the Congo government of Premier Patrice Lumumba . . .

"That all access roads into Katanga be guarded jointly by Katanga and U.N. troops."

The new U.N. security Council resolution pledges that the U.N. force sent into Katanga will not meddle in political matters.

Tshombe said he wants all bases in Katanga, including the Belgians' huge ground and air installations at Kamina, handed over intact to his government.

'Shoot' Order Given Troops

Montgomery Ala. Montgomery Advertiser

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — U. N. forces in Leopoldville received orders to shoot in cases of necessity, the Belgian radio reported Thursday night.

Sept 9/60

U.N. troops at Leopoldville airport also received the order to dig in around the airport, the radio added. U.N. officials in New York pointed out their troops may shoot in self-defense if attacked.

The countermeasures were ordered after the serious incidents at the airport Thursday morning in which a Congolese soldier severely injured a Canadian officer, the radio said.

U.N. Chief Taking Force Into Katanga

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-11-60

By United Press International

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was winging back to the Congo early Thursday to lead two companies of Swedish troops into Katanga province Friday.

Hammarksjold announced that plan of action late Wednesday night before leaving U.N. headquarters in New York, where the Security Council gave him a new mandate for dealing with secessionist Katanga. He said Premier Moise Tschombe agreed to the move.

Word of Tschombe's permission came only hours before Hammarskjold departed from Idlewild International Airport aboard a jet airliner which had been put at his disposal by the U.S. government.

LUMUMBA INJURED

The latest U.N. move came after Congo Premier Lumumba was injured Wednesday night by a mob of political opponents when he attempted to break up rioting between his followers and rival groups favoring a Congo federation.

The Congolese premier was punched in the face and slapped around by demonstrators when he stepped from his car into a crowd of thousands of persons shouting "down with Lumumba" and "long live the federation."

Lumumba also was struck in the cheek by a stone when rival Abako party followers stoned his car. The car's windows were smashed but the Premier managed to jump-dive back into the automobile and drive off to safety under police escort.

17 WOUNDED

Fighting continued after Lumumba left and police opened fire on the mob, wounding at least 17 Congolese. Ambulances were seen coming out of the embattled Dendale Area—cordoned off by police—with their windows smashed.

The clashes ended by early evening, but groups of Africans still roamed the Dendale District. Seven policemen were reported injured and dozens of Africans were arrested in the fighting.

Authorities said Lumumba suffered only slight injuries in the melee. Rival Abako Party Vice President Moanda also was injured along with two of his party guards.

The rioting came only a few hours after Lumumba announced he intended to take "drastic measures" against anyone trying to break away from his policy of a united Congo with a strong central government.

MORE AUTONOMY

An influential faction of the Abako Party, lead by Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, came out Sunday in favor of giving more autonomy to the young nation's six provinces.

The new rioting broke out amid these other Congo developments:

1. U.N. sources reported that five United Nations soldiers of the Tunisian contingent had been killed in skirmishing with fierce tribesmen in the Luluabourg area of the Congo's Kasai province. The deaths, if confirmed, would be the first suffered by the U.N. forces in action in the Congo. Some 300 tribesmen were reported killed in Kasai fighting between Lulua and Baluba warriors in the past week.

2. Premier Lumumba, in a radical change of position, told a news conference he would consider reestablishing normal diplomatic relations with Belgium as soon as all Belgian troops leave the Congo. Lumumba also indicated he had shelved his threat to move single-handedly against the secessionist Katanga province.

NEW BELGIAN LINK

3. In European capitals, Belgium's threat to cut back sharply its contribution to NATO in reaction to the U.N. directive to pull out of the Congo, was feared Wednesday to spell serious trouble for the crisis-ridden Western alliance.

DUE FRIDAY

The cable Hammarskjold sent to Tshombe said he would arrive in Elisabethville Friday afternoon with his civilian political advisers, two generals and "two companies of a Swedish battalion with all the military in uniform under my exclusive personal authority with only the right to legitimate self-defense in the event—which I rule out as inconceivable—that they are attacked."

A Swedish company consists of 150 men. Thus Hammarskjold will have with him about 300 soldiers of the 623-man Swedish battalion now stationed in Leopoldville.

The generals accompanying him will be Ben Hammou Kattani of Morocco, deputy supreme commander of the U.N. force, and I. J. Rikhye of India, military adviser to Hammarskjold for the Congo operation.

NO COMPULSION

Hammarskjold told Tshombe he wanted to enter Katanga to discuss with him the carrying out of Security Council resolutions but said there was no question of the U.N. having to accept any conditions or agreements.

"Such arrangements would be contrary to the constitutional roles that determine our relations," Hammarskjold's cable said.

But it added that for practical reasons Hammarskjold wanted an exchange of views "by which I may be guided in my instructions to my representatives and by which I may be given assurances covering the rights of U.N. protection."

TO DEVELOP IDEA

Tshombe replied in his cable that by having the talks in Elisabethville, Hammarskjold would be able to develop an idea of the instructions he wanted to give. He assured the secretary-general of a proper reception.

Hammarskjold had been scheduled to leave Tuesday night to carry out a resolution adopted by the Security Council Tuesday. It called for him to arrange the movement of all Belgian troops from the Congo and to station part of his 12,000-man U.N. force in Katanga, which had refused to receive U.N. troops last week

DELAYED TO NEGOTIATE

The secretary-general delayed the return trip for further negotiations. He saw Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny, the Congolese delegation and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov.

The Belgians had told the Council they would remove their 7,500 soldiers from Katanga when there are guarantees the U.N. forces could maintain order.

Meanwhile, Tshombe changed his stand and agreed to the entry of U.N. troops, provided no Communist units or central Congo officials accompanied them. He also insisted the U.N. force should take no sides in his dispute with Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Clouds Over the Congo

N.Y. Times

In a most remarkable mission to be entrusted to one man, Secretary General Hammarskjold is trying to stamp out the sparks of incipient civil war in the Congo that could set Africa aflame and even precipitate, as he warns, a new world war.

The danger of such a development is raised by Congolese Premier Lumumba, who is mobilizing his fledgling and recently mutinous army and threatens to march at its head into the secessionist province of Katanga to "fight or die" for the "complete liberation," independence and territorial integrity of the country.

His proclaimed purpose is to "chase out" the Belgian troops if the United Nations police force fails to do so. But he also makes it plain that his primary purpose is to overthrow the Government of Katanga—which under the leadership of newly elected President Tshombe has proclaimed its independence as one means of forcing the organization of the Congo as a federal state—to suppress all movements toward federation or provincial autonomy which are spreading to other parts of the country but which he denounces as "fascist," and to impose his rigidly centralized regime on all the diverse ethnic groups and tribes.

In that double purpose he claims the support of all Africa and he has pledges of such support from Ghana and Guinea, with Soviet Russia cheering him on both inside and outside the United Nations and denouncing Mr. Hammarskjold for avoiding bloodshed thus far. Fortunately, the new African leaders are often more fervid in words than in action, and while the situation is tense it is by no means hopeless.

First of all, the Belgian Government declares itself ready to comply with the United Nations resolution to withdraw its troops from the whole Congo "immediately," or as soon as the United Nations police force can guarantee the safety of the remaining Europeans. Secondly, President Tshombe has reversed his previous stand and now declares himself willing to admit United Nations forces on sixteen conditions, the chief of which is that they do not intervene in the internal struggle between federalism and centralism, as pledged in the latest United Nations resolution.

To the outside world these two developments would seem to eliminate any need for fighting. But as they do not eliminate the Katanga Government it remains to be seen whether they will satisfy Premier Lumumba. Having called the United Nations forces to the Congo following the breakdown of his regime, he demands their cooperation with him and rejects any idea of a United Nations "trusteeship" under which the Congolese people could determine the structure and constitution of their state by democratic processes. The next few days should make clear just what he means by these pronouncements.

Congo Refugees Face Future of Uncertainty

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga

By BETTY CARROLLTON

An Atlanta mother has left "a wonderful life" in the strife-torn Belgian Congo to face an uncertain future back home.

Thurs 8-11-60

When Mrs. Aron Franco and her children fled from Elisabethville, capital of the controversial Katanga province that had been her home for more than 13 years, she left behind all her household goods, her clothes—and her husband.

P. 16

Mr. Franco, an executive for a wholesale firm in the African city, remained behind to continue, as much as possible, his business affairs.

"More than anything else right now," Mrs. Franco said, "I want to be with my husband. At the moment, I know absolutely nothing about the situation in Elisabethville. He may send for me tomorrow to join him there. Or he may find it necessary to flee Elisabethville at any hour. It's impossible for us to make any kind of plans.

UNCERTAINTY IS TERRIBLE

"It's simply a matter of waiting to see what happens. The uncertainty of the situation is terrible."

Safely established at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Waronker, Mrs. Franco is particularly concerned with erasing the confusion from the life of her young daughter, Anita. The two-year-old blonde charmer speaks only French, a language unknown to her grandparents.

"In Elisabethville," Mrs. Franco said, "Anita was such a happy child! Always laughing and singing. She constantly pranced about doing what she called dancing.

"Now, she's so confused, it's really sad. She'll hardly let me out of her sight. She can enjoy the company of no one, not even her grandparents, because they don't speak her language."

Her oldest daughter, Marilyn, 14, came to Atlanta several months ago in preparation to attend high school here. A pretty, dark-haired youngster, Marilyn speaks French, Flemish, Hebrew and English. She is currently helping her brother, Robert, 11, and sister, Lily, 8, with their English lessons.

Mrs. Franco said she's optimistic about their future happiness and believes the children will adjust easily to life here.

DIFFERENT ROLE

The Atlantan said she'll also have to take a different role in the management of her household affairs.

"In Elisabethville," she explained, "we had a beautiful, five-bedroom home, with living room, dining room and terrace. But I didn't have to worry about housekeeping chores. I was never even in the kitchen except to tell our cook what foods to prepare."

Their 11 servants included a "wash-boy" who was responsible for all the laundering and ironing, a gardner, a cook, a housekeeper and a maid.

"We had a French nurse whom the children loved very much," Mrs. Franco said. "They miss her terribly."

FAVORITE DISHES

Not all their food was American dishes, but such favorites as barbecued meats and Southern fried chicken were served often.

"I taught the cook boy to prepare such foods," the Atlantan explained. "Once he used any recipe, he never again had to refer to it.

"That's more than I can do," she added with a laugh. "If I cook by a recipe, I have to get the book out every time I prepare the dish."

Living expenses, she reports, are higher in Elisabethville. Food, with the exception of meat, is expensive. Fresh fruits and vegetables are limited only by the price tag: 65 cents for a head of lettuce; 85 cents for a single peach.

SMART STYLES

Shops stock smart styles in standard sizes, but perfect-fitting garments for individuals must be made.

"And it's expensive to buy the material," Mrs. Franco said. "I sewed for three months straight getting Marilyn's wardrobe ready for her trip to Georgia. She was too tall and not wide enough for the dresses offered for sale in the stores."

The Georgian described her life in the Congo as "gay and absolutely wonderful" — until the last year.

"Aron was always optimistic," she declared. "He believed things would calm down. We really weren't too concerned until the Saturday night in July when we heard the guns firing near us."

That night — July 9th — the mother and her three children began their escape from the area. They spent two weeks in New York, waiting to hear from Mr. Franco.

As much as possible, Mrs. Franco refrains from reading newspaper accounts of developments in the Congo.

"I prefer to wait until I hear it from my husband," she declared.

In a voice suddenly turned husky, Mrs. Franco read aloud excerpts from the last letter she received from her husband. The letter, written in French, ended on an optimistic note:

"We are living with hope," Mr. Franco wrote.

Ethiopian Colonel Saves Crew From Mob Lynching

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By GEORGE SIBERA For UPI

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — Rampaging Congolese soldiers waylaid a U. S. Air Force transport at Stanleyville airport, beat the five-man crew with rifle-butts Saturday and tried to lynch them. Other Congolese attacked the United Nations office and wounded three whites.

June 8-28-60

P. 1

An Ethiopian army colonel attached to the U. N. force in Stanleyville intervened in the screaming mob at the airport and was credited with saving the Americans from death. Two of the airmen were reported kidnaped by the Congolese but later turned up in a hospital.

Extent of the injuries to the Americans was not immediately known, but they were viciously clubbed and mauled.

First word from Stanleyville did not say how the U. N. personnel, two Canadian officers and a swedish civilian, were injured.

There was blood on the tarmac. Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, who flew into Stanleyville reviewed an honor guard at the airport, noticed the blood and inquired about the incident. As he addressed a crowd and vowed to lead Congoese troops 'in combat dress" into secessionist Katanga province, he saw a flier walk across the tarmac, his face bloodied and his uniform torn.

The double outburst of violence in hitherto quiet Stanleyville occurred shortly before Lumumba arrived in the eastern city aboard a Russian-built plane with a party of newsmen to demonstrate to them that he was in complete control of the Congo situation. He landed 45 minutes after the Americans were beaten.

U. N. Undersecretary - General Ralph Bunche was expected to lodge a stiff protest with Lumumba over the Congolese attacks. In New York, the Advisory Committee of the U. N. met urgently to consider the situation.

The attack on the Americans occurred as their big four-engine plane taxied to a stop, bringing in signal equipment and food supplies for the U. N. garrison.

The names of the Americans were not immediately disclosed.

As they disembarked from their parked plane, the Congolese suddenly attacked them, smashing at them with their rifle butts while others milled around screaming and manhandling the Americans.

Provincial Premier Jean-Pierre Finant said the Congolese had heard rumors that the globemaster carried Belgian paratroopers who wanted to attack Lumumba.

Ironically, U. S. globemasters have been working an airlift to remove Belgian troops from the country.

Shortly after the airport incident, Congolese soldiers charged into the U. N. headquarters in a Stanleyville hotel.

U. N. troops from Ethiopia are in Stanleyville and shocked U. N. sources in Stanleyville said they had thought the Ethiopians had the situation under control.

The UN Can Do This Job

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
July 8/16/60

A United Nations success in the Congo is still threatened by Premier Lumumba's impatience and jockeying for personal position. This is a pity. The tasks the UN can reasonably undertake far outrun his or his opponents' mutual suspicions or the needs which prompt him to try to dictate to the UN how it shall manage the chaos which he in the first place failed to manage.

Here is a nation coming into being without a prepared citizenry, with hardly a score of people ready for average administrative jobs, let alone those to be undertaken at ministry level. Here is a nation confronting secession and the question of federalism vs. centralism—problems that have split bigger and older nations.

More dramatic than the strange scenes at Elisabethville is the commitment that most of the world has made through the UN to the Congo's future. This is already being spelled out in the matter-of-fact terms of a UN blueprint for training Congolese leaders in a dozen major categories of government.

But even while the UN pushes ahead on this front, it is confronted with a more subtle, possibly more critical challenge. That is the UN's problem of remaining neutral not only in purpose but in actual day-to-day application of its authority. Some expert observers of UN and Congolese affairs have not seen how this would be possible.

How can the UN police and educate the Congo and still keep clear of charges, out of which new disorders might arise, that it is favoring one side or the other?

One of the UN's first moves to this end might well be to invite the major figures in the country to confer with one another and with UN agents. The object should be to bring about a situation in which, for the next two or three years at least, the energies of all these men would be concentrated not on advancing personal political fortunes or ideas but on the more elementary needs of statehood: local government, voting, and so forth.

The UN's influence need not be used to promote federalism or centralism. It could perhaps postpone a decision on this matter until the Congolese are readier to make a considered choice.

The present interim government which resulted from Brussels' round-tables with Congo leaders is a centralized government.

But concern lest Mr. Lumumba build on his present advantage could be reduced if he and other leaders agreed that all training of administrators and citizens should revolve around this proposition that the training is partly a preparation for an intelligent choice between two possible forms of government. Could Congolese leaders be induced to postpone their personal ambitions? This is a question. Already the sharpest rivals, Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Tshombe, both have had to accept UN restraints.

But the plan for UN aid toward mature statehood need not be launched as a system of restraints. It should emerge as a program actually fostered by Congo leaders themselves.

The Congo experience has already led to proposals that other African states heading toward independence should come under UN trusteeship in preparation for it. There is no reason why the Congo should not now obtain similar benefits while maintaining and improving its independent status.

Nkrumah and the Congo

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
July 8/19/60

Behind the presently discouraging aspects of the Congo crisis two or three developments support the hope that the Congo will have a chance to choose its own future without resort to civil war, and that the United Nations will win a success which will permanently strengthen its peace-keeping machinery.

Perhaps the most notable of these is the activity of Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana. Mr. Nkrumah has been backing Congo Premier Lumumba's demand that the Congo be kept in one piece and that the UN forces should be chiefly African.

This does not necessarily mean that Mr. Nkrumah would give Mr. Lumumba equal support to impose the idea of a unitary as against a federalist government. It does not mean that the Ghana leader would take action against, or even outside, the UN military operation.

In fact Mr. Nkrumah now has usefully clarified his position in two ways. He has declared his support for the UN, and he has suggested that he might helpfully visit President Tshombe of secessionist Katanga Province. This would indicate an aim on his part to promote compromise between the two men whose opposing aims threaten not only Congo peace but UN prestige and indirectly even the influence of UN Secretary-General Hammarskjold.

Another hopeful aspect in the background of the momentary stalemate between Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Hammarskjold comes from the activities of African members of the UN. These members are reported as pressing for a moderate rather than extreme statement by the Congo delegation in the coming Security Council discussions.

They are trying to head off the sort of clash which would give the Soviet Union an opportunity to increase its attack on the Secretary-General, just as Mr. Nkrumah is trying to head off a development in Africa itself which could give Moscow new leverage for Communist intervention on that continent.

Lumumba's Responsibility

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
July 8/16/60

As United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold warns of the possibility that the UN may withdraw from the Congo, a penetrating light has been thrown into the confusion by two pieces of Congolese behavior—both inexcusable.

One of these was the beating and injury of Canadian members of the UN force by Congolese soldiers at Léopoldville late this week. The other was Congo Premier Lumumba's snubbing of both the UN special representative, Mr. Ralph Bunche, and the American Ambassador.

Now it is reported that UN troops will be given discretion to shoot in self-defense, and the Canadian Government has protested the mistreatment of its nationals. It has asked assurances that this will not recur.

It is time to go further. Premier Lumumba himself should be held strictly accountable for the actions of his own forces. He should be urged to tell them that troops who take unauthorized action against UN forces will be punished and to see that punishment follows any violation of his orders.

Unless he does take such measures Mr. Lumumba cannot avoid suspicion that he may be secretly encouraging sporadic attack on UN personnel as part of a strategy of general attack on the UN itself.

Irate Congo Proclaims Martial Law. Rips U.N.

Montgomery Advertiser — Montgomery, Alabama

Wed. 8/17/60 — P.1

Lumumba Demands Dag Pull Out Swedish Troops

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congo government, angrily challenging the United Nations role in this divided republic and arresting U.N. people, Tuesday proclaimed six months of martial law for the whole chaotic country.

It also demanded immediate withdrawel of Swedish U.N. troops.

Premier Patrice Lumumba charged U.N. forces failed to carry out their duties and made martial law necessary to meet what he called a crisis.

If fully enforced as an instrument of Congo sovereignty, martial law could enormously complicate the U.N. task of bringing order to the Congo or could even force the U.N. out of the Congo.

UNDER CONGO ORDERS

In effect, martial law might try to place the U.N. forces under Congo government orders and use them, for instance, against secessionist Katanga province.

In his developing feud with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, Lumumba has asked for withdrawal of all white forces from Katanga province. He has been especially critical of the Swedes, Hammarskjold's own countrymen.

In demanding the withdrawal of Swedish troops, he charged "they have done a very bad job" and accused them of opposing his government's authority and defending Belgian army officers.

The proclamation was announced after Congolese police and troops struck at U.N. staff members and Belgians in raids that underlined Lumumba's declaration of nonconfidence in the trend of U.N. efforts to save the Congo.

DAG IN NEW YORK

At a news conference where he announced the martial law decree, Lumumba repeated that Hammarskjold had failed in his task of obtaining evacuation of Belgian soldiers from the Congo and ending the secession of rich Katanga province..

"Our government does not exist for the secretary-general," the Premier asserted.

Soon after Lumumba spoke, Hammarskjold arrived in New York to lay the Congo problems again before the U.N. Security Council.

P.2

A Congolese delegation is expected to appear when the Council meets later this week. Hammarskjold refused to take the Congolese delegation along when he left here by plane Monday night.

(Hammarskjold told airport reporters he had no comment on the declaration of martial law, then sped off to his New York offices).

Lumumba said the martial law proclamation, signed by him and President Joseph Kasavubu, would take effect immediately.

He said military tribunals would be established to replace Belgian magistrates who fled the country but he did not explain what measures would be taken under martial law, to which he referred as a military regime.

Most Western newsmen had walked away from the news conference after police pointed bayonets at them in front of Lumumba's residence.

MENACING CROWD

Several hours earlier, a menacing crowd of Congolese watched as a Negro patrol halted a car with white U.N. military personnel near the central post office and checked their documents. The onlookers shoook their fists and screamed insults at the car's occupants. Whites were booed in similar scenes throughout the city.

Lumumba's police searches even extended to the main residence housing most of the U.N. staff and offices.

Eleven members of the U.N. staff were arrested briefly and scores were searched as the Congolese defiantly went ahead with plans to take over control of security now vested in the U.N. Command.

Among Belgians nabbed were Pierre Marchal, diplomatic counsellor of the Belgian Embassy which was closed a week ago, and Gaston Dieu, deputy president of the Belgian airline Sabena.

A Congolese army detachment of about 200 men expelled a platoon of 33 Belgian paratroopers who have been based at the U.N.-guarded airport to expedite their homeward flights of other Belgian soldiers. That strike was led by the recently reactivated army's new commander, Gen. Victor Lundula.

NO RESISTANCE

The paratroopers offered no resistance. They marched smartly to a Belgian plane and took off for the Belgian treaty base at Kitona. With them went 13 civilian members of the Belgian military mission who were found by Congolese raiders at the Belgian Embassy.

Lumumba's government has charged that Belgians hostile to the interests of the Congo were hiding under the cover of the blue U.N. armbands.

Privately, U.N. sources admitted some Belgians were using the armbands to avoid molestation by the Congolese and that the U.N. received a warning Sunday that a spot check would be made in two days.

Officially, the U.N. Command announced that all its employes will be given pink cards as proof of their assignments.

Congo Refugees Flee Intertribal Bloodbath

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Swarms of Congolese men, women and children were reported fleeing Luluabourg, capital of strife-torn Kasai province of the Congo, in a column nearly 20 miles long Tuesday night.

The Belgian radio quoted a report from a special Congo central government investigating committee as saying the arrival of United Nations forces had failed to end a bloodbath of intertribal warfare.

The report said the refugees were exhausted, hungry, thirsty and without any form of protection.

The report said men of the Lulua and the Baluba tribes are killed every day throughout Kasai province.

The Baluba originally came from the neighboring province of Katanga, and the Lulua have never accepted them.

Now Baluba tribespeople are fleeing the predominantly Lulua capital of Luluabourg, the reports said.

Territorial Chaos Hits In Katanga

Montgomery Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 8-24-60

Belgian Sources Say Tribesmen Fighting Troops From Mali

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, (AP)—Heavy fighting is reported to have broken out at Albertville in northern Katanga. There were conflicting reports about who was involved but it appeared some were United Nations soldiers from the West African Mali Federation, whose own home government is in Congo-like chaos.

Belgian army and air force sources said Tuesday the fighting was between Mali soldiers and Balubakat tribesmen who oppose Premier Moise Tshombe of secessionist Katanga province.

The Katanga government, however, blamed the Mali soldiers for the trouble. It said the Mali forces had mutinied and clashed with territorial administrators.

U.N. FORCES

(In Brussels a Belgian Defense Ministry spokesman said Belgian soldiers, still in charge of maintaining order in Albertville, have successfully defended the railway station against attacking Congolese. The Brussels report made no mention of U.N. forces being involved in the fighting.)

Direct reports were sketchy. Albertville is some 400 miles north of this Katanga capital and access is difficult.

The U.N. Command refused to confirm or deny the Katanga government report.

Observers here said there was a possibility that Mali soldiers revolved following the split Sunday of the French Sudan and Senegal, which formed the Mali Federation. They said it was possible that Balubakat tribesmen took advantage of the Mali soldiers' revolt to instigate an outbreak.

MALI SOLDIERS

Messages being relayed from Albertville along the Belgian army lines of communication said the Mali soldiers are in a desperate position and are calling for reinforcements.

The U.N. Command here was understood to be ready to rush reinforcements to the trouble spot.

The Belgians said Mali soldiers also reported "many dead and wounded" but did not say whether the casualties were their own or Balubakat tribesmen. The Belgian army reports said Mali forces opened fire to protect their own lives.

The Katanga government communique said: "Elements of the Mali troops, who appeared to have escaped control of their officers, have transported armed civilians in their trucks and have, in conjunction with them, made arbitrary arrests.

Associated Press Wire Photo

CONGO FORCES ON MOVE IN KATANGA PROVINCE

Units of Lumumba (Black Arrow), Tshombe (White Arrow)

Katangans' Blasts Slow Congo March

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 8-29-60

From Press Dispatches

ELISABETHVILLE (UPI) — The Katanga army blew up all road and rail approaches from Kasai Province Sunday in preparation for imminent civil war with Premier Patrice Lumumba's Congolese troops.

Although no Katanga-Congolese fighting was reported yet, Lulua tribal warriors in Kasai province were reported massacring thousands of docile Baluba tribesmen whose leader, Albert Kalonji, was defeated by Congolese in an effort to set up an independent state in Kasai.

REFUGEES STREAM IN

A quarter of a million Baluba refugees had streamed into Kalonji's "mining state" only to be overrun by their ancient enemies. Other hundreds were reported dying of hunger and disease.

Gen. Roger Gheysen, Belgian military commander in the Congo, appealed to the United Nations to set up a "neutral zone" in the Katanga-Kasai to try to head off savage fighting.

U.N. officials refused to comment on the appeal although an invasion of secessionist Katanga province by Lumumba's troops was expected at any moment.

1,000 FLOWN IN

Lumumba first flew 1,000 troops into Luluabourg in Kasai province to stamp out the rebellion led by Kalonji. They were reported nearing the Katanga border Sunday.

Belgian officials expressed concern over the fate of 120 Europeans, mostly Belgian, in the town of Bakwanga captured Friday night by Lumumba's troops. Bakwanga was the capital of the short-lived "mining state."

No word has come out of Bakwanga since its capture. Its radio has stopped broadcasting and there is no telephone communication. Belgians feared attacks on the whites there by the Congolese army.

AF MEN RETURNED

Meanwhile, eight beaten American airmen were flown into Leopoldville Sunday night and told of being attacked by thousands of shouting, dancing Congolese at Stanleyville.

"I thought I was saying my last amen," said one.

The assault occurred Saturday when a U.S. Air Force Globemaster landed at Stanleyville with a cargo of signal equipment for U.N. forces. One of the Americans said the Congolese "were positive we were Belgians."

The United States has drafted a stiff protest to the Congolese government over the outburst of violence but Ambassador Clare H. Timberlake so far has been unable to contact Congo Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

Brought here with the injured Americans were two Canadians who also were injured in the violence at Stanleyville.

A coldly furiuos Gen. Carl von Horn, commander of U.N. forces in the Congo, put on an unprecedented show of United Nations force at Leopoldville airport when the Americans and Canadians arrived.

DEPLOYS TROOPS

With a pistol at his belt, Von Horn deployed about 300 Sudanese and Ghana U.N. troops around the U.N. plane which brought in the injured men.

When a Congolese soldier showed up carrying a rifle he was briskly hustled away from the plane.

Asked about the show of force, Von Horn said: "It is because I was so mad. I promised to fire the first shot myself if there was any interference.

Ralph J. Bunche, special representative of the United Nations here, handed Bomboko a strong U.N. protest Saturday night. Bunche, who charged "flagrant violations" of the Congo's agreement with the United Nations, met with the foreign minister again Sunday.

AIRPORT PACT BREACHED

A U.N. spokesman said the Congolese also violated another agreement concluded only three days ago giving the U.N. responsibility for controlling activities at the Stanleyville airport. Reports from Stanleyville said Ethiopian troops under U.N. command were back in control of the field.

At about the time a U.S. Globemaster was being attacked at the airport, other Congolese soldiers raided U.N. offices in Stanleyville and arrested 11 U.N. officials. The United Nations said the 11 were released by Ethiopian troops after being held an hour. They were two Britons, a Brazilian, a Frenchman and seven Canadians.

Moise Tshombe, president of Katanga Province, announced his border defensive measures in a news conference here. He told newsmen:

"We have blown all the bridges between the Kasai and the Katanga. The rail lines have been torn up for several kilometers in the frontier area and the roads are mined."

Tshombe, a sworn enemy of Lumumba's, appeared confident his Belgian-led army will not crumble without a fight as did the Kalonji forces in Kasai.

"We hope Lumumba's troops will come," Tshombe said. "We are ready and they won't get far."

Both sides were believed about even numerically although half of Tshombe's troops are raw recruits. The Katanga army has Belgian officers, although only 450 Belgian soldiers remain of the 10,000 stationed in the Congo before independence was declared June 30.

CONGOLESE ATTACK U.S. AIRMEN

Atlanta Journal & Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Troops Run Wild, Beat 5 Fliers, Raid U.N. Office

Mon. 8-28-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Aug. 27 (AP) — Congolese army in Stanleyville Saturday, raided the United Nations office and attacked the crew of a U.S. Air Force Globemaster, U.N. headquarters announced.

Five U..S crewmen were beaten so badly by the Congolese they were taken to a hospital. Three other crewmen were reported missing for a time but turned up later safe.

William Frye explains why democracy is too tough to sell in the Congo, on Page 4-E.

The Ethiopian brigade commander of U.N. forces in Stanleyville reported a very serious situation and asked for instructions.

* * *

U.S. AMBASSADOR Clare Timberlake discussed the situation with Ralph J. Bunche, U.N. chief in the Congo. Timberlake was awaiting word to see whether a U.S. plane could be sent to Stanleyville.

U.N. officials called the incidents "the most serious in the history of the U.N. Congo operation."

The attacks emphasized Premier Patrice Lumumba's demands that the U.N. forces quit the Congo, turning over the job of maintaining order to his army. Lumumba himself flew to Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province in the northeast Congo. Stanleyville was his stronghold in his days as a nationalist leader under Belgian rule.

* * *

THE FIVE American members of the Globemaster crew were beaten up at the airport when they landed with communications equipment and Canadian technicians for Canadian forces in Stanleyville. The plane had flown directly to Stanleyville from Toronto.

They were removed to a hospital and are under Ethiopian army protection, the U.N. said.

Those beaten are Capt. Elvert L. Pott, Lt. Kenneth Strickevers, Lt. Armand A. Kellenberger, Lt. William M. Shaw and T.Sgt. Kenneth Bennett

Three other members of the crew, Lt. Gerald T. Henry, Technical Sgt. Fred Kiser, and Sgt. Brice Bossa, were missing temporarily after the fracas at the airport, but have been found. Embassy officials said they had been advised they were safe.

* * *

REPORTS TO the United Nations said the Congolese troops apparently were acting on the suspicion that Belgian paratroops had been landed in the vicinity to capture Lumumba when he landed at Stanleyville.

All Europeans were attacked, one report from Stanleyville said. The attack occurred before Lumumba's plane was scheduled to arrive. There has been no word from the city since his time of arrival.

While his soldiers were moving to assert their authority in Oriental Province, Lumumba's forces also were reported to have knocked out a rebel capital in Kasai Province to the south.

Kasai rebel leader Albert Kalonji said 300 Congo soldiers captured Bakwanga, capital of his independent "Mineral State" proclaimed two weeks ago. He charged that three officers from Communist Czechoslovakia led the invading Congolese force. Kalonji was in Elisabethville, capital of the secessionist province of Katanga, where he had gone to seek military help from Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe.

Almost at the same time, the Congolese army raided the U.N. offices in one of the city's main

U.S. Air Force since it began the big airlift of U.N. men and equipment to the Congo six weeks ago.

involving members of the Congo

* * *

In Stanleyville, as soon as the first violent incidents in this capital of the Congo

big plane put down, it was attacked by Congolese soldiers, said **IT WAS THE** first

sketchy reports to U.N. headquar-

otels, the U.N. reported.

There were few details of the aid. The U.N. said three of its fficials were under arrest and wo of them were wounded. A U.N. spokesman said earlier reports identified the two wounded as Canadians and the third man under arrest as a Swede.

Congo Premier Blasts Belgians

Miami Herald

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo — (AP) — Premier Patrice Lumumba accused the Belgians Thursday of inflicting "atrocious sufferings" on the Congolese people in their 80 years of rule over this African land.

Sta. 7/1/60

He delivered this parting shot at his former colonial masters as they turned over the country to its new native leaders.

P. 18-A

"We have known ironies and insults, the blows to which we have had to submit morning, noon and night because we are Negroes," Lumumba said at independence ceremonies attended by his parliamentary colleagues, assembled dignitaries of the church and diplomatic corps and King Baudouin of Belgium.

Lumumba's words provided the only acid in the otherwise friendly speechmaking that inaugurated the new republic.

Patrice Lumumba

... a drop of acid

A few hours later Lumumba, a former postal clerk once jailed by the Belgians on charges of inciting a nationalist riot, almost reversed himself. He expressed his government's thanks to Baudouin and "the noble Belgian people" for their decision to free the Congo.

He paid the tribute during an exchange of toasts with Baudouin outside the still unfinished Palais de la Nation (Parliament) building and asked for "long and durable collaboration" with Belgium.

The indignant and startled reaction among Belgian officials to his morning speech may have had something to do with his milder performance in the afternoon. Said one Belgian official who has spent most of his life in the Congo: "Lumumba might have spared us this indignity. Surely we did not deserve such gross insults . . ."

The original program had not provided for a speech by Lumumba. But the tall, goateed nationalist apparently asked for a place on the program. He busily wrote out his speech while President Joseph Kasavubu addressed the assembly.

Lumumba and Kasavubu are the two leading political figures in the new republic and have been feuding for weeks over the formation of the new government. The rotund president, who also spent time in jail as a nationalist, appealed for unity.

CONGO REPUBLIC FACES TROUBLE

The News and Observer

Tribal Fighting Breaks Out Less Than 48 Hours After Independence

Raleigh, N.C.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo (AP)—Tribal fighting broke out in Leopoldville Saturday less than 48 hours after the proclamation of independence for this new nation.

Sat. 7-3-60

The Force Publique, the Belgian trained army of the new republic, moved in swiftly and brutally and quelled the disturbance.

However the communes of Ngiri Ngiri and Dendale still were seething with unrest as the two top tribes in Leopoldville, the Bakongo and the Bayaka, tangled in ...ores of fights.

The commander of the Force Publique in Ngiri Ngiri commune said 40 persons were taken to hospital and 27 arrested. No one was killed.

The military which lifted the curfew for the independence ceremonies, clamped on a new one Saturday night.

There are about 120,000 Bakongo tribesmen in Leopoldville and 50,000 Bayaka.

A minor incident between a Bakongo and a Bayaka set off the fighting. But underlying the outbreak is the jealousy of the Bayaka at the rise of the Bakongo leader, Joseph Kasavubu, to the presidency of the new republic.

The fighting, mainly with clubs, fists and rocks, threw light on the difficulties faced by the new Congo government headed by Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Large areas of this huge new republic are riddled with tribal jealousies and feuds.

the fighting brought out all the cruelty, childishness and fanatical hatreds of the primitive Africans.

One Bayaka—innocent of any wrongdoing—was dragged from a small automobile. For nearly 100 yards along the avenue he was hit across the face with crude clubs, kicked in the back, punched and pounded.

His face was a bloody mess of cuts and wounds. When troops took him into custody they added to his injuries with more blows from their rifle butts.

Through it all the choir of a small African church on Avenue Asosa in the midst of the fighting sang hymns.

Belgian Rule Assailed As Congo Is Liberated

Washington Post, D.C., Sun. 7/1/60

P. 12-A

LEOPOLDVILLE, Republic of Congo, June 30 (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba today accused the Belgians of inicting "atrocious sufferings" on the Congolese people in their 80 years of rule over this African land.

He delivered this parting shot at his former colonial masters as they turned over the country to its new native leaders.

"We have known ironies and insults, the blows to which we have had to submit morning, noon and night because we are Negroes," Lumuba said at independence ceremonies attended by his parliamentary colleagues, assembled dignitaries of the church and diplomatic corps and King Baudouin of Belgium.

Lumumba's words provided the only acid in the otherwise friendly speechmaking that inaugurated the new Republic.

A few hours later Lumuba, a former postal clerk once jailed by the Belgians on charges of inciting a Nationalist riot, almost reversed himself. He expressed his government's thanks to Boudouin and "the noble Belgian people" for their decision to free the Congo. He paid the tribute during an exchange of toasts with Baudouin outside the still unfinished Palais de la Nation (Parliament) building and asked for "long and durable collaboration" with Belgium.

The indignant and startled reaction among Belgian officials to his morning speech may have had something to do with his milder performance in the afternoon.

The original program had not provided for a speech by Lumumba. But the tall, goateed Nationalist apparently asked for a place on the program. He busily wrote out his speech while President Joseph Kasavubu addressed the Assembly.

Kasavubu, who also spent time in jail as a Nationalist, appealed for unity.

The Congolese deputies had also just heard Baudouin promise Belgian friendship and appeal for peace and order among Congolese political factions and tribes.

But then Lumumba, wearing the mauve-red sash of Belgium's top decoration, the Order of Leopold, started speaking. Kasavubu and the King exchanged startled glances as the words came clear.

The Premier described Belgian law as different for blacks and whites — "accommodating for one, Cruel and inhuman for the other."

"Who will forget the fusillades under which so many of our brothers perished?

"Wages paid to black men were not sufficient to satisfy their hunger, to dress them or provide them with decent lodging."

"We have known atrocious sufferings for political opinions or religious beliefs. We have known that in the cities there were magnificent houses for the whites and decrepit huts for the blacks, that a black was not admitted to the cinemas in the restaurants nor in the stores called 'European.'

"But despite all that, we, who have ben chosen by your elected representatives to direct our dear country, we, who have suffered in our bodies and in our hearts from colonial oppression, say to you all that is finished.

"The Republic of Congo has been proclaimed and is in the hands of its own children. Together, my brothers, we must begin a new fight, a sublime fight which is going to lead our country to peace, to prosperity and to grandeur."

The Moderate

Montgomery Advertiser

Premier Patrice Lumumba of the new Congo Republic swears, "I'm neither a communist nor a socialist; I am just a nationalist."

Mont. Ala.

But to his reassurance he added an escape clause in type a foot high, "We would not hesitate to ally ourselves with the devil himself [if it benefited Congo nationalism]."

Sun. 7/28/60

P. 4-A

And while he was saying this the Leopoldville radio station had switched to reading quotations from the *Pravda* and *Tass* and telegrams from iron curtain countries blasting the "imperialists."

It's hard to believe that there could be any mass affection for communism among the Congo's 13,000,000 people, most of them illiterate. They would hardly know the difference between dialectical materialism and a B-70.

But then neither do most of Cuba's peasants or China's teeming millions.

Congo Republic Inaugurated

A Parting Shot At Colonialism

The Courier-Journal

Leopoldville, Republic of Congo, June 30 (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba Thursday accused the Belgians of inflicting "atrocious sufferings" on the Congolese people in their 80 years of rule over this African land.

Louisville, Ky.

He delivered this parting shot at his former colonial masters as they turned over the country to its new native leaders.

Tue. 7/1/60

"We have known ironies and insults, the blows to which we have had to submit morning, noon, and night because we are Negroes," Lumumba said at independence ceremonies attended by his parliamentary colleagues, assembled dignitaries of the church and diplomatic corps, and King Baudouin of Belgium.

p. 2

Lumumba's words provided the only acid in the otherwise-friendly speechmaking that inaugurated the new republic.

A few hours later Lumumba, a former postal clerk once jailed by the Belgians on charges of inciting a nationalist riot, almost reversed himself. He expressed his Government's thanks to Baudouin and "the noble Belgian people" for their decision to free the Congo.

At morning ceremonies the bespectacled, shy young Belgian King promised Belgian friendship and appealed for peace and order among Congolese political factions and tribes.

Then Lumumba, wearing the mauve-red sash of Belgium's top decoration, the Order of Leopold, started speaking.

The Premier described Belgian law as different for blacks and whites—"accommodating for one, cruel and inhuman for the other."

"Who will forget the fusillades under which so many of our brothers perished?

"Wages paid to black men were not sufficient to satisfy their hunger, to dress them, or provide them with decent lodging."

"We have known atrocious sufferings for political opinions or religious beliefs. We have known that in the cities there were magnificent houses for the whites and decrepit huts for the blacks, that a black was not admitted to the cinemas nor in the restaurants nor in the stores called 'European.'

The King in his speech alluded to Belgium's new treaty with the Congo, signed just after independence was proclaimed. The treaty provides for economic aid and the maintenance of Belgian officials to help the Congolese run their country.

Although it is a third the size of the United States and has more than 13,000,000 people, only about a score of natives held administrative positions under Belgian rule. A drive for universal grade-school education began only a decade ago.

Washington Post D.C. P.B-A Aug. 7/1

Associated Press

Mizro Kakhmatov, at lower right, vice president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ivan Kotchergin (waving) are shown as they arrived at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, for a celebration marking the independence of the Congo.

Washington

N.Y. Times

'Mumbo Jumbo, God of the Congo . . .'

N.Y. Times

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—The planners at the State Department look a little glassy-eyed this week, as if they'd been reading Vachel Lindsay's "Congo."

"Beware, beware, walk with care. Boomlay boomlay boomlay boom. . . . Walk with care, walk with care, or Mumbo-Jumbo, God of the Congo. . . . Mumbo Jumbo will hoo-doo you."

Tue. 8/19/60

It is not too much to say that the outbreak of racism, tribalism and primitivism in the Congo has sent a shiver through this Government.

p. 22-C

There have been a series of urgent and private meetings here all week leading to a very simple but hard conclusion, namely, that unless the irresponsible Congo "Government" of Premier Patrice Lumumba is contained, the future of the United Nations and of the whole of Central Africa will be seriously affected.

The stakes are high because Lumumba, with the diplomatic support of Moscow, is defying the United Nations precisely at the moment when the U. N. is trying to avoid the direct intervention of Communist or Western troops in the convulsive development of Central Africa.

If Lumumba gets away with his defiance, the feeling here is that other inexperienced and irresponsible leaders in Africa will do the same and that the authority of the U. N. will be seriously weakened just when it is beginning to serve as an important buffer between the hostile big powers in Africa.

Restraining Factors

Though Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the U. N., who is not a careless man with words, has talked about the possibility of war over the Congo, the official estimate here is that the Soviets are playing a limited game. If they could subvert the Congo and exploit the chaos of Central Africa, no doubt they would try, but direct intervention with Soviet troops is not considered likely.

In the first place, the logistics of the situation are against them. Direct military intervention by the Russians in the Congo would be more difficult than for the United States and the Western European powers, who are closer.

Second, the other new African and non-Communist Asian states prefer the stabilizing influence of the U. N. to any reckless maneuvers that might bring Communist and Western troops into Central Africa.

Third, the U. N. troops in the Congo are authorized to defend themselves against attack and could probably deal with anything short of massive guerrilla war until help arrived.

And finally, so much is known of Lumumba's personal self-indulgence and political instability that he is becoming an embarrassment to the Russians, especially since his appeals to racist prejudice, which go against Communist ideology.

For all these reasons, it may be possible to find some formula in the U. N. Security Council on Saturday that will preserve the authority of the United Nations and enable that organization to gather and develop the administrative and technical personnel to bring some order to the Congo.

The U. S. and the U. N.

This, at least, is what Washington is trying to arrange. After years of giving lip-deep support to the U. N., the United States is finally beginning to see that it is the best possible instrument for keeping the great powers out of the area below the Sahara and helping the weak new governments through the transition from colonial status to self-government.

In his news conference yesterday President Eisenhower emphasized that he was looking to the U. N. for leadership in this crisis. Also, he even agreed that the U. S. should permit the United Nations to administer at least part of the funds appropriated for assistance to Africa.

More than that will be needed. For the U. N. is now being given responsibilities which it has insufficient funds and personnel to meet, and it is just being realized here that in the present sensitive, race-conscious mood of Africa. a training program for American Negroes to serve in Africa is urgently needed.

Nevertheless, Washington is now realizing that it can no longer look to its friendly allies in Western Europe to maintain stability in Central Africa and that it must find new instruments for this purpose.

This is why there has been such a flurry behind the scenes here this week to preserve the position of the U. N. before the new God of the Congo wrecks the whole experiment.

UN Chief Fears Congo-Set War

Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By A. I. GOLDBERG

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold warned Monday that failure to resolve the Congo crisis by pulling out Belgian troops and allowing U.N. forces to enter Katanga province could precipitate world war.

The secretary-general made the statement at a dramatic meeting of the 11-nation Security Council, where he won quick support from the United States for a demand for withdrawal of the troops at the earliest possible moment.

And he intervened late in the day to reject a Soviet demand that U. N. troops shoot their way into secessionist Katanga province.

"I do not believe personally we would help the Congolese people by actions in which Africans kill Africans or Congolese kill Congolese," he declared.

"That will be my guiding principle in the future."

Hammarskjold's desires were reflected in a Tunisian-Ceylonese resolution that called on Belgium to withdraw its forces from Katanga. It contained assurances that the U. N. forces had no intention to interfere in the Congo's internal affairs.

The two-nation resolution appeared headed for approval Monday night. There was virtually no chance that the Soviet Resolution would be adopted.

The Soviet resolution gave Hammarskjold only three days to act and report back to the Council.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov introduced the resolution in the Council at the end of a bristling speech in which he accused Belgian and its supporters of trying to strangle the newborn Congo republic.

Kuznetsov said previous Council resolutions gave U.N. forces the right to use armed force in moving against any obstacle to preserve order.

SHOULD BE REPLACED

He said if U.N. soldiers won't shoot their way into Katanga province, they should be replaced by forces that will.

His resolution, however, said only that the secretary-general should take "decisive measures, not stopping from the use of all necessary means of enforcement."

The United States gave immediate support to the secretary-general's call for withdrawal of Belgian forces.

Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U. S. delegate, said the time has come "for Belgian withdrawal at the earliest moment under arrangements to be worked out by the secretary-general for preservation of law and order."

NO GROUNDS TO OBJECT

Lodge said local authorities in Katanga province would have no grounds for objection to entry of U. N. troops, as demanded by Hammarskjold, once the council has given assurance that the U. N. troops are there only to preserve law and order.

Tunisia and Ceylon responded immediately with a resolution to carry out the main points of Hammarskjold's demands.

Diplomatic sources said the Soviet Union and African nations agreed to go along.

Pierre Wigny, Belgium's foreign minister, told the council his country's forces would be ready to quit Katanga as soon as there was assurance that 20,000 Belgian nationals there would have protection and safety.

Hammarskjold sounded a warning in the council against any unilateral action that would bar the U.N. from its goal of establishing order in the newborn African republic. He said such action would extend the East-West conflict to the African continent.

He had just flown back from the Congo to deliver one of his strongest statements since he became secretary-general in 1952.

Before packing public and press galleries, Hammarskjold sounded an alarm of war as he demanded "complete and unconditional" withdrawal of Belgian troops, including those at the big base in Katanga.

"I do not hesitate to say that the speediest possible—I would even say immediate—achievement of such a solution of the Congo problem is a question of peace or war, and when saying peace or war, I do not limit my perspective to the Congo," he said.

"A delay now, hesitation now, efforts to safeguard national or group interests now in a way that would hamper the U. N. effort, would risk values immeasurably greater than any of those which such action may be intended to protect.

"This applies to all parties, first of all the one to which the Security Council has addressed its appeal."

He ticked off his defiance to threats of independent action against Katanga that have come from the Soviet Union, Ghana and Guinea among others.

Dag To Ask U.N. For Instructions In Katanga Case

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Council Sets Urgent Meet Sunday Night

Sun, 8-7-60

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—Dag Hammarskjold proposed Saturday the U. N. Security Council firmly assure the rulers of dissident Katanga Province that U. N. military forces will keep hands off the Congo's internal affairs.

With that assurance, the U. N. secretary general told the council, the door may be opened to a solution of the explosive situation posed by Katanga Premier Moise Tshomba's decision to fight any U. N. forces that enter his territory.

URGENT SESSION

The secretary general made the proposal as he hurried back from Leopoldville to seek a new set of instructions from the 11-nation council on how to obtain withdrawal of Belgian forces and keep the new African nation from falling apart.

Hammarskjold reached New York at 5:20 p.m. He declined to make any statement to airport newsmen, saying only that he would report to the Security Council.

The council will meet Sunday night in an urgent session called at his request.

In an 11-page report to the council, Hammarskjold made clear that he believes the U. N. force has no authority under council resolutions or the U. N. Charter to shoot its way into Katanga Province.

OTHER METHODS

He told the council that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, his chief trouble shooter, had reported after conferences with Katanga officials that the U. N. force troops could enter Katanga only by force.

He said that in his view it is impossible under the U. N. Charter to transform the U. N. contingent of about 11,000 men now in the Congo into a fighting army.

The only alternative, he declared, is for the council to seek other methods "which would enable me to carry through the implementation of its resolutions without going beyond my instructions as regards the force."

He said the root of the problem does not lie with Belgium, which he declared has given assurances it will go along with the council's call for a withdrawal of Belgian forces "in accordance with the resolutions as implemented by the United Nations force."

But he noted without additional comment that Belgium has not yet removed its troops.

He said one problem in Katanga is whether U. N. participation and control of security would submit the province against its wishes to rule by Premier Lumumba's central government.

Hammarskjold asserted that this is a political problem to which U. N. forces "obviously cannot be a party. Nor would the entry of U. N. forces in Katanga mean any taking of sides in the conflict to which I have just referred."

"The Security Council may wish to clarify its views on the matter and to lay down such rules for the U. N. operation as would serve to separate effectively questions of a peaceful and democratic development in the constitutional field from any questions relating to the presence of the U. N. force," he suggested.

"Were the council to do so, it might well prove to open the door to a speedy implementation of its previous resolutions, also as regards Katanga."

Council Moves To Back Dag's Congo Demands

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Montgomery, Ala
Tues. 8/9/60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The U.N. Security Council moved toward a vote early Tuesday on a Tunisian-Ceylonese resolution to strengthen Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's demand for quick Belgian evacuation of the entire Congo. Approval appeared certain.

A majority of the council members, spurred by Hammarskjold's warning that world war would erupt unless the Congo crisis is solved, lined up behind the resolution calling for withdrawal of Belgian forces from Katanga province.

The Soviet Union proposed a resolution calling for U.N. forces to enter Katanga within three days "without hesitating to use any means to that end." But some diplomatic sources said the Soviet delegation and Poland, only Communist members of the council, might even go along with the majority on the Tunisia-Ceylon resolution.

REJECTS DEMAND

Hammarskjold intervened late Monday afternoon to reject the Soviet demand that U.N. troops shoot their way into secessionist Katanga province if necessary.

Pierre Wigny, Belgium's foreign minister, told the council his country's forces would be ready to quit Katanga as soon as there was assurance that 20,000 Belgian nationals there would have protection and safety.

Hammarskjold sounded a warning in the council against any unilateral action that would bar the U. N. from its goal of establishing order in the newborn African republic. He said such action would extend the East-West conflict to the African continent.

'PEACE OR WAR'

He spoke at an urgent session of the 11-nation council called at his request. He flew back from the Congo to deliver one of his strongest statements since he became secretary-general in 1952.

Before packing public and press galleries, Hammarskjold sounded an alarm of war as he demanded "complete and unconditional" withdrawal of Belgian troops, including those at the big base in Katanga.

"I do not hesitate to say that the speediest possible—I would even say immediate—achievement of such a solution of the Congo problem is a question of peace or war, and when saying peace or war, I do not limit my perspective to the Congo," he said.

"A delay now, hesitation now, efforts to safeguard national or group interests now in a way that would hamper the U. N. effort, would risk values immeasurably greater than any of those which such action may be intended to protect.

"This applies to all parties, first of all the one to which the Security Council has addressed its appeal."

He ticked off his defiance to threats of independent action against Katanga that have come from the Soviet Union, Ghana and Guinea among others.

Without naming any country, he told the council, "It does not help the U. N. effort if it has to live under a threat of any one—or more — contributing government taking matters in its—or their—own hands, breaking away from the U. N. force and pursuing a unilateral policy."

In reassurances to both the central Congo government and the Katanga secessionists, he said removal of Belgian troops and overall supervision by U. N. forces will permit constitutional development in the Congo by and for the Congo people.

Tshombe Elected Katanga State Head

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP) — The Katanga Assembly elected Premier Moise Tshombe head of state Monday.

Formal election was by unanimous vote in the absence of 21 members of the opposition Cartel party, which has boycotted the assembly.

Tshombe's election as head of state is significant in that it probably clears the way for his right hand man, Godefroid Munongo, minister of the interior, to become premier of this rich, secessionist province. Tshombe now holds both posts.

CHIEFTAIN CHARGES:

Hammarskjold Bypasses Congo

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Sun. 8/14/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga charged Saturday that U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold ignored the Congolese government in dealing with the secession of rich Katanga Province.

Preparing to fly to New York to plead the Congo's case before the special Security Council meeting on Katanga Sunday night, Gizenga again called on Hammarskjold to send U.N. troops to Katanga immediately.

Hammarskjold

Gizenga, who openly criticized the U.N. official last week at a dinner in Hammarskjold's honor, said the troops should be sent to "honor the promises—he made publicly to the Congolese people."

Hammarskjold had left for New York after cancelling orders for U.N. troops to enter Katanga and thus bring it at least symbolically under U.N. control.

Hammarskjold warned that Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga meant business when he said U.N. troops would have to fight their way into Katanga. He said he had no authorization to commit troops of the 11,000-man, predominantly African U.N. force to battle.

In Elisabethville, his capital Tshombe expressed satisfaction with Hammarskjold's decision.

Gizenga complained that he was told of Hammarskjold's cancellation order only 15 minutes before the secretary-general flew back to New York.

"Mr. Dag Hammarskjold has done everything to ignore the central government of the Congolese republic, a trustee of the confidence of the Congolese people," Gizenga said in a statement.

He charged that Hammarskjold had based his decisions not on the Congolese government's desires but on "strict application of the results of conversations between Bunche and Tshombe."

Ralph J. Bunche, U.N. undersecretary and Hammarskjold's top troubleshooter in the Congo, flew to Katanga last week and failed to persuade Tshombe to yield on the troop issue.

Gizenga, one of four Congolese ministers instructed by the Cabinet to attend the Security Council meeting, publicly told Hammarskjold last week that the United Nations had fallen down on the job by allowing the secession movement to get organized under Tshombe.

His statement Saturday represented a sharp departure from Friday night's conciliatory motion by the Cabinet. Under Gizenga's chairmanship, it unanimously voted its confidence in the United Nations, in Hammarskjold and in their efforts to solve the Congo crisis.

In addition to Gizenga, the ministers flying to New York are Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, who is known as a moderate; Justice Minister Rene Mwambe, and Thomas Kanza, the Congo's minister-delegate to the United Nations.

END OF AN ERA

The Montgomery Advertiser

Missionaries To Congo Reach Turning Point

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat 7-23-60

By GEORGE W. CORNELL
Associated Press Religion Writer

Christian missionaries, who for 100 years have heard the call of the Congo, today were out or getting out.

Whether they'll ever go back again, on the same basis, seemed doubtful. Their cause would continue, in Congolese hands, but there were signs of the end of an era.

"It's certainly a turning point," said the Rev. Theodore L. Tucker, a veteran African missionary and now head of the Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches.

"Just what will happen eventually remains to be seen. But obviously there will be considerable differences after this tremendous mass exodus."

Most of the 1,200 American missionaries in the Congo have quit the tumult-ridden region, including many who until this week thought they could stick it out.

"We don't know how soon or under what conditions missionaries can return," said Dr. Dana M. Albaugh, overseas director for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Societies. "We anticipate going back, but it probably won't be on the same footing."

With stations outside the Congo's borders overcrowded with refugees, he said, most of the missionaries will probably come home.

American Baptists were the first to send missionaries to the Congo from this country in 1878. They followed a spiritual trail blazed into a wild, trackless region a century ago by the famed medical missionary, Dr. David Lvingstone.

Since then the missionaries have built hospitals and clinics, improved food and water systems, and dotted the land with mission stations and schools, virtually the only educational system in the country.

Behind them the missionaries leave institutions with a total valuation estimated at more than 25 million dollars, many of them now at least partially unmanned. Also remaining is a harvest of about 6 million Christians in a population of 13½ million.

For an indefinite time. it's been up to the Congolese Christians to carry on.

"We feel they can do it for the time being," Dr. Albaugh said. "They're a capable, dedicated group. Ever since World War II we've been preparing them for the time when we might have to face just such a day as this."

Increasingly, missionaries have brought Africans into church leadership, but the job still was only party done.

RESPONSIBILITY SHIFTS

"We've worked consistently toward this goal," the Rev. Mr. Tucker said. "But as events show, we haven't moved nearly fast enough."

Overnight, ready or not, the whole responsibility has shifted.

"There's no way of telling just what will happen," the Rev. Mr. Tucker said. "Some Congolese who worked with the missionaries have been threatened. But certainly they'll try to look after the work as best they can."

No missionary deaths or serious injuries have been reported, but some missionaries were roughed up. Congolese Christians, regretting the forced departure of the missionaries, have helped them and offered to defend them if they stayed.

But they noted: "If you're not here, we won't have to defend you."

Dr. Eugene Smith, head of the Methodist Foreign Missions Board said: "In many cases, our missionaries have left simply to protect the Congolese Christians from having to stand up against the marauders."

What future do missionaries have in the Congo?

"It all depends on how things go," the Rev. Mr. Tucker said.

When order is restored, he said, there may eventually be room for foreign missionaries in advisory or assistant capacities, with Congolese in leadership, which was the ultimate objective anyway.

Already, Methodist Congolese elect their own bishops and have native district superintendents. Other groups have similar arrangements. A native minister, the Rev. Pierre Shaumba, trained AT Paine College in Georgia, heads the Congo Protestant Council, coordinating work of many missions.

U. N. Speeds Takeover In Congo

Washington Post
D.C., Mon. 7/25/60

P. 1

Troops Occupy Strategic Port, Provincial Capital

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 24 — United Nations forces sped their takeover in the Congo today, ocupying the strategic port of Boma and Luluabourg, capital of neighboring Kasai Province.

A U. N. spokesman said U. N. troops are advancing in other parts of the Congo and taking over from Belgian troops "on schedule and without difficulties," the Associated Press reported.

About 3000 Conoglese rebel soldiers laid down their arms before a U. N. task force of 1000 Tunisians in Luluabourg, 600 miles southeast of here. The Tunisians were greeted enthusiastically by cheering Congolese soldiers, the spokesman said.

A unit of Moroccan infantrymen took over from Belgian paratroopers at Boma, controlling the mouth of the Congo River.

Additional units of Tunisian and Moroccan infantrymen were pouring out of United States transport planes at Leopoldville, bringing the total now in the Congo to more than 5000.

The first contingent of Guinean troops arrived today in Leopoldville, Reuters reported. They embarked on river steamers for a 3-day trip up the Congo to Banningville, where Belgian troops moved in last week.

In the wake of Saturday's Belgian troop exacuation, tension fell in Leopoldville today. Sidewalk cafes blossomed and mixed groups of Congolese and white customers drank cordials and coffees.

Reports of quiet from all sectors of the capital reflected the new spirit of relaxation.

Katanga Accuses Belgium

In Elizabethville, meanwhile, the aroused government of breakaway Katanga Province accused Bilgium of letting it down by failure to argue at the United Nations for its independence.

This marked the first time since Premier Moise Tshombe proclaimed his wealthy province independent on July 11 that the Gelgian attitude has come under fire in Elisabethville.

Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo expressed "surprise, disappointment and sadness" at Belgium's failure to defend Katanga independence at the United Nations.

P. 2-A

Belgian troops, civilian technicians and businessmen are operating freely in Katanga with the approval of the provincial government.

P. 2-A

Police use tear gas to quell thousands of Africans rioting in Southern Rhodesia. *Page A4.*

Congolese Premier Lumumba confers in New York with U. N. and African leaders. *Page A4.*

100 American Planes Flying Aid to Congo

WIESBADEN, Germany, July 24 (UPI)—More than 100 United States Air Force planes, including huge C-124 Globemasters, are flying men and materials into the Congo and bringing out refugees in "Operation Safari," one of the biggest mercy airlifts ever attempted, the Air Force said today.

A spokesman at the U. S. Air Force headquarters here said Air Force planes were operating over 12,000 miles of routes bounded by Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Leopoldville, the Congo, Dakar, Mali Federation and Frankfurt, Germany.

American planes have been operating on the mercy mission for more than two weeks, flying in food, equipment and detachments of the United Nations emergency force organized to keep order in the Congo.

The planes were making the round trip from Europe to the Congo and back in as little as 33 hours.

Belgians Slay 16 Congolese

The Montgomery Advertiser

ELISABETHVILLE, Katanga (AP) — Air-borne Belgian troops and Congolese mutineers fought a pitched battle near a Katanga mining center Friday.

A Belgian spokesman said about 16 Congolese were killed and many wounded. The Belgian army gave its casualties as two dead and six wounded, but an army doctor said a third soldier died in the hospital.

Also in the hospital, the doctor said, were two Belgian non-commissioned officers who attempted to parley with the rebels and were badly beaten up.

The battle, which lasted about three hours, took place at the Force Publique (Congolese army) barracks outside Kolwezi mining center in Katanga province, which last week broke away from Congo to become a self-proclaimed independent republic.

Platoon and company commanders of the Belgian grenadiers who took part in the battle described it as "tough." Eight platoons were used in attacking the barracks, supported by four rocket-firing planes.

260 MEN

These platoons—about 260 men all told—flew the 100 miles from Elisabethville to attack about 250 mutineers holding out in barracks 20 miles outside Kolwezi.

Belgian soldiers surrounded the barracks Thursday night and the commanding officer tried to talk the Africans into surrendering, but he failed. Other attempts were made, then Congolese opened fire.

Belgians returned it, called for air support and as planes fired rockets, Belgians moved in and captured some of the buildings.

COMMANDER

Gen. Carl von Horn of Sweden, commands United Nations forces in the Congo. He has established headquarters in Leopoldville.—AP Wirephoto

U.N. Does About-Face, Cancels Katanga Move

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

Dag Yields To Threat Of Violence

Sat. 8-6-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — Faced with a threat of bloodshed, the United Nations Friday suddenly called off plans to send U.N. troops into the secessionist province of Katanga.

U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold made the hard decision and called an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the turbulent Congo situation. The Council will meet at 8 p.m. Sunday in New York.

Hammarskjold was flying back to New York Friday night aboard a special U.N. plane to attend the Council session.

The cancellation of the plan to move a U.N. force into Katanga Saturday came in a day of swiftly moving developments.

U.N. PARTY BARRED

A 20-man U.N. advance party was barred from leaving its plane in Elisabethville, the Katanga capital. The group had been scheduled to prepare the way for U.N. troops to move in at dawn Saturday.

Instead the U.N. party returned here, accompanied by Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, who had rushed to Elisabethville Wednesday to confer with leaders of the province on the withdrawal of Belgian troops and their replacement by a U.N. force.

On his return here, Bunche went immediately into a conference with Hammarskjold. The announcement that U. N. troops would not be dispatched to Katanga came two hours later.

U.N. officials said that during his stay in Elisabethville Bunche had become convinced that any U.N. entry into Katanga could not be accomplished without bloodshed.

These officials said the difficult problem confronting Hammarskjold was that he had not the right to risk the lives of soldiers offered by their countries to the U.N. Congo force for police action only.

The Katanga government also had set up a simple but effective front-line defense against arrivals of U.N. troops: a ready plan to blockade the airfield at Elisabethville with vehicles, oil drums and other gear to prevent plane landings. Gunfire also was threatened against unauthorized plane landings.

TROOPS ALERTED

Swedish troops had been alerted to leave the Leopoldville airport at 2 a.m. Saturday and would have reached Elisabethville about dawn.

Bunche was reported to have told Hammarskjold that "the mood of the Katanga officials was definitely for a showdown."

U.N. sources said Belgian officials in Elisabethville made it clear to Bunche that the scheduled arrival of U.N. transport planes at this time would provoke a major explosion.

These sources added: "nobody in Katanga wanted to listen to Bunche's explanations, everybody was in a highly excited state."

There was no immediate reaction from the central Congo government, but the U.N. action was certain to be a bitter disappointment to Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba and his government. The central government has been insisting that Belgian troops be withdrawn from all the Congo at once and replaced by U.N. forces.

Moise Tshombe, Katanga's premier, declared earlier this week U.N. forces would have to fight their way into his province but his threat had been generally discounted and plans had gone ahead for the U.N. takeover.

But Bunche's on-the-scene investigation of the situation and the unyielding stand taken by Katanga authorities on the arrival of the U.N. advance party brought the change in plans.

PERMISSION REFUSED

The plane carrying the U.N. group circled the Elisabethville airport and asked permission to land. Permission was refused by the airport control tower.

Bunche went to the tower and talked to the pilot by radio. Then he went to the runway, where Godefroid Munongo, Katanga interior minister, already had given orders to block the runway with oil barrels, trucks and bulldozers.

Bunche told Munongo the plane was carrying only technicians and not troops. The minister rescinded his order and told workmen not to block the runway. The plane landed and Bunche and Munongo went aboard. Munongo asserted the men were soldiers and ordered them not to leave the plane. Bunche also told them not to get out and said he was leaving with them. The plane refueled and flew back to Leopoldville.

Elisabethville is 950 miles southeast of Leopoldville.

THREE REMAIN

Remaining in the Katanga capital were three U.N. civilian officials, headed by Sture Linner Swedish chief of the U.N. technical advisory services in the Congo.

Lumumba's Regime Sour With Discord

Montgomery Advertiser Sun. 8/9/60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba came home Monday night to find his government shaken by dissent and parading youths shouting "down with Lumumba."

Returning from a two-week tour of North America and Africa, Lumumba learned the Leopoldville capital province had joined secessionist Katanga in demanding strong autonomy for the Congo's six provinces within a federation to replace his central regime.

"I made an excellent and fruitful trip to the United States as well as to Africa," Lumumba told newsmen at the airport. "All I can tell you is that Africa from east to west and from north to south is on the side of the Congo government."

TALK WITH OTHERS

He said he would first have to talk with other members of his regime before making additional statements.

In Lumumba's absence during a critical period of his young nation's life, sentiment against his central government and his methods of running it hardened.

With economic distress spreading, the influential Bakongo tribesmen of western Congo were reported rising in indignation against his leadership. Belgian sources said separatist movements were growing in Kasai province to the east and Oriental province to the north.

Lumumba returned to find still unsatisfied his demands of two weeks ago that all Belgian troops leave the country and that Baron Jean Van den Bosch, head of the Belgian mission, go with them.

MAIN CONCERN

Before leaving Accra, the capital of Ghana, Lumumba announced he and Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah had agreed to establish a combined high command to speed the withdrawal of Belgian soldiers from this former Belgian colony, if the U. N. fails.

The main concern of Lumumba has been the defiance of rich Katange province, which has declared itself independent of his rule. But now Katanga's cry for a federation of self-ruling provinces was taken up by Leopoldville province, which controls the Lower Congo.

Gason Dioni, vice president of the province, announced the provincial government had sent its demand for a federation of Leopoldville, Oriental, Equator, Kasai, Kivu and Katanga provinces to the United Nations Security Council. Furthermore, Dioni told the U. N. the big Mukongo tribe he heads "rejects the unitarian centralized government."

The youth demonstrations against Lumumba were led by Jabako, the youth organization of Congo President Joseph Kasavubu, a political foe of the Premier.

Do Job Right Or Get Out, Soviets Say

Sat. 8-6-60

The Montgomery Advertiser

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet government called Friday for removal of the U.N. Congo command unless all Belgian troops are pulled out of the Congo—including Katanga Province. It termed "very alarming the behavior of the U.N. forces command."

The Soviets also declared that if present U.N. forces in the Congo do not bring about withdrawal of Belgian troops, soldiers should be sent to the Congo from "countries which would be ready to contribute to the implementation of this just act."

'MISLEAD PUBLIC'

The Soviet government declaration, distributed by the official news agency Tass, said the situation in the Congo is "absolutely intolerable." It called Belgian soldiers in the Congo "interventionist troops" and referred again to "aggression" it said had been launched against the Congo.

The "token withdrawal of an insignificant part of the interventionist troops, now under way, is a maneuver calculated to soothe and mislead public opinion," the statement said. It also declared the authority of the U.N. is being undermined.

Declaring the Soviet Union is for strict and effective measures to ensure the early fulfillment of Security Council decisions on the Congo, Tass said the Soviet Union proposed: "to evacuate in the shortest possible time all the Belgian troops from the territory of the Republic of the Congo, not hesitating to use any means to bring this about.

'READY TO CONTRIBUTE'

"If the present command of the troops continues refusing to abide by the Security Council decisions, which make it binding on this command to act only in agreement with the government of the Republic of the Congo and to render it the necessary military support, this command should be removed and a new one appointed.

"To take without delay resolute and effective measures to end the occupation of Katanga Province, this unalienable part of the Republic of the Congo.

"If the troops dispatched to the Congo in accordance with the Security Council's decision will be unable to ensure effectively the evacuation of the interventionist troops, to send there the troops of countries which would be ready to contribute to the implementation of this just act."

The statement asserted that decisions of the Security Council are not being carried out. Belgian troops "continue unlawfully occupying Congolese towns and populated localities, particularly Katanga Province where intrigues to sever Katanga from the Republic of the Congo continue," it said.

The statement added: "Very alarming is the behavior of the U.S. forces command. These troops are used over and against the Belgian aggressors towns and provinces not for what they were intended and are under the control of the They are dispatched by the com-lawful Congolese government."

Katanga Wasn't Asked

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 8/9/60
A-4

U.N. Secretary-General Hammarskjold is quite certain that the United Nations force in the Congo has no authority to shoot its way into secessionist Katanga.

The belated acknowledgement of this makes the resolute declarations of last week all the more baffling.

Tuesday, it will be recalled, Hammarskjold apparently had worked out the last major obstacles to the peaceful occupation of the Congo by U.N. troops. Belgium had agreed to pull back its troops, and Hammarskjold confidently announced that U.N. forces would occupy Katanga on Saturday.

Within hours, however, Katanga Premier Tshombe ordered general mobilization and announced that U.N. troops would have to shoot their way in.

The questions that arise from this are obvious. When Hammarskjold announced that U.N. forces would occupy Katanga, had he not consulted with the Katanga government? Or did he, despite the knowledge the U.N. had no authority to fight, hope to make a bluff to which Katanga would peacefully yield?

Both Hammarskjold and Ralph Bunche had been in the Congo for days. For some reason not yet clear, they apparently failed to ascertain the sentiment of Katanga, or else chose to disregard it.

In any case, the U.N. is needlessly made to appear impotent. It is checked in its first major Congo test because the test was made inadvisedly.

TASK FORCE LED BY DAG

The Montgomery Advertiser

Troops Land In Katanga

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 8-13-60

ELISABETHVILLE, The Congo (AP)—U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold led a U. N. task force peacefully into secessionist Katanga Province Friday and opened negotiations for full withdrawal of Belgian soldiers.

A hitch in landing operations and minor demonstrations at the airport, including a cry of "Down with the United Nations," spiced his arrival and his blue-helmeted soldiers—220 fellow Swedes.

But there was a warm welcome for Hammarskjold to this rich territory of copper, cobalt and cattle from Katanga's Premier Moise Tshombe, who only a week ago was threatening war to bar the U. N. soldiers already occupying the rest of the Congo's half-dozen provinces.

MODIFIED STAND

Though he had modified his stand in the face of a Security Council mandate for replacement of the Belgian soldiers, Tshombe appeared in high spirits.

He joked and laughed with Hammarskjold, then set out with him in a car bearing both U. N. and Katanga flags for their first formal session at his official residence.

There was a warning to Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, No. 1 political foe of Tshombe, that the U.N. intends to carry out its mission of maintaining order in the Congo despite interference by Lumumba's reactivated Congolese army.

U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche delivered the warning personally to Lumumba in Leopoldville, the central government's capital 950 miles northwest of Elisabethville. It came after days of mounting unrest in which Lumumba's uniformed forces have taken an increasing hand in patrol and police work that is supposed to be handled by the U.N. force.

LANDING DELAYED

The secretary-general's white, twin-engine plane sped in at 1:40 p.m. from Leopoldville.

But the landing of his craft, the leader of a five-plane fleet, was delayed by a radioed declaration from the control tower that the soldiers would be refused permission to come in.

A breathless soldier of the Belgian 5th Brigade notified Tshombe the tower's European operator was abiding by last week's order that, under no conditions, should the U.N. force be allowed to land.

"This is a complete misunderstanding," said Tshombe, appaled, and swiftly brought the tower up to date.

BELGIANS GUARD

Hammarskjold's pane circled the field three times and then came down. The others streamed in at 10-minute intervals.

Maj Carl C. Stenkula led a 28-man detachment to the control tower. Others deployed along the runway. Belgian soldiers continued to maintain the airport guard they established a month ago.

Tshombe and his ministers welcomed Hammarskjold at the airport apron. African military police formed an honor guard.

About 300 African civilians were at the airport.

"Vive Tshombe" some shouted. "Down with the U. N."

On the other hand, five members of the Cartel party—Tshombe's main opposition—hoisted a banner which said: 'Down with federalism. Down with independent Katanga. Vive the united Congo."

Three Belgian officers of the African military police seized one of the banner bearers and the crowd cheered.

A small party held aloft a huge new Katanga flag as a military band struck up "Vers l'Avenir"—Toward the future — which has become the anthem of this independence-minded province.

Hammarskjold stood at attention while the song was played. He glanced at the flag, but did not salute it.

Changeover Bares Rifts In Katanga

Montgomery Advertiser

Mon. August 8/15/60

Crowds Display Divided Loyalties During Hectic Day

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP) — Belgian troops Sunday handed over guard duty in this rebellious provincial capital to United Nations troops before crowds that had cheers only for the Belgians and Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe.

It was a hectic day, exposing the divided loyalties in Elisabethville. Earlier, a friendly crowd was driven from U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's temporary residence by Katanga police using tear gas and clubs. Hammarskjold was inside at the time and the curious crowd was made up mostly of Katangans who have demonstrated for him and against Tshombe.

Having completed arrangements for bringing the first U.N. troops into Katanga, Hammarskjold got what seemed to be a cool brush-off from Tshombe at the airport before he left. Tshombe, who finally agreed without enthusiasm to let U.N. troops into Katanga, kept the U.N. troubleshooter waiting for nearly half an hour before appearing.

HUNDREDS WATCH

Hundreds of Belgians and Africans watched as Gen. Rober A. Gheysen, Belgian military commander in Katanga, transferred his responsibilities in Elisabethville to Gen. Carl von Horn of Sweden, U.N. commander in the Congo.

The crowds shouted, "Vive l'armee" as Gheysen arrived for the formal ceremony at the Palace de l'Etoile, the city's main square.

"There were more shouts of "Vive Tshombe" as the Premier appeared. It seemed mostly Belgians were shouting for this Negro leader who has proclaimed his province independent of the Congo government at Leopoldville.

Many wept as Belgian soldiers laid a wreath at the cenotaph in honor of Belgium's dead in two world wars—the Belgians' parting gesture to Elisabethville.

There were no cheers for the U.N. commander and the Swedish military units when they took over from Gheysen. The crowd stood silent throughout this part of the ceremony.

It was a far different crowd that assembled in front of Hammarskjold's residence. Most were members of the Cartel party, bitterly opposed to Tshombe's separatist movement.

Police told the crowd to move on, then threw four tear gas bombs. One bounced on the lawn of the residence. Police followed up by pushing the people away with their clubs. No one was arrested but Prosper Mwamba, acting leader of the Cartel, said his supporters were beaten and their clothes torn.

Hammarskjold, who Saturday completed his ticklish job of arranging for U.N. troops to enter Katanga, left Elisabethville after what appeared to be a snub by Tshombe.

Tshombe showed up 25 minutes late at the airport and without apologizing told Hammarskjold: "I am glad to be able to see you off. Bon voyage. We hope to see you again."

Tshombe once vowed to block by force any attempt by U.N. troops to enter his province. He reluctantly agreed to let them in on the strict condition that no agent of his archfoe, Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, come in with them.

While allowing U.N. forces to take over from Belgian troops the job of maintaning order in the province, Tshombe left no doubt he is in command of the province's affairs. His army security guards detained three Congolese who arrived on a commercial plane from Leopoldville, the Congo capital. The three were held on suspicion they were Lumumba's agents.

At the same time, his police were under orders to choke off any attempts at demonstrations against the provincial government.

U.N. Force Takes Over In Katanga

Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomery Advertiser

Sun. 8/14/60

Belgium Withdrawing Troops As Lumumba Shows Impatience

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo (AP)—U. N. forces began taking over police duties from Belgian troops in rebellious Katanga Province Saturday under a formula worked out by U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold.

Hammarskjold worked out procedure for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from independence-minded Katanga as fast as U. N. forces can take over. He talked with Moise Tshombe, President-Premier of Katanga, and the Belgians who have supported the fiery secessionist.

As a first big step, Belgian soldiers will begin pulling back to their bases as more U. N. forces are flown in Monday and Tuesday.

LITTLE STEP

As the first little step, a company of Swedish U. N. troops paraded on the apron in front of the terminal building at Ellisabethville Airport. Belgian troops on guard drew up facing the Swedes.

A Swedish officer approached the Belgian commander, informed him of the agreement, and the Belgian saluted. The Belgian ordered his men to withdraw. They marched off, climbed into trucks, and returned to their billets in town.

The airport guard duty was the first U. N. assignment in this provincial capital, but the duties will multiply as more U. N. forces arrive.

Despite the agreement, complete Belgian withdrawal from Katanga and the military bases will take time. And in the Congo capital of Leopoldville Premier Patrice Lumumba showed impatience.

SEPARATIONIST MOVEMENT

For weeks Lumumba has been insisting the Belgians must quit Katanga at once, accusing them of starting the separationist movement in Katanga in an attempt to dismember the young republic.

Lumumba told reporters Saturday both his army and the various provincial governments were putting pressure on him to march into Katanga if the U. N. does not settle the issue soon. But foreign quarters in the capital did not take this threat seriously.

Lumumba also said that Hammarskjold had returned from New York and flown off to Elisabethville to see Tshombe without consulting the Congo government.

DAG SET FOR KATANGA

Montgomery Advertiser

Lumumba Shows Force With Armed Congolese

Montgomery Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba began showing his muscle Thursday with rifle-carrying Congolese police and soldiers on the eve of the United Nations entrance into the disputed province of Katanga.

Lumumba's uniformed forces, which spread terror through Leopoldville in the July mutiny, halted cars on the road to the airport and searched them for weapons. Even diplomats were halted.

Faced with growing dissension, Lumumba broadcast an appeal for national unity and went to extraordinary lengths to protect his own life.

Reporters summoned to Lumumba's residence for a news conference found two Congolese soldiers with bayonetted rifles posted inside the entrance and four Ghana policemen, also with rifles, on duty in the reception room. Lumumba did not appear.

WALKED OUT

After waiting more than half an hour, the 30 or more correspondents who had answered his summons walked out.

Lumumba has promised to cooperate with U. N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in the U. N. effort to replace Belgian soldiers in rebellious Katanga, the richest of the Congo's six provinces.

But the new show of force threw a blanket of uncertainty over the situation only a few hours before Hammarskjold was due from New York.

The secretary-general, accompanied by two generals and 300 Swedish soldiers, is scheduled to fly to Elisabethville early Friday.

WARM WELCOME

Moise Tshombe, Katanga's premier, promised Hammarskjold a warm welcome in Elisabethville, the provincial capital 950 miles southeast of Leopoldville. Tshombe warned, however, that the presence of the U. N. force "could cause troubles provided by enemies of the state" and said there is general uneasiness among Katanga's people.

ESCAPES UNINJURED

Congo Chief Riot Target

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Antigovernment rioting broke out in the Negro heart of this capital city Wednesday night and rocks were thrown at the car of Premier Patrice Lumumba.

An aide said Lumumba was not injured—as had been reported in Belgian radio broadcasts.

"The Premier is safe and sound," the aide said.

During the rioting Congolese police fired over the heads of surging mobs. The violence was brought under control by police, showing fixed bayonets, and troops.

PEACE RESTORED

Late in the evening the Lumumba government announced: "No one was killed and peace was restored." A few persons were reported injured.

(The United Nations in New York announced Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold was flying back to Leopoldville in a special jet plane to supervise the replacement of Belgian troops with U.N. forces in rebellious Katanga Province. The U.N. reported he reached a complete harmony of views in conferences with Congolese leaders at the U.N.)

Newsmen were told by Congolese that the people were rising against Lumumba, the fiery chief of an infant nation that has been a world problem since its birth June 30.

FIRED IN AIR

But this report could not be confirmed immediately in the chaotic scene.

A Belgian Sabena Airlines pilot said he heard machine-gun fire in an area between the Negro city and the Leopoldville airport, 15 miles out of town.

Reporters who traveled through parts of the Negro city to reach the riot scene saw no U.N. troops, but there were trucks and jeeps full of Congolese police and soldiers.

The fledgling, once-mutinous Congolese army was called to regular duty and received full police powers Tuesday under a state of emergency proclaimed by the government.

Kashamura said members of President Joseph Kasavubu's Abako party, opponents of the government, had attacked passersby and that police fired in the air to disperse a mob.

One report said Abako party members had fired on police.

"The government has the situation firmly in hand," Kashamura said. "There will be numerous other arrests. We will not hesitate to use arms to restore order in the country.

Some leaders of the Abako party were arrested earlier following party demands for a high degree of autonomy for the lower Congo area.

CORDON OF BAYONETS

Lumumba has said that all attempts at secession from his central Congo government will be smashed and persons demanding provincial independence will be arrested.

The rioting occurred around the Place de la Victoire in the teeming Negro quarter. Congolese police and soldiers of the Force Publique—the Congolese police—threw a cordon of bayonets around the area.

Newsmen were threatened by screaming soldiers as the reporters attempted to reach the riot night.

☆ ☆ ☆

Dag To Lead U.N. Forces Into Katanga

Montgomery Ala

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold left for the Congo early Thursday after announcing he will enter secessionist Katanga Province Friday with two Swedish companies of U.N. troops.

Hammarskjold said Moise Tshombe, Tatanga chief of state who earlier had defied the entry of U.N. troops into his province, had agreed to the move.

The secretary general took off in a specal Boeing 707 jet loaned him by the U.S. government. It was to stop for refueling in the Azores and at Accra, Ghana, and was due in Leopoldville, the Congo capital, Thursday night.

The text of cables exchanged Wednesday between Hammarskjold and Tshombe outlined the procedure for talks intended to pave the way for the replacement of Belgian troops in the province by U.N. forces.

ARRIVE FRIDAY

The cable Hammarskjold sent to Tshombe said he would arrive in Elisabethville Friday afternoon with his civilian political advisers, two generals and "two companies of a Swedish battalion with all the military in uniform under my exclusive personal authority with only the right to legitimate self-defense in the event—which I rule out as inconceivable—that they are attacked."

There was no information here of the numerical strength of the two Swedish companies.

HAVE TO ACCEPT

Hammarskjold told Tshombe he wanted to enter Katanga to discuss with him the carrying out of Security Council resolutions but said there was no question of the U.N. having to accept any conditions or agreements.

"Such arrangements would be contrary to the constitutional roles that determine our relations," Hammarskjold's cable said.

But it added that for practical reasons Hammarskjold wanted an exchange of views "by which I may be guided in my instructions to my representatives and by which I may be given assurances covering the rights of U.N. protection."

Tshombe replied in his cable that by having the talks in Elisabethville, Hammarskjold would be able to develop an idea of the instructions he wanted to give. He assured the secretary-general of a proper reception.

U.S. Attache Ordered Out By Russians

Montgomery Ala.

Advertiser

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union Wednesday accused U.S. air attache Col. Edwin M. Kirton of organizing a spy apparatus and conducting himself in a manner offensive to Soviet Citizens. They ordered him out of the Soviet Union.

"It's a surprise to me," said Kirton, a husky, 6-foot-5 career officer from Palo Alto, Calif. "I tried to conduct myself properly."

His assistant, Capt. Irving T. McDonald, Jr., of Provincetown Mass., drew a warning against similar activities, but was not ordered to leave.

CHARGES REJECTED

The charges against both were rejected by the American charge d'affaires, Edward L. Freers.

McDonald, who was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1956 for outstanding duty, still has a year to go on his Moscow tour of duty.

Kirton's two-year assignment would have ended in October.

Kirton plans to head home via Copenhagen Monday with his wife, Lira, who returned only Wednesday afternoon from a brief shopping trip to Western Europe.

"I never thought this was what I was coming back for," Mrs. Kirton said.

Kirton served two years in the Pentagon before coming here in September 1958. Before that he was in the Strategic Air Command. His mother is Mrs. Frances M. Russell of Palo Alto.

(In Palo Alto, Kirton's mother said a letter received from him a few days ago "gave no hint of any trouble; it was mainly about their social activities."

(Kirton's step-father, the Rev Francis Russell, a retired minister, said of the news, "Oh, no! I don't believe it. He's just not that kind of man. He's a man of high deals.")

COL. EDWIN M. KIRTON

Congo freedom came too suddenly?

Afro-American

By S. K. BRYSON
PHILADELPHIA

Question:

Since June 30 when the Congolese received their independence from Belgium there has been considerable confusion in the land. In your opinion, who is responsible?

Answers:

Baltimore, Md.

Donald Lawson, artist, 1312 Fitzwater St., "I don't think the Congolese were properly prepared to take over the administration of their country. At the same time, there is reason to believe the Belgians knew this, and as a result were insincere when she granted independence.

* * *

Mrs. Delores Simmons, clerk-typist, 4221 Pennsgrove St., "The Congolese were unprepared to take over administration of the government. The confusion today is traceable to the Belgians.

Gerald W. Butler, bartender, 5402 W. Thompson St., "I really don't know if they are prepared or not. But if they are not, it was because the Belgians kept them down."

* * *

Robert Whaley, City employee, "From what I have read, I believe the Congolese should have their independence. After the confusion of the moment has subsided, the Congolese should be able to take over on their own."

READERS BLAME BELGIANS — The Belgians were blamed by AFRO readers for the chaos which greeted independence of the Congo. They are top left to right, Mrs. Delores Simmons and Donald Lawson (below) Robert Whaley and Gerald Butler.

Congo wealth creates alliances that beset nation's independence

The American, Baltimore, Md.

By JEWELL R. MAZIQUE

WASHINGTON

Harry R. Rudin, history professor at Yale University, charged in 1956 that the policy of colonial powers toward their possessions was conditioned by the U.S. independence grant to the Philippines, incorporating entrenched commercial disabilities which provided "...that countries may eventually get political independence but not economic independence."

Rudin noted further in the debates then under way in the United Nations on human rights, "The United States and the major colonial powers have made it clear beyond all possible doubt that they refuse to include in the right of self-determination anything like sovereignty over natural wealth and resources."

Rudin concluded that "...the policy carries a real threat hard to reconcile with the promises of the United Nations."

The policy implied by the "holding" countries was to tolerate nationalist parades and flag-waving and political independence only so long as such demonstrations did not interfere with "the gold in dem dar hills."

* * *

FREEDOM FOR native peoples under such conditions might be likened to an offer of free lodging and liberties to roam at will in the big house as long as one does not try to enter the kitchen for food, which area is to remain roped off and firmly under the domination of former tenants or outsiders.

Except for the privilege of retiring to the bedrooms to bring forth more children to join the hunger procession in begging or bargaining away their newly won rights, there is no other freedom in these conditions but the freedom to starve to death.

If the Secretary General Hammarskjold and his able assistant, Dr. Ralph Bunche, now find themselves between the hammer and the anvil, if not the Hammer and the Sickle in their occupation of the Congo, it may be the contradiction between the 1950 European dominated version of human rights, dictating there is such a condition as political rights without economic guarantees.

The 22 indeendent African nations now maintain they do not understand this kind of independence arrangement.

* * *

THE CONGO produces seventy per cent of the world's cobalt, seventy per cent of its industrial diamonds, fifty per cent of its uranium and is the fourth world producer of copper and tin, and sixth in the production of zinc. The U.S., which must import all its tin, takes forty-three per cent of the world supply.

Dr. William L. Hansberry, Howard University's expert on Africa's significance to the moden world, maintains that the Congo is not only the world's leading producer of industrial diamonds.

It shares with Northern Rhodesia the distinction of having the largest deposits of cobalt and copper ores that have so far been discovered anywhere in the world.

Throughout the Congo (one third the size of the United States) there are large European-owned plantations of rubber, palm oil, coffee, tea, cocoa and cotton.

Two-thirds of the Congo's wealth comes from Katanga Province.

Another significant portion is drawn from the diamond rich Guggenheim dominated Kasai and gold studded Kivu Provinces.

* * *

THOUGH IT appears from press reports that the controversy over the Katanga is between Belgium and a few African puppets on one hand and the uncivilized tribal chiefs and Lumumba on the other, it is likely that investors of other countries have a hand in the pie as well.

Besides the Rockefellers, who, according to the London Observer of July 10, recently swapped their 60,000 shares in the Union Minier edu Haut Katanga for the Congo Finance Company, and the Guggenheim diamond producers, Shell, Socony, Mobil and Texaco oil companies all did nice business under the Belgians in the Congo.

Reporting on his recent trip to study investment opportunities in the Congo, Edward Marcus of Brooklyn College said that companies from Canada, England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and the United States were interested in the development of mining wealth, especially large bauxite reserves and in the refining of metals now mined in Katanga, Kasai and Kivu Provinces.

Moise Tschombe, an African with a European type plantation allowed him by the whites on behalf of foreign investors, has pulled the Katanga out of the Congo government of Lumumba and is inviting the Provinces of Kasai and Kivu to join him.

They would march under the Federation of the Rhodesias with Southern Africa's Oppenheimers, the Rhodesian Trust with Guggenheim backing, under Sir Roy Welensky.

Tschombe should be awarded a prize for quisling betrayal, "the Doctor Thomas degree," traditionally deserved by Uncle Tom in the United States.

The significant fight in this area of Africa is not between the tribal chiefs, but between potential white settlers from crowded Europe seeking a home—a frontier.

That is why Sir Welensky threatens to wipe out Africans with impunity as was done to Indians in the United States.

And the foreign investors there would make of the entire area an economic redoubt controlled by big private interests of Germany, England, United States, France and Belgium.

* * *

THE ROCKEFELLERS, the Guggenheims and other traditional advocates of civil rights for colored people in this country, while ignoring the numerous methods of economic exploitation such as garnishment, fraudulent education, housing rackets, naturally cannot understand why the Congolese will not compromise as we colored people in America have.

Instead, in their ignorance and even illiteracy, the Bantu of the Congo know that freedom with economic denial is a farce.

They cannot understand the culturally defrocked colored people of America who are satisfied to be like Tschombe, an Uncle Tom subsisting on the crumbs dropped from the tables of natural wealth.

UN again on spot in Congo situation

The American, Baltimore, Md.

By CHARLES HOWARD SR.
United Nations Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Not only the future of the month-old Congo Republic, but the prestige and effectiveness of the United Nations hinge on the outcome of the emergency session of the Security Council convened Sunday night.

8/13/60

The session was called by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold after the Premier of the Congo's mineral rich Katanga Province, Moise Tshombe, defied the UN to send its troops into his territory.

Troops were due to have gone to Katanga on Saturday, but were withheld when Tshombe who has the backing of the Belgium Government, told Dr. Ralph Bunche there would be bloodshed if UN forces attempted to enter the province.

* * *

DR. BUNCHE, troubleshooting UN under secretary, had gone to Katanga to seek to arrange for entry of UN troops.

Not only would Tshombe not agree to the admission of UN soldiers, but on Friday denied admission to a planeload of UN technicians.

Failure of the United Nations to carry out the Katanga mission brought an immediate and angry reaction from Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The prime minister, who was in Rabat, Morrocco, at the time, enroute home from a nine-day visit to the United States and Canada, wired Hammarskjold that failure of UN troops to take over Katanga damages the prestige of the organization and endangers peace in Africa.

LUMUMBA BLUNTLY charged that the UN withdrawal had been dictated by Tshombe and his Belgian military advisers.

At the same time Lumumba voiced approval of his government's breaking off diplomatic relations with Belgium and ousting its ambassador.

The ambassador, Baron Jean van den Basche, was ordered to leave the Congo by Monday, Aug. 8.

The tenor of Lumumba's protest was the same as that made by the Soviet Government.

THE SOVIETS statement was to the effect that all UN forces should be withdrawn from the Congo unless all Belgian troops are withdrawn.

The Soviets added that if the UN troops did not cause the withdrawal of Belgian forces, the United Nations should call in "other troops" which would implement the UN resolution calling for Belgian troops to leave the Congo.

Most UN delegates here apparently were surprised when the emergency session was called.

* * *

THE TWO principal questions asked were:

1. Would the Secretary General merely pass the bush to the Security Council, or would he request permission for the UN forces to fight their way into Katanga?

2. Would the Soviet Union demand the use of force and insist upon the addition of combat troops from Soviet block countries and to the UN Congo forces?

Africa Seen As New Stage For East-West 'Cold War'

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8/13/60

U. S. role in "Battle of Congo' may determine what Africans think of democracy.

Belgian Government seen supporting rebel Premier of Katanga to insure continued rule of mineral rich province.

United Nations Security Council voted for integrity of Congolese Central government.

By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.
UN and foreign correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Africa rapidly is becoming the focal point of the cold war between the East and West.

The center of the stage, due to the latest developments in the Congo Republic, currently is the mineral rich province of Katanga.

The stakes in the Republic of Congo are high, both politically and economically. The future independence of other African areas will be affested thereby. The ideological implications also are many.

Policically, the East West struggle is rapidly moving of Africa as an important base of operation.

Economically, the Congo is one of the richest areas of Africa and the Province of Katanga has many of the raw materials necessary in the development of atomic weapons, as well as many other valuable minerals. Its hydroelectric potential is among the greatest in the world. As an overall matter, Katanga possesses 60 per cent of the wealth potential of the Congo.

Troubles in the Congo are being held up as an illustration of the fact that people of Africa are not ready for independence and self government. The result will be to make more difficult the problem of the gaining of independence by the people of Kenya, South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and other areas.

THE QUESTION immediately arises what is to be the role of the United Nations forces in Katanga.

Since it is to replace the Belgian troops, will the force be expected to serve the same function as the Belgian troops — that is to further the cause of Tshombe and guarantee the dismemberment of the Congo?

Or is it there to carry out the expressed wishes of the Security Council of the United Nations their creator?

Can it, say, be neutral and and if so whom does the neutrality help? It was probably these apparent inconsistencies that caused the Secretary - General to issue his supposed clarifying statement of Aug. 3.

The dilemma created by this situation makes the of the Secretary-General a very difficult one. As an agency of the United Nations he has made it clear that he will not become embroiled in the internal affairs of the Congo. This is in keeping with United Nations policy.

But the United Nations Security Council, the agency that he is serving at this moment, has gone on record as supporing the "territorial integrity" of the Congo which properly interpreted means opposes the secession of Katanga.

This it did by a unanimous vote. Therefore the Congo Government as represented by Mr. Lumumba, urges upon him the expulsion of Belgian troops and therefore the halting of the secession of Katanga.

The role of the United States is going to be very crucial from here on. If the United States stands on both the letter and the spirit of he Security Council resolutions, Belgium will not dare put itself openly in the position of supporting Tshombe. Anyway, Belgium alone cannot sustain Tshombe.

It would be regretable if the United States would let the African people get the impression that the Russians "were carrying the ball, alone, of supporting the Security Council Resolution."

Look Who's Crying 'Rape'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-13-60

The Belgian Government in a futile bid for world sympathy, issued a Congo white paper claiming that 213 European women were raped by mutinous soldiers during a five-day revolt.

The rapes were cited as justification for the continued presence of 10,000 Belgian soldiers in the Congo in direct violation of a United Nations agreement to withdraw them with all possible speed.

The cries of outrage come with ill grace from the Belgians of all people. What are 213 rape cases when matched against the wholesale mutilation and murder of eight million Congolese perpetrated by the greedy minions of King Leopold II?

MOREOVER, we are not convinced the Belgians are really that concerned about the virtue of 200 white women, who of their own free will chose to make their home and fortunes deep in the heart of Equatorial Africa.

The tears actually are being shed over the impending loss of billions and billions of dollars represented in Congo cobalt, uranium, gold, diamonds, copper, tin and silver which for almost 100 years has lined Belgian pockets and fattened Belgian stomachs.

Despite all you read and all you hear, the truth is Belgian soldiers were not sent to the Congo to protect the virtue of a handful of white women, but to stand watch over the continued rape of the Congo's natural resources.

* * *

THAT OUR STATE Department disappointingly would swallow this Belgian propaganda so completely can be attributed to two things:

1. Naivete about Africa and the well known soft spot in State Department hearts for colonial masters;

2. Huge American investments in Belgian concerns which have been looting the Congo.

But with or without the blessings of our State Department the days surely are numbered for both Belgian soldiers and businessmen in the Congo and that includes the disputed Kantanga province.

America would better serve the cause of world peace if she were to persuade her Belgian friends to withdraw now while they can do it gracefully, rather than foolishly wait for a bloody departure amidst insensate Congo fury.

Now, what are you crying about?'

Congo Electing First Government To Rule It Under Independence

The New York Times

Lumumba, Nationalist Chief, Urges Belgians to Abdicate Now, Not June 30

New York Mon. 5-16-60 p. 4

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

STANLEYVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 15—Patrice Lumumba, currently the most powerful political leader in the Belgian Congo, was hailed by thousands as the messiah of Congolese freedom on an election-day tour of the African quarter today.

He demanded the immediate abdication of Belgian authority instead of awaiting the June 30 date for independence, but he urged the throng to "treat the white man as a brother."

M. Lumumba's National Congolese Movement was expected to sweep Stanleyville in today's voting for a national Government and Provincial Assembly. But elsewhere in Orientale Province the issue was doubtful. M. Lumumba complains that in rural areas Belgian administrators have hand-picked the local voting commissions.

Belgians distrust the 34-year-old former postal clerk, who was once convicted of embezzlement. They accuse him of fomenting racial hatred. Stanleyville is unusual in the Congo as a city of marked racial tensions. Europeans have been insulted, spat upon and stoned by Congolese.

Calm Urged on Africans

But today M. Lumumba, sitting in a cream-colored convertible and looking like a dark, bespectacled Davy Crockett under his chieftain's headdress—a feathered sheepskin cap—seemed benign.

"Don't throw stones at European cars," he told the crowds. "If you are drinking a glass of palm wine and a European passes, ask him to join you. He is our brother, and we must work together."

But he sounded a threatening note to British and American newsmen who interviewed him on the deck of a ferryboat as he crossed the Congo on his tour of the densely populated, volatile left bank, where the anti-European mobs of last month originated.

He warned that unless the Provincial Government were established immediately, disorders would spread. He said he had stayed in Stanleyville instead of flying to Brussels for the end of economic round-table talks there because only he could maintain order.

European

Patrice Lumumba

Most Europeans are sincere, he said, but he knows of fifty-seven Europeans who are plotting against Congolese freedom. He said he had presented their names to the Provincial Governor and demanded that they be deported.

"There would have been grave trouble today if I had not stayed behind," M. Lumumba said. "Yesterday I told women and children to stay away from markets to avoid crowds. Our people are angry. My picture has been torn from ballot boxes at some polling booths. [Because of widespread illiteracy the boxes show the pictures of the candidates.] There are not enough ballots or polling stations."

He denounced the moderate National Progressive party as a creature of the Belgian Administration and said it was "rejected utterly" by the Congolese masses.

Throngs Cheer Lumumba

There was no denying M. Lumumba's solid popularity in the left-bank commune of Lubunga. His slow passage through the teeming, rust-colored roads was followed by shrieking mobs waving green boughs and shouting "Uhuru" (freedom). Arriving back at the ferry landing, M. Lumumba was engulfed by 3,000 nattives, who nearly swamped the boat. Climbing to the roof of the boat deck, M. Lumumba cried, "The Congo is already the people's Congo."

"Ndio" (Amen), the throng chorused.

"Remain calm," said M. Lumumba. "I am staying here to supervise the voting."

Finally, after much tootling, the ferryboat edged away. In their enthusiasm several adherents of M. Lumumba leaped fully clothed into the Congo and swam after it.

Back in the center of Stanleyville, the streets in the white settlement were empty. Europeans, fearing trouble, were staying indoors.

'Messiah' in the Congo

The New York Times

Patrice Emergy Lumumba

New York

PATRICE EMERGY LUMUMBA, Congolese nationalist who is emerging as virtual dictator of two of the Belgian Congo's six provinces, has been hailed as the messiah of Congolese freedom.

Man in the News

As president of the National Congolese Movement, which is expected to sweep Stanleyville in the voting for a national government and provincial assembly, he has maintained strong pressure on the Belgians.

He has demanded the immediate abdication of Belgian authority instead of awaiting the June 30 date for independence. He has charged that in rural areas Belgian administrators have hand-picked the local voting commissions.

He has warned that unless the Provisional Government were established immediately, disorders would spread. He has complained that Europeans were plotting against Congolese freedom, but he has cautioned against violence. He recently told a crowd:

"Don't throw stones at European cars. If you are drinking a glass of palm wine and a European passes, ask him to join you. He is our brother, and we must work together."

Recently Freed From Jail

Less than four months ago, upon his release from Jadotville Prison in the Congo, M. Lumumba joined a round-table conference in Brussels at the invitation of the Belgian Congo Minister, August de Schryver. He had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the charge that he made an inflammatory speech in Stanleyville that started a riot in which twenty persons died.

His defense was that his remarks were in favor of freedom but not of violence.

At the Brussels conference of Congolese leaders and Belgian officials pressure built up from both African and Belgian sources to bring M. Lumuba to the meeting and the Belgian Minister complied.

M. Lumumba thanked the Belgian people for his release, requested a general amnesty of "other political prisoners" and ended by saying:

Feared and distrusted by Belgians in the Congo.

"All of us together, in a union of hearts and sentiments, are working to build a powerful and proud Congolese state in the center of black Africa."

He has long espoused a unified Congo state. At Brussels he urged that a central government be established with a President elected on a nation-wide basis.

This is the only way to prevent tribal warfare and inefficient administration, he asserted. He opposed a federation of Congo states as too weak to deal with the problems that would face a new Government.

He thus took a stand contrary to that of Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo. M. Kasavubu advocated a federation of states, which presumably would give his party predominance in the region of the present colonial province of Leopoldville.

Belgians in the Congo fear and distrust M. Lumuba, a former postal clerk who was once convicted of embezzlement. They accuse him of fomenting racial hatred in the Stanleyville region, where Europeans have been insulted, spat upon and stoned by Congolese.

The Belgians call him an opportunist who has accepted money from Belgian Communists and they fear he either will control a coalition in the new Parliament or will become a terrorist leader. He has asserted that only he can maintain order.

M. Lumumba was born 34 years ago in Kasai Province in the southern part of the Congo Basi.

LUMUMBA RISING AS A CONGO RULER

The New York Times

New York

Defies Belgians as He Builds Power in Interior Region

Thurs. 5-18-60 p. 1

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

STANLEYVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 17—With Belgian authority collapsing, Patrice Emergy Lumumba, Congolese nationalist leader, is taking over as virtual dictator of this city and much of the Stanleyville and Eastern Provinces.

Not even the arrival of Belgian troop reinforcements is likely to halt the rapid erosion of the colonial administration's authority. Forty-five days before Congolese independence the Belgian Administration already seems subservient to the nationalists.

Ban on Mettings Defied

M. Lumumba saw reports of troops arrivals at the Kamina military base in Katanga Province as an "attempt to intimidate the voters and influence the election in favor of Belgian elected candidates." He said he had sent a telegram to King Baudouin of the Belgians demanding the recall of the troops. He did not seem unduly worried, however.

Yesterday, in a moment of painful humiliation for the Belgian settlers, M. Lumumba defied a ban on public meetings. He did it in the heart of the city that jailed him last October for inciting riots.

The incident marked the beginning of a triumphal tour by M. Lumumba of the region north of Stanleyville. There, in villages deep in the equatorial forest, he demanded and received assurances from Belgian officials that watchers from his party, the National Congolese Movement, would be allowed at polling places during the current election. The election will select political leaders to guide the Congo to independence June 30.

Emerging from a confectionery where he had provisioned for an eighty-mile drive to Banalia on the Aruwimi River, M. Lumumba was cheered by a few hundred Congolese. As he spoke, from a cream-colored American convertible, Congolese troops arrived.

Troops Called Provocation

"This is a provocation," M. Lumumba cried through a loudspeaker as a young Belgian officer dismounted and approached.

"These people came here only to see me," he said. "They are not attacking Europeans. They are perfectly peaceful."

The crowd shouted, "Uhuru," the Swahili word for freedom.

"I must disperse them," the officer countered. Stanleyville has been under a state of military occupation since rioting occurred May 6. All gatherings of five or more persons are prohibited.

The officer turned and ordered him men to dismount. As they climbed from the truck M. Lumumba, carrying his megaphone, advanced to meet them. Ignoring the officer, he told the Congolese soldiers:

"Aren't you satisfied with the trouble you provoked last October? [M. Lumumba's arrest sparked rioting in which several were killed.] Wasn't that enough for you? You get back in your truck and don't provoke anything."

The soldiers grinned and obeyed. Then M. Lumumba said quietly to the officer:

"I am an official member of the Executive College [six Congolese political leaders who share power with the Belgian Governor General until independence]. I told the Governor I don't want to be escorted by security forces."

Soldiers Wave to Truck

En route to Banalia M. Lumumba passed the same troops on the outskirts of the city. "Uhuru," bellowed his loudspeaker truck. The soldiers grinned and waved.

At Bangamisa M. Lumumba paused at the headquarters of the Belgian territorial administration. Congolese gendarmes stood at attention and a bugler played. But M. Lumumba's followers, now swollen to more than a thousand, swept them aside.

"How many political prisoners are here?" he demanded of a Belgian official who served him beer.

"None", replied the Belgian. "But we have some prisoners who attacked a European and burned his truck because he had run over a drunk". M. Lumumba was assured that the European had not done it deliberately. He then said:

"We have decided that prison conditions must be improved. No longer may European prisoners be favored over the Congolese. They must receive equal treatment; otherwise independence is meaningless. You must improve prison conditions for the Congolese at once."

Belgian Speaks Up

"Right," said the Belgian. "But where is the money coming from. People are not paying taxes. We had to close three roads because there was no money for repairs."

It took spunk on the part of the Belgian to say this. A howling mob of Congolese surrounded the house. The Belgian's wife, his small son and a police dog kept glancing nervously out of window.

"I am not blaming you personally," M. Lumumba said. "I know its not your fault."

They walked together from the porch into the heart of the crowd. A youth aimed a kick at the Belgian but M. Lumumba grabbed him and twisted his ear.

"The time has come for you to behave yourselves," M. Lumumba told the mob. "Independence does not mean you can attack Europeans. There are some bad Europeans who will have to leave but good ones can stay."

For three days Bangamisa voters had boycotted the polls because the voting officials had been appointed by Belgian administration. The fact that all of them favored M. Lumumba in a town where his party was unopposed made no difference. M. Lumumba told the crowd that the Belgians had agreed to permit party officials to witness the balloting and that voting would resume at once.

M. Lumumba then drove on toward Banalia, passing through villages where the population lined the road to cheer him and to pile his car with gifts.

A crowd in front of a Protestant mission carried the only Belgian flag seen all day. M. Lumumba told the children," Study hard and I will send you to Britain and America for higher training. Then you can come back and save the Congo."

At Banalia, a steaming settlement on the crocodile-infested river, M. Lumumba proceeded to the district administration headquarters for a talk with the Belgians.

A dozen gendarmes in front of the building were powerless against the thousands of Congolese who came streaming after their leader. M. Lumumba obtained a two-hour stay of the curfew so he could address a night rally.

In the darkness he told the crowd that the Belgians were permitting "great abuses" in the election and he promised that those responsible would be punished.

4 Dead in Congo Voting

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

Reuters

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 23—Four African voters were hacked to death Sunday during the first major round of the Belgian Congo's pre-independence general election, it was reported today.

Fourteen other voters were injured during a clash between tribesmen belonging to rival political parties at Kamina, near Jadotville. Authorities immediately clamped a military occupation regime over the area.

Kamina, one of the biggest Belgian military bases in the Congo, controls the mineral-rich province of the Katanga.

Minor incidents also were reported in Elisabethville, Jadotville and Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

Results in these three cities —described as "test areas" by election organizers—will be known Tuesday. But the overall results for the entire country will take another two weeks.

All Congolese men over 21 have the right to vote. So have the women, according to the Congo's draft constitution, but in this first election they will not vote as the necessary formalities have not been completed. No whites are allowed to vote.

The Congo becomes independent June 30.

Lumumba Claims Enough Votes To Form Government in Congo

The New York Times
New York
Wed. 6-15-60

Handed Task by Belgians, He Seeks Agreement With Other Leaders

Patrice Lumumba

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 14 — Patrice Lumumba, entrusted by the Belgian Government with finding a combination of Congolese leaders able to lead the Congo when it becomes independent June 30, said today that he had a promise of enough votes to head the government himself.

This statement was made in the face of a declaration by a group of other leaders that they had a majority in the new House of Representatives. M. Lumumba began a series of meetings tonight with other leaders seeking a compromise.

Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, Belgian Resident Minister, charged M. Lumumba last night with a mission of information on the possibility of forming a government. He is to report to the Minister Thursday morning.

M. Lumumba, 34-year-old leader of one wing of the Congolese National Movement, who twice was jailed by the colonial authorities — once for alleged mishandling of postal funds and once for a supposedly inflammatory speech — was smiling and confident when he told a news conference that he had enough votes to gain the Premiership.

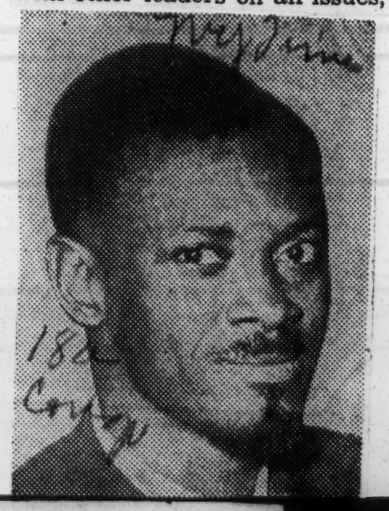
He added the hope that Europeans would remain in the Congo and said it was "shocking" that white women were leaving.

He declared that he was not a Communist, a dictator or anything but a nationalist. He professed eagerness to compromise with other leaders on all issues, including that of centralism versus federalism.

This last issue has stirred deep feelings. M. Lumumba is for a strong central government, while others want autonomy for the provincial governments.

If M. Lumumba finds a compromise with his opponents, M. Ganshof van der Meersch will report this to Brussels and M. Lumumba will probably be designated by King Baudouin to form the first Cabinet with himself as Premier.

M. Lumumba was called to the residence of M. Ganshof van der Meersch last night and the proposal was made to him that he undertake the mission of information. Only a fortnight ago he had a previous discussion with the Belgian Resident Minister that developed into a heated debate.



Whites Flee Congo Before African Rule

WHITE CONTROL DISAPPEARING FAST IN AFRICA

Chicago Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Surrender of Power Is Greatest in History

Trib. 5/13/60 p. 15

[Reprint'd from Thursday's late editions]

(Arthur Veysey, chief of The Tribune's London bureau, has been touring Africa for several weeks. This is another of a series of articles on the continent where nationalism is bursting the bonds of colonialism.)

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 11—Only 10 short years ago, 4 million Europeans, aided variously by their home governments, ruled unchallenged 180 million Negro Africans south of the Sahara.

Today, white rule has disappeared from great chunks of a continent far bigger than North America and is fast vanishing from even vaster areas in the most tremendous voluntary surrender of power the world has ever seen.

In South Africa, British Central Africa, Portuguese East and West Africa, and a small part of British East Africa, Europeans are fighting a rear guard action. Elsewhere Europeans are resigned to living under African rule or getting out.

Ready for War

Only in South Africa are battle lines being drawn, with European commandos ready and willing to start open war, if forced too far by African demands for social, political, and economic rights.

So far, the surrender of power has cost few lives. But the tricky actions are yet to come, and sudden developments could bring United Nations troops into Africa to keep the peace between Africans and Europeans.

The handover in power has, so far, affected relatively few Europeans. Omitting South Africa, the tobacco farms of southern Rhodesia, the mines along the Rhodesian-Congo border and the pleasant Kenya highland farms, almost all Europeans were visitors to Africa, colonial officers, business men, or missionaries on short term contracts. Their careers are ending abruptly but most can expect transfer with little personal loss.

Plan to Continue

Still omitting the areas mentioned above, most of European investment in Africa has been made by large companies or governments. The companies, including the mines, already have taken out more than they put in and anticipate carrying on operations.

In areas where personal European stakes are large, the British government has just told the Kenya farmers they must come to terms with African politicians and cannot expect British soldiers to fight again, as they did for 5 years against Mau Mau.

In the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the British government is seeking time, hoping something will turn up and that "partnership" may develop between Rhodesian and African, a rapidly diminishing hope.

European Ties Weak

In all of Negro Africa, Europeans are truly established only in South Africa. Here families go back three centuries. Ties with Europe are weak. Generations of pioneers worked hard and died early building a country. South Africa is home. Few South Africans intend to leave. Everything they have is here.

Altho Europeans have been in Africa for 300 years, the big investment has come this century, and particularly since the last war. The total sum spent over the centuries is probably much less than the 80 billion dollar American budget for one year, and most of this has been financed from earlier African earnings.

Direct investment from Europe over the centuries is probably less than the United States has been giving away abroad each year.

Africans Are Losing

The Africans, on their part, also are losing from the handover in power. Europeans, tho complete masters in the past, provided, by and large, good government, built every worthwhile structure on the continent, cured diseases, taught decent habits, and improved diets with the result that the African population is doubling each generation. Without European ingenuity, money, and direction, African living standards are certain to slip, until a basically African economy develops.

One by one, European ideas on how to run Africa have failed.

The British planned "to lead the Africans to independence when they are ready" and thought two or three generations the earliest time for a change. Now the British rush to hand over power.

French Give Up

The French and Portuguese tried to "absorb the emerging African" into the European ruling class and expected the absorbed African would help control the ignorant rabble. But the "emerged African" is leading the clamor for freedom. So the French have given up, but the Portuguese still favor a strong hand.

The Belgians thought Africans would be satisfied with good colonial rule. Rudely awakened by riots in the best run colony the world has ever seen, the Belgians are walking out next month.

The Rhodesians talk of "racial partnership," but the Africans are making it plain they want no partnership.

Want Land Division

South Africa proposes, in effect, splitting up the country, taking the best for themselves and letting the Africans "do as they please" in the scrap land. But Africans want the choice bits.

In the absence of new ideas and the growing vacuum of authority, Africa is wide open to communist agents and stooges. Already some African politicians are trying to play east against west, offering to throw their new country's lot to the highest bidder.

Belgian Congo Independence Stirs White Settlers' Fears

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Jun. 6-12-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (UPI) — Africas largest and potentially richest territory becomes independent June 30 against a backdrop of flight and fear among thousands of white residents.

The territory is the 905,000 square mile Belgian Congo, one of America's principal suppliers of uranium. Most westerners — except for the handful of Europeans who settled it — know so little about the Congo they are inclined to associate only exotic jungle drums and grade-B adventure movies with the huge land.

But people aware of the gathering force of African nationalism and of the uranium, diamonds, zinc, tin and cobalt that pack the Congo subsoil are awaiting June 30 with fear.

With less than three weeks to go before the 13,000,000 Congolese take over their own government, many of the 115,000 white settlers are near panic and in fear of native violence.

MASS EXODUS

The mass exodus of independent white settlers — who have booked solid virtually every means of transportation out of the Congo in the next two months — is an indication of their belief that Europeans will have a very limited future in the mineral-rich Congo.

The man fear is that rivalries among the 60 odd tribes and growing resentment against whites will erupt into massacres.

Violence already had occurred between rival tribes and between Congolese and European police with terrifying frequency since the first rumblings of independence were heard early last year.

Last January after 111 Congolese were killed in a tribal war, Belgian troops were flown into the diamond-rich province of Kasai to prevent a "war of extermination" between the rival Lulua and Labuba tribes.

OPEN WARFARE

Congolese riots against police in Leopoldville, Elizabethville and Stanleyville in the past year-and-a-half have been as bloody as any of those which swept Kenya during days of Mau Mau terrorism.

Last month during the Congo's first legislative election a "state of military occupation" was declared in Leopoldville because of the threat of open warfare between rival tribes. Belgian troops were flown in to help the 20,000 colonial troops maintain order during the transfer of power to the new state.

The troops were instructed to keep an especially keen eye on Congolese city slickers who were trying to hoodwink their less worldly cousins into "buying" from them white women for use as wives after independence day.

It is no wonder that the white man with financial interests in the Congo is worried.

The Congo was annexed by Belgium in 1908. It never was a colony in the traditional sense because Belgium did not encourage settlers.

THE CONGO: PROBLEMS OF INDEPENDENCE

The New York Times

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 18—On June 30 the Congolese people will become their own masters. This week in the capitals of the six provinces that will make up the new country one third the size of the United States provincial assemblies met. In Leopoldville the National Assembly held its organization meeting and political leaders mulled over the choice of the first cabinet. The new struggle for mastery of Congo was on.

On Friday night the Belgian Government felt it necessary to intervene in the struggle by picking Joseph Kasavubu over Patrice Lumumba as the man to form the first national Government. Immediately the loser began to talk about withdrawing his party from Parliament and the plot against him by the Belgian Government. This outcome was characteristic of what is happening all over the new state.

In five of the six provinces a minority party either withdrew from the assembly or threatened to do so later. Each of these parties announced it would set up a new province in the region where its votes came from. It was tribal warfare transmuted into political institutions.

On the national level this characteristic turned into a struggle between two blocs trying to win top places in the new government. One group spoke for a strong central government, the other for retaining important powers in the provincial administrations. The first was an alliance that hoped to extend its power into all the provinces, the second was a combination of tribal parties fearing that process.

Personal Equation

But to analyze the struggle in terms such as centralism vs. federalism is to miss point that this is struggle of men, not principles.

M. Lumumba is the central figure. When a crowd of European newsmen surround M. Lumumba some one of them will begin the questioning with "Monsieur President." The title is his only as leader of a political group but M. Lumumba always responds with a pleased smile.

Congolese politicians are becoming personages and they like it. Here is the key to understanding much of the complex political struggle, even the secession movements of tribal parties. Wanting to become personages in the new order the tribal leaders favor secession wherever they find themselves in the minority and are kept by democratic rules from having first place.

M. Lumumba better than any other Congolese politician sees the opportunity in party organization on a national basis. His wing of the Congolese National Movement goes on organizing in centers of population all over the Congo. Most other political leaders have distrusted him for coming into what they considered to be their territories and also because some of his party organizers have used rough tactics.

Allies Claimed

So the contest for top places began in Leopoldville this week with the anti-Lumumba bloc ranged against his party and its allies. M. Lumumba claimed to have sufficient votes to win a vote of confidence if he had a chance to present a Cabinet before the new House of Representatives.

M. Lumumba said his own party had forty-three votes out of 137 in the House. He claimed as allies the African Solidarity party, which is strong in the eastern part of Leopoldville Province, the Center of African Regroupment, which is focused in Kivu Province, and the Balubakat, which is an alliance of Baluba tribesmen in the northeast region of Katanga province. These three parties have respectively thirteen, ten and eight votes in the House—so M. Lumumba counted on seventy-four votes in the showdown over his ability to form a Cabinet.

Strong in Leopoldville

M. Kasavubu was the leading personality opposed to M. Lumumba at the start of the contest. M. Kasavubu's power rests not on the extent of his grip on the national scene because his Abako party has only twelve votes in the House of Representatives, but on the tight hold that his Lower Congo Association has on its region and a majority of the people of the city of Leopoldville. M. Lumumba is fond of saying that no one can govern the Congo without him, but it seems equally true that no one can govern in Leopoldville if M. Kasavubu does not want him to.

M. Kasavubu's party announced at the beginning of the week its alliance with other regional parties claiming a total of seventy-eight votes in the House of Representatives. It purported to have considerable strength in every region outside M. Lumumba's own stronghold of Orientale Province. The political battle lines were drawn.

The Belgian Government had played no part in influencing developments since the February round-table conference in Brussels, at which a plan for elections and the establishment of an independent state was shaped by Belgian and Congolese delegates. However, M. Lumumba thought the Belgians were working against him.

Distrust of Belgians

His belief was based on the fact that an opponent, Jean Bolikango, is a former official in the Belgian colonial administration and leader of Assoreco (The Association of Upper Congo Peoples) which is centered in Equator province. Whenever M. Bolikango talks about M. Lumumba the word "dictatorship" creeps into the conversation.

M. Lumumba mistrusted the Belgian Resident Minister, Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, appointed last month to keep a tight rein on the administration during the transition period. Evidently the Congolese leader thought M. Ganshof Van Der Meersch, a Belgian jurist famed for prosecuting Nazi sympathizers, might be in the Congo to use police methods if events did not go the way the Belgians wanted.

But at the appropriate moment last Monday the Belgian Minister called in M. Lumumba and commissioned him to see what the political situation was. This gave M. Lumumba a chance to try to put together a broad coalition. He wrote to important party leaders, including M. Kasavubu, trying to get them to talk with him individually; but the anti-Lumumba coalition, calling itself the Cartel of the National Union, insisted its delegates would only meet with M. Lumumba in a group.

M. van der Meersch found leaders of the anti-Lumumba bloc were adamant against merging with M. Lumumba's following. Furthermore, a detailed check convinced the Minister that Lumumba did not have the promises of support he had claimed to have so the Minister told M. Lumumba his mission was ended. He then called on M. Kasavubu to form a Government. It was reported that M. Kasavubu himself will ask Parliament to elect him chief of state and that he will propose as Premier M. Lumumba's particular hate, Jean Bolikango.

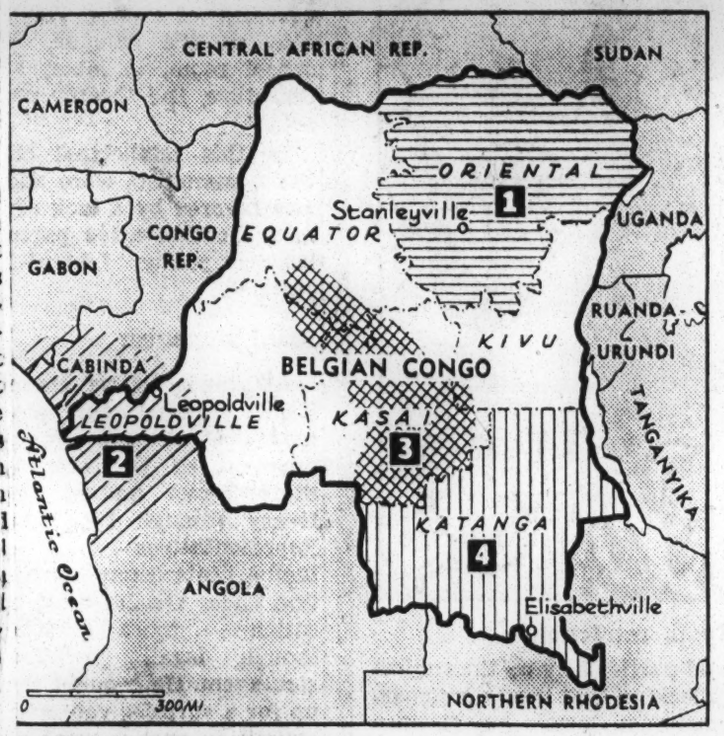
Talk of Secession

The choice made by the Belgian Government seemed to insure that the two anchor provinces of Leopoldville in the west and Katanga in the southeast would work out their political struggles within the framework of the new state. In both provinces there have been murmurings of outright secession with the Lower Congo people linking their fellow tribesmen in the Republic of Congo just north of the river and the inhabitants of the Katanga mining region joining their fate with kindred tribes who live in Northern Rhodesia.

The new coalition will have a scattering of support all over the rest of the country. But the contest for the prestige and profits of office will go on and intensify. Local politicians of the Kasavubu bloc will have to become national politicians to keep from losing to M. Lumumba, who carries the standard of pan-African unity.

In an outburst of anger after losing his chance, M. Lumumba blamed Belgium. If he remains angry he may attack any government that is formed as a stooge of Belgian Imperialism and the Congo can become another battleground of the East-West conflict.

SEPARATISM IN THE CONGO



Congo politics are based mostly on tribal loyalties. Main figure whose support crosses tribal lines is Patrice Lumumba, who controls Oriental Province (1). His bid to lead strong central government is opposed by tribal leaders, headed by Joseph Kasavubu, who leads lower-Congo tribes in Leopoldville area (2). They have been fighting other tribes and speaking of leaving Congo to join tribal relatives in neighboring territories. Tribal parties in Katanga (3) mining area also resist central rule and talk of secession. In central Congo (4), Baluba and Lulua tribes have been fighting each other intermittently for six months.

THE CONGO: FROM COLONY TO INDEPENDENCE

Belgium's Preserve in Africa Gets Promise of Early Sovereignty

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 — The Belgian Congo, the land at the heart of darkest Africa from whose tragic people 15,000,000 slaves were extracted in the past for labor in the Western world, has gained freedom at a chatty round-table conference that ended here today.

Independence is to be proclaimed on June 30. But the coming of age of the Congolese people, as it was described by one of their delegates, occurred here during the last four weeks. The Belgian father called the Congo son in for a talk, counselled him on adult behavior, agreed with him on a date of departure from the home, arranged to turn over property held in trust for the son and wished him well. Witnesses saw the complete history of one country being started on the road of independence.

Illingworth in The London Daily Mail

The Area

The land that was the subject of this round-table meeting covers more than 900,000 square miles. That is larger than the United States east of the Mississippi, or all the states and their territories at the time of American independence. It is a square block in the center of Africa. A narrow funnel of land along the Congo River gives it access to the Atlantic Ocean.

The 400,000 square miles of the central basin of the Congo are covered with jungles in which the trees rise 130 feet and the underlying twilight is alive with bright birds, apes, snakes, alligators and hippopatumuses. The Congo is also a land of grassy plateaus encircling the Congo basin, savannas in which roam elephants, lions and leopards, and of hills rising eastward to great blue lakes and snow covered peaks. It is a land of great mineral wealth and vast water power.

The delegates were here to represent the people of this land, 14,000,000 of them, mostly Bantu-speaking, black-skinned people who drifted into the region from the northeast in the last thousand years, possibly driven by the Arabs or maybe pushed along by the spreading Sahara Desert. These people, who knew how to use metal, displaced Stone Age men and set up a farming and hunting life centered around clan and tribal settlements ruled by chiefs, and occasionally amalgamated into kingdoms.

Leopold's Role

The Congolese people came into contact with the Belgians solely because King Leopold II grasped the commercial importance of the Congo River after Sir Henry Morton Stanley first traced its course. The Independent State of the Congo established by Leopold in 1885 lasted until 1908 when the Belgian Parliament took it over.

But civilization at first proved to be a mixed offering to the Congolese. On the good side were the first railroads and riverboats, schools and medical posts; on the bad side were brutal collections of taxes in kind left in the hands of agents of farm companies. King Leopold instituted reforms and then offered the state to the Belgian Parliament which established the colonial administration that has run the Congo for the last fifty-two years.

The Colonial Government set up six provinces which, beginning at the mouth of the Congo and going clockwise, are Leopoldville, Equator, East, Kivu, Katanga and Kasai.

The Belgian technique for running the country was to work through the native chiefs. They were made into officials like local mayors. Today three-fourths of the Congolese live under the authority of the chiefs. Their tribunals, which can give sentences of a month in prison, gave judgment last year on 400,000 cases.

In all the great region of farms and jungles ruled by the chiefs, the Belgians have respected local customs, including the one that all land belongs to the clan or tribe. But through the chiefs the Belgians have introduced schooling which now has a million Congolese in classrooms, health measures that have stamped out the worst tropical plagues and technical practices such as the methods of modern farming that are now following 150,000 Congolese.

Mineral Wealth

For the exploration and development of mineral wealth the Belgians have granted charters to several enormous companies. The Colonial Government has a share in their ownership and receives a good slice of their profits. The mines are largely in the East and South of the country, especially in Katanga with copper, uranium and diamonds among the most valuable products. As a result of growing industrialization four million Congolese are now clustered around towns and half of all the population is in a wage economy.

The independence movement began among Congolese working for the colonial administration and the commercial companies. At first, after World War II, they talked of "equal pay for equal work" and the admission of Congolese to all business, social and academic circles. But then came talk of political rights.

Prof. M. A. A. J. van Bilsen, a young Belgian, precipitated the talk of political independence for the Congo by publishing in February 1956 in a Flemish periodical a thirty-year plan for political emancipation of the colony. After five months, in July, there was published in the Congo a statement entitled "The Manifest of African Consciousness" which followed the line of the van Bilsen article.

This manifest of one group of Congolese promptly drew from another group, the Lower Congo Association which was headed by Joseph Kasavubu, a denunciation of the idea that independence should be delayed thirty years. In December, 1957 the Belgian Colonial Administration gave the Congolese the first measure of self-rule by holding elections in Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Jadotville. Mr. Kasavubu's party won overwhelmingly in Leopoldville and seated eight of the ten local mayors in the native districts.

Mr. Kasavubu, taking office as Mayor of Dendale in April 1958 called for general elections and internal autonomy. When the Belgian Government sent a study group to the Congo to consider what policy to adopt in view of the growing political feeling, Mr. Kasavubu would only tell the group: "I demand immediate independence and departure of all the Belgians." That was in November, 1958.

There seems little doubt that this intransigent attitude reflected an event outside the Belgian Congo. On Aug. 24, 1958—three months before—General de Gaulle told the people of Brazzaville, just across the Congo from Leopoldville, that they could have independence from France if they wanted it or they could remain within the French community. Another important exterior development took place in Accra, Ghana, on Dec. 5, 1858 when the Pan African Congress was held with three Congolese in attendance. Patrice Lumumba, president of the Congolese National Movement, returned from Accra to tell 7,000 excited residents of Leopoldville that the conference called for immediate independence of all Africa and that his party agreed with this.

Mr. Lumumba's speech was given on Sunday, Dec. 28, 1958. Mr. Kasavubu's party called for another public assemblage on the following Sunday, permission for a meeting was refused and two days of wild rioting began in which at least forty-seven persons were killed—the official figure—and millions of dollars of property damage was done.

On Jan. 13 the Belgian Government announced a plan for independence of the Congo by stages. There was to be a gradual bringing of Congolese into advisory positions and a series of elections. But the plan did not work because the whole Congo got into a state of disquiet and some of the political parties, especially those led by Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu, refused to take part in the elections, the first of which was held last December.

Goodwill Won

This was the background for the round table organized by Auguste de Schrijver, Minister of the Belgian Congo. He talked Congolese political leaders of all factions into attending the meeting. Since Jan. 20 Mr. de Schrijver and other Belgian officials have listened to what the Congolese wanted, told them how to do it legally, counseled them on the economic and political facts of life and won their goodwill in the process.

There are Belgians who say the Government should have repressed the independence movement until, by a process of training and mass education, the Congo was "ready." There are others who say independence had to be granted but fear for the persons and goods of Belgians in the Congo after the new state is established.

The Belgian policy is based on the idea that repression cannot breed democracy but does plant hatred while assistance on the road to independence may bring respect and friendliness in the future. The easy relations existing between the Belgians and Congolese at the round table since Mr. de Schrijver on Jan. 27 set the day for independence are a good augury.

BELGIUM OPENING PARLEY ON CONGO

Talks in Brussels Today Aim at Giving Colony a Sound Economy as Free State

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, April 25 — A Belgian-Congolese conference aimed at starting the new Congo state on a sound economic basis will begin here tomorrow.

The meeting is a sequel to the gathering two months ago at which Belgium promised the Congo independence on June 30. The Belgian Parliament has since passed several measures to implement the establishment of the new democratic state in Africa.

Congolese delegates at the February meeting agreed an economic conference was needed. Since then tribal warfare in the Congo and the resultant anxiety among European colonists have emphasized the importance of the new meeting.

Most Congolese leaders have publicly stated that the Europeans now in the Congo would be needed for their skills and for their capital investments.

More capital from the outside world also must be attracted.

There are reported to be 110,000 Europeans in the Congo, of whom 80,000 are Belgians. There are 13,000,00 Congolese.

Fund Transfers Limited

Small investors recently have transferred funds abroad from the Congo. Reserves of the Congo National Bank have fallen in a year from $106,000,000 to $50,000,000. To check this, the Belgian Colonial Administration last month limited transfers from the Congo National Bank to $200 a month for each family.

Belgian officials hope the Congolese will see that guarantees on European lives and property will be needed to assure the retention of investments in the Congo.

Meanwhile steps have been taken to strengthen the economic position of the new state.

Belgium has used her credit to borrow $60,000,000 for the Congo treasury. She has also budgeted $55,000,000 as a subsidy to the Congo treasury.

Advance Payments Made

Financial groups interested in the Congo have agreed to pay $50,000,000 as advances on taxes, customs and dividends. Several large companies have, at Belgium's request, raised their operating surpluses in the Congo.

There have been expressions of distrust by the Congolese. For example, Joseph Kasavubu, president of the Association of the Lower Congo, has asserted that Belgium has transferred gold from the Congo National bank to the Belgian National Bank. He has indicated there should be no talk of guarantees "until the gold deposit is returned."

However, M. Kasavubu and other Congolese politicians are sending delegates to the conference.

RISE IN NET NOTED BY RHODESIAN TRUST

Recent racial disturbances in the Belgian Congo and South Africa have not as yet affected copper production in Rhodesia, Sir Ronald L. Prain, chairman of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., said yesterday.

Sir Ronald addressed an informal stockholders meeting at the Downtown Athletic Club. He said that profits from his companies' properties generally were running ahead of last year's levels.

Profits attributable to Rhodesian Selection Trust from the Mufulira property for the six months ended in December, 1959, were $6,921,600, he said, or about 20 per cent above those of last year.

He said these improved results had been caused chiefly by a higher copper price, which in turn resulted largely from last year's copper strike in the United States.

CONGO TRIBES WAR IN LEOPOLDVILLE

5 Slain in Street Fights With Spears and Machetes

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 13—This city's African quarter was put under a state of military occupation today following communal fighting. Five tribesmen were slain by machetes and spears.

Lulua and Baluba warriors, brandishing three-foot bush knives and primitive spears, gave the city four hours of chilling terror in the morning as they hunted each other out in streets and backyards of the African quarter. At 11 A. M. a conference of civil and military leaders decided to call on the army to assist the police in restoring order.

Anarchy Is Feared

Today's clash signaled the extension to Léopoldville of the bitter Lulua-Baluba tribal war that broke out in Kasai Province six months ago. It came only a day after Governor General Henri Cornelis warned that continued tribal fighting would produce a dictatorship after the Congo achieves independence June 30.

What frightens the 20,000 whites remaining in Léopoldville is not so much the specter of dictatorship but of anarchy. They believe that this is already threatened by another tribal war, between the Bakongo and Bayaka tribes. The latter are the dominant ethnic groups in Léopoldville Province.

Most whites and many Congolese would prefer even martial law to the present state of uneasiness. Earlier this week provincial Governor Jan-Baptist Bomans was relieved of his post after having resisted pressure for military rule.

The tiny Congolese Army of 25,000 Africans led by 1,000 Belgian officers could not maintain effective martial law throughout this vast colony, which is eighty times bigger than Belgium. It could only hope to maintain order in the key cities of Léopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Coquilhatville, Bukavu and Luluabourg.

The Association of the Lower Congo, the Abako party of the Bakongo tribe, has been agitating for removal of the Belgian general commanding the army and his replacement by a general to be selected by the United Nations.

Today's fighting was the sharpest in Léopoldville since the riots of January, 1959, when the police fired on Abako mobs killing more than 100.

The state of military occupation proclaimed today is a degree less severe than a state of siege. It means that the army is alerted, with troops standing by police stations to assist in smashing riots.

A night curfew was put on the outlying commune of Matete, where trouble started at 5 A. M. A Lulua worker was set upon by Baluba and killed with machetes.

Later a truck driven by a Baluba was halted by a revengeful Lulua mob in Kinshasa, two miles from the center of the city. The driver was slain by a spear.

Then Baluba warriors went on a rampage, driving Lulua from Kinshasa streets and setting fire to two Lulua houses.

Councilman's House Sacked

Their main target was the house of Sylvan Kabongo, a Lulua member of the Municipal Council. Finding him away—a notice on the door said in four languages "I receive nobody at midday"—the Baluba stormed into the house through broken windows, slashing legs off tables and arms off chairs and setting fire to bedding.

Waving their knives they approached two frightened overseas newsmen warning them against taking pictures.

A Baluba youth brandishing a knife, his face contorted with wrath, said his brother had been slain by Lulua and cried out that M. Kabongo was "the man who gave the orders to kill."

Some neutral Bakongo standing by were eager to blame the Belgians. "They wanted this to happen," they said. "They want trouble. The police sit in their cars and do nothing."

Police jeep patrols were observed, but the situation was out of hand. In near-by Bandalungwa a Lulua was stabbed to death. Toward noon a carload of Baluba was halted in Kinshasa by Lulua, who killed the driver and a passenger and wounded two others.

Late today the police set up road blocks searching all traffic and arresting passengers with machetes. They wore teargas goggles on their steel helmets and carried metal shields against spears and arrows.

White Elements Accused

Albert Kalonji, Congolese nationalist leader, said here yesterday that tribal fighting was fomented by white elements in the Congo and could be controlled easily after independence.

He said that Belgium was acting in good faith but that some of the officials and some of the settlers in the Congo "have prepared this far in advance."

M. Kalonji, who is a Baluba, said the Lulua tribes had been encouraged because they had not been punished for past violence. He said they had also been told that if they did not drive out the Balubas before independence it would be too late.

"Some Belgians are trying to create panic by all means," he said. "They are predicting the worst catastrophes."

Despite that, M. Kalonji said, few Belgians are preparing to leave the country and a large part of the civil servants are expected to stay on after independence.

M. Kalonji has been here on the invitation of the State Department since Saturday. He will leave for Brussels today.

BELGIUM NAMES CONGO MINISTER

Supreme Court Official Gets Cabinet Post to Maintain Order and Authority

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 16—The Belgian Government named a new Cabinet Minister today to deal with maintenance or order in the Belgian Congo and with the problems of transferring power to the new state. He is Walter Ganshof van der Meersch, Attorney General of the Belgian Supreme Court.

Brussels has received numerous reports in recent weeks of civil disorder and of the weakening of authority in the Congo. M. van der Meersch will go to the Congo to supervise the administration.

A detachment of forty-five regular army soldiers flew from Brussels to the Congo base of Kamina today as the first contingent of reinforcements for units stationed there. Thirty-five more will go tomorrow and fifty-nine the next day.

Conference Offers Program

At the same time that these steps were taken 100 Congolese and Belgian representatives sketched an economic and social program for the new Congo state in a set of resolutions adopted by a roundtable conference.

Speakers at the final session of a three-week conference expressed hope that the proposals would guide Congo policy, but said the decision must lie with the first government, which is to be formed next month.

Vice Premier Albert Lillar called the conference "the prefiguration of future negotiations between the governments of our free countries." The basic law creating a free state in the Congo June 30 has been passed by the lower house of the Belgian Parliament and is now before the Senate.

M. Lillar warned that all efforts of the conference to assure economic expansion and social progress in the Congo would be in vain "if anarchy is installed.

The Congolese selected a committee of fifteen of their delegates to continue dealing with Belgian authorities between now and the time of formation of the new government. This committee will concentrate on budget problems.

The New York Times

IN BELGIAN CABINET: Walter Ganshof van der Meersch. He will deal with problems arising in Congo.

Congo Capital Captured by Paratroopers

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Ga., Thurs. 7/14/60
P. 1

By GEORGE SIBERA

LEOPOLDVILLE (UPI) — Belgian shock troops smashed into Congo army strongholds Wednesday in a major offensive to safeguard whites in the chaotic Congo. The Belgians wrested Leopoldville airport from African troops and then seized the capital city itself.

The Congolese government announced it had appealed urgently to its sister African republic of Ghana for troops to restore order "because of the long delay before U.N. troops could become available."

BELGIUM TO TAKE OVER?

While the commands fought Congolese troops in the streets of Leopoldville, the Belgian ambassador told newsmen that Belgium would reassume command of its former colony if there were no other way to restore law and order to the nation.

First reports said several civilians, including three women and several children, were injured seriously in the airport battle.

Heavily - armed Belgian paratroopers spearheaded the lightning action as Information Minister Anicet Kashamura told the Congolese parliament that Belgium and this newly-independent nation were virtually in a "state of war."

DEFY CONGO

The Belgian troops went into action Wednesday in defiance of a Congo government ultimatum that they return to their bases immediately.

Red-bereted paratroop commandos cleared rebel Congolese troops from the Leopoldville's Ndili airport where they had interrupted the refugee airlift flying out frightened Belgian and other white residents caught by the upsurge of violence.

TAKE CAPITOL

The Belgian troops swung from the airport into Leopoldville. Congolese troops mostly ran from their path. Some African soldiers fired wildly as they raced away. A few pockets of African soldiers, however, dug in for life-or-death battles with the Belgian commandos.

Caught in the middle of the battling were thousands of whites —men, women and children—who screamed and hid or cheered as the Belgian soldiers grabbed control of Leopoldville in the lightning thrust.

(In Washington, the State Department said a colony of American missionaries which had been reported besieged in the Luluaborg area of the Congo had been evacuated by light American planes.

P. 14

U. S. officials said another group of some 100 U.S. Protestant missionaries in the Lake Charles area of the northeast Congo had spurned a government evacuation offer and planned to stick it out.

U. N. Troops Land in Congo

Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 7/17/60
P. 1

Mutineers Shout 'Attack Belgians'; Are Stared Down by Tunisians

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 16 (UPI)—Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl Von Horn arrived Saturday to take command of hundreds of United Nations troops pouring into the violence-wracked Congo to try to restore order.

Tunisian troops fanned out into Camp Leopold, where the Congolese army first mutinied, and mutineers, thinking they had come to fight for the Congo urged them to "attack the Belgians." The Tunisians remained impassive and stared at the excited, shouting Congolese.

Belgian paratroopers disregarded an order from Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba to leave the country by 6 a.m. (1 a.m. EDT) and continued to patrol the European sector of Leopoldville as Congolese youths cursed and jeered them.

Lines of Belgian troops carried supplies and equipment into the Belgian embassy in apparent expectation of a mob attack. Lumumba ordered Belgian Ambassador Jean Van der Bosche and his staff out of the country Friday night but the embassy remained open.

There were reports that the 34-year-old Lumumba, buoyed by pledges of "assistance" from the Soviet Union, planned to transfer his capital from turbulent Leopoldville to Stanleyville in the interior which is a stronghold of his National Congolese Movement Party.

* * *

GEN. VAN HORN, a professional soldier who had been a U.N. commander in Palestine, began a round of conferences on ways to take over from Belgian forces, according to a mandate of the U.N. Security Council.

Some 600 Tunisian troops and another 100 soldiers from the African nation of Ghana preceded him into Leopoldville to join Ghanian troops which had arrived Friday.

Congolese showed no animosity toward the U.N. forces but they threw stones at the cars of white civilians Saturday and some demonstrators for one tense moment threatened to stone trucks bringing in emergency American food supplies. But the trucks were unmolested.

* * *

LEOPOLDVILLE remained tense as more reports of rape and looting came in from the back country.

One report said American missionaries at Thysville, 75 miles from Leopoldville, where rape and looting occurred last week, had been forced to strip and were herded on a truck to be pelted with mud and garbage by rampaging blacks.

A report, unconfirmed, reaching Brazzaville, (French) Congo republic said women in a hospital at Thysville had been assaulted shortly after giving birth.

Members of a group of 73 American missionaries and their families who reached safety in Accra, Ghana, said the missionaries were forced to lie on the ground and were trampled and beaten by Congolese soldiers who said, "Americans—so what. You're still white."

A few Europeans who ventured on Leopoldville streets were met with open hostility.

Congo Admits Its Inability To Halt Riots

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
Sun. 7/17/60
P. 1

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP) — The government of this young nation has appealed to the United Nations for help in the bloody struggle against its mutinous army, which is pressing a campaign of terror against whites.

In effect, government of the newly independent Congo conceded it was powerless to check the campaign of rape and pillage that in five days has taken at least 11 white lives and driven more than 13,000 whites from the Congo.

The dramatic appeal to the United Nations to step in and restore order was dispatched to the U.N. Sunday after President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba met with U.S. Ambassador Claire Timberlake and U.N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche in Leopoldville.

CALL FOR HELP

The appeal was disclosed Monday by Belgian Minister Ganshof van der Meersch, one of two Cabinet ministers sent here by Brussels to try to bring some order in the chaotic Congo.

(In Brussels, Belgian Premier Gaston Eyeskens told Parliament he had asked Belgium's allies and international institutions for help to meet the crisis in the Congo but gave no details.)

Only 11 days in power after the Congo gained independence from Belgium, Kasavubu and Lumumba are critical of Brussels for sending in Belgian troops to quell the rebellious Negro soldiers.

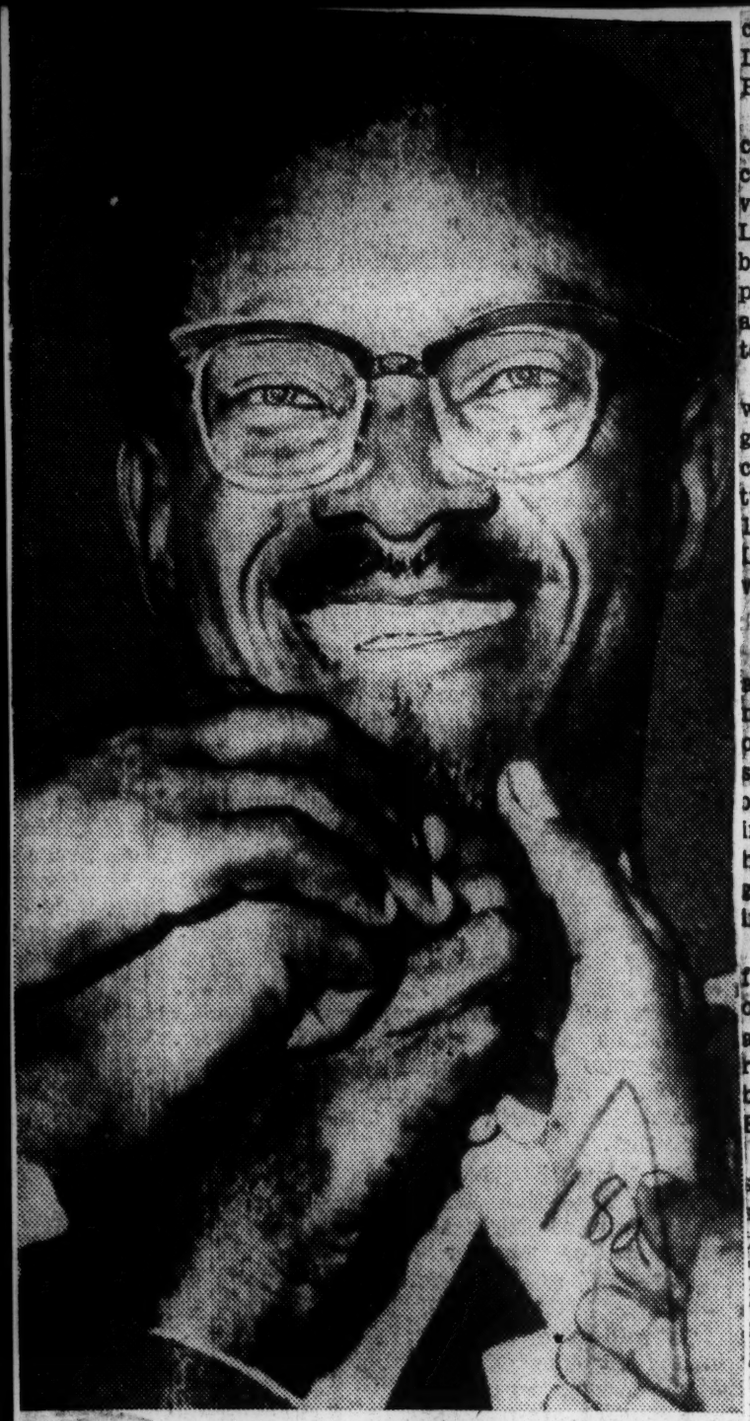
Only Sunday night Lumumba had said the dispatch of Belgian troops violated a treaty of friendship signed two weeks ago. In a radio address he said the Congolese would know how to defend themselves.

BACK TO BELGIUM

A U.N. force made up of soldiers from outside nations, such as intervened in the Suez war of 1956, thus could send the Belgian soldiers back to Belgium or to the military bases they occupy by treaty in the Congo. A revolt by the 25,000-man Negro army against its Belgian officers touched off the violence last week.

(In Washington, officials said the United States is ready to furnish troops to help restore order in the Congo if requested.

(In Heidelberg, Germany, the U.S. Army said two companies of the 24th Infantry Division were alerted and ready to rush to the Congo. Part of the 24th was flown to the Middle East in the crisis in Lebanon two years ago.)



Associated Press radiophoto

CONGOLESE CONGRATULATIONS — Supporters playfully tug at Patrice Lumumba's goatee as a friendly gesture at Leopoldville yesterday after he was officially confirmed the African nation's first Premier.

A Freed Congo Elects Kasavubu as President

In Premier Lumumba's Program: Link to Belgium and Neutralism

By The Associated Press

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, June 24.—Joseph Kasavubu, who styles himself as a Gandhi-like foe of African colonialism, was elected president of the new Congo republic today.

He will share power with his chief political rival, Patrice Lumumba, the newly confirmed Premier.

As the departing Belgian colonial rulers had hoped, the compromise making Mr. Kasavubu chief of state and Mr. Lumumba chief of government brough together the two major political factions whose separate ambitions carried a potential of violence.

The main problem now is whether they will work together. Belgium is quitting the congo next Thursday and turning authority over the 13,000,000 people to Premier Lumumba and President Kasavubu.

Lumumba Called

Mr. Lumumba was approved as Premier in a cheering, tumultous post-midnight session of the Congo Parliament. His supporters applauded and banged their desks. Others rushing forward to congratulate him, playfully tugged at his goatee. Young Congolese packing the public galleries cheered.

In a half-hour statement before the vote, Mr. Lumumba outlined his program. He said an independent Congo would retain close links with Belgium but would not take sides in the East-West power struggle.

"Our primary concern will be social justice and progress," he said. "There will be no dictatorship. We want to maintain friendly relations with all nations and we will join neither of the two blocs now dividing the world. In international relations we will always fight for freedom."

He insisted that the crisis which threatened the nation was over, although other politicians indicated it was not.

"We have been united in our struggle against the past Colonial regime," Mr. Lumumba said. "We have been united at the round table conference. In today's triumph we stand again united. We have a strong, honest and popular government."

Mr. Lumumba paid tribue to the achievements of Belgians in the Congo.

Now European residents and Congolese will build together," he said. "More than ever we will need Belgian help."

"Religious missions will receive a guarantee permitting them to continue their task.

"Members of the colonial administration will remain in Congo to help us with their experience and advice.

Mr. Kasavubu's election had been expected, since he and Mr. Lumumba had been trying to work out some sort of deal in hopes of avoiding political clashes that might spill over into violence.

Although the Presidency is largely a ceremonial position, it involves considerable prestige and the power to summon Parliament, and this could be a strong check on Mr. Kasavubu's old chief rival if strategically timed.

Both Houses of Parliament met in joint session and elected the President by a vote of 159 for Mr. Kasavubu to 43 for Jean Bolikango, his only opponent.

Mr. Kasavubu, using the nonviolent civil disobedience tactics of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi in the war against colonialism, has been jailed by the Belgians in the past as an agitator. He once studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, later became a Protestant, and has worked as a teacher, civil servant, agronomist and bookkeeper.

Mr. Lumumba, too, was arrested after riots in Stanleyville in 1959 and spent nearly three months in jail.

But it was the hour of victory for the debonair Mr. Lumumba, the tall, bearded nationalist who had worker day and night to patch together a multi-party Cabinet that could win Parliamentary support.

Mr. Kasavubu had tried to form a Cabinet and failed, but three members of his Abakoan party got Cabinet posts.

The balloting went off without trouble except for one elderly African chief wearing a bright beaded hat. Since he spoke only Swahili and did not understand French, the Congo Parliament's official language, he was baffled by the procedure. With the help of an interpreter, the Senate president set him straight. The chief then returned to his seat and cast his vote smilingly.

Cabinet Confirmed

The lower house confirmed Mr. Lumumba's twenty-three-member cabinet with seventy-four affirmative votes. One member voted no, five abstained and fifty-seven were absent. The Senate vote was sixty-twelve, with eight obstaining and four absent.

Many of the fifty-seven absent deputies were Mr. Kasavubu's political allies. His strength is centered around Leopoldville, while Mr. Lumumba comes from Stanleyville, in the Congo River back country.

Their differences appear to be mainly regional and involve no basic clash. Both have long been forces in the local independence movement.

A sign of possible trouble came in Leopoldville, where a strike of Mr. Kasavubu's followers at the provincial headquarters entered its second day. They want the Belgians to create a separate province for the Bakongo tribesmen who live in and around Lepoldville and form the core of Mr. Kasavubu's political machine. The Belgian administrator told them to take it up with the new government.

Services Disrupted

Only 100 of the 800 strikers went back to work today, and most public services were seriously disrupted.

Mr. Kasavubu, forty-three, has favored a looser union of provinces. This would allow him to keep his power as president of the Association of the Lower Congo.

Mr. Lumumba, thirty-four, is president of the National Congolese Movement. Belgians fear and distrust him, saying he is an opportunist who foments racial hatred and that he has taken money from Belgian Communists.

He contends that only he can maintain order in the tense political and tribal atmosphere of the Congo and that he must have a strong central government to prevent tribal warfare and inefficient administration.

The Atlanta Constitution Jun. 7-19-60

Associated Press Wirephoto

GEORGIA MISSIONARY RETURNS HOME FROM STRIFE-TORN CONGO

Mrs. John K. Miller (Arrow) Holds Daughter Harriett, 11 Months, Hand of Son John, 3, at N.Y.

WANTED TO STAY

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Jun. 7-19-60

5 in Family Flee Congo, Fly Here

By JACK KAPLAN

A Decatur missionary and her four children arrived in Atlanta late Monday night by plane after a confused escape from the terror-ridden Congo.

Mrs. John K. Miller was evacuated by plane from the American Presbyterian Congo Mission in Lubondai, Kasai Province, where she and her husband, a medical missionary, had served for 10 years. Dr. Miller is still in Africa.

Mrs. Miller said her husband had not had a furlough in five years and she hoped he would join her here when he could get out.

"He wanted to stay," she said. "He has a lot of work to do there. But I hear that all Americans have been ordered to leave.

"It was two weeks ago Sunday," Mrs. Miller said in a telephone interview upon her arrival in New York, "when the consul ordered all women and children from the Congo.

"It was difficult to understand. Every thing had been so peaceful and quiet. We knew the rebel troops were around, but we didn't feel that we were in danger. None of us wanted to leave home."

Mrs. Miller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Montgomery of 216 Michigan Ave., said usually there were about 100 white persons with the mission, but because of summer vacations, only eight families were there when the trouble began.

"We wanted to stay," she said, "and the Congolese there said they would protect us. But we knew they couldn't and we didn't want any of them harmed because of us."

The four children, Holly, 12; James M. (Jim), 8; John Neal, 4, and Harriet Merle, 11 months, came from the Congo with their mother, but not all at the same time.

An American industrialist ferried out the families in his small plane. Jim was left behind for the next trip, but by the time the small plane returned from Luluabourg, an Air Force DC3 had taken the boy.

"We were split up for a couple of days," Mrs. Miller said, "but we got back together at Camina Air Base. He was with friends and I wasn't too worried about him."

Mrs. Miller, an Agnes Scott graduate, said she hoped order would soon be restored so she could return.

"Most of the violence seemed aimed at the Belgians," she said. "It is hard to understand why. The Congolese seem to be hitting the hand that fed them. The Belgians had done so much for them, but they seemed to be saying, 'You haven't done enough'."

Mrs. Miller said part of the problem was in the low education average.

"They get a fifth-grade education," she said. "Enough so that they will refuse to work in the fields, which is women's work anyway, but not enough to get a good job.

"There are a lot of good, Christian people among the Congolese, but they are confused and panicked. I hope they will not be injured, but I'm afraid they will.

"It seems that the innocent are always the ones who suffer most."

Youth Congress Sends Welcome To Congolese

Bishop Ward Bishop Ala. Sat. 7-16-60

WASHINGTON, D. C. Delegates at the International Youth Congress of the Church of God in Christ movement concluded seven days of convention here with the passage of a resolution welcoming the new Republic of the Congo into the orbit of free nations.

The Board of Directors headed by Bishop O. T. Jones, Sr., of Philadelphia and President of the Youth Congress said to the people of the new Republic in a special message to Premier Patrice Lumumba, that it was a great joy to witness another African state achieve independence that he hoped members of the Church of God in Christ could work hand in hand with Congolese religious leaders.

More than 3000 delegates attended the Silver Anniversary session of the International Youth Congress here. Young people and adult leaders participated in seminars, workshops and discussions on the theme: "Not By Might, But By God's Spirit."

Miss Pearline Ford of Los Angeles, California directed a 200-voice mass choir made up of outstanding musical groups from 12 states. The group included the Kendricks Specials from Southern California, Kitty Parker, Philadelphia, Jean Anderson, Detroit, Goldie Haynes, East St. Louis, Geraldine Clemmons, Baltimore and Sherman Howard of Washington, D. C.

Serving as first assistant to Bishop Jones was Mrs. J. V. Herne of Oklahama City who is International Chairlady for the quarter century old youth body.

The Congress also passed a resolution endorsing the young student leaders of the South, who, with their fellow citizens have been conducting sit-in demonstrations a lunchcounters and other racially segregated establishments. This resolution came during a panel discussion on the subject: "What is the Christian Attitude Toward the Recent Passive Resistance Movement in the South?"

Belgian Troops Refuse to Leave Congo

Christian Science Monitor

By the Associated Press

Léopoldville, Congo

Belgian troops have ignored Premier Patrice Lumumba's ultimatum to clear out of this former Belgian territory by 6 a.m. July 16. Boston Mass

As the deadline passed, not one Belgian soldier had left the Congo. Troops of the United Nation emergency force, recruited from African nations to help restore order, were arriving by plane. Sat. 7/16/60

[The Belgian radio reported two Europeans were killed July 15 in clashes with Africans, but it gave no details on the extent of the clashes.] P 3

Embassy Still Open

The Belgian Embassy was still functioning in Léopoldville, despite Mr. Lumumba's repeated declarations that his government has broken diplomatic relations with Brussels.

The Belgian Government apparently is waiting out the situation. Officials feel that once things simmer down in the Congo and their troops are replaced by UN forces, relations will improve slowly.

The Belgians insisted privately they would keep their troops in the Congo under their "friendship" treaty with the new state until the safety of the 75,000 remaining Europeans is guaranteed.

Mr. Lumumba made an angry speech to the Chamber of Deputies late July 15 and swept its members up in a current of nationalism. As the goateed Premier spoke, there were shouts from members: "Declare war."

He demanded that the Belgian Government accept his severance of diplomatic relations and pull out all its troops. In rapid-fire French, he termed the Belgians "snakes" and said they were trying to steal back the independence granted his country only two weeks ago.

Makeshift Truce Set

The first UN contingent arrived from Tunisia July 15. After a peaceful beginning, one of their senior officers found himself in the middle of an impending riot and managed to restore order by using Congolese police.

Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, British commander of Ghana's Army, worked out a makeshift truce between the Belgian and Congolese forces, dividing the city between them. No specific areas were disclosed, but it was understood that the Belgians would continue to control the city's exits so the exodus of European refugees could continue. An estimated 25,000 Europeans already have left the Congo since it became independent two weeks ago.

Despite efforts by Congolese provincial ministers to restore confidence, the economic life of the Congo's Oriental province is collapsing because of a mass exodus of the white population.

Columns of cars leave Stanleyville, the provincial capital, every day, loaded with belongings of Europeans in their flight toward the nearest frontier.

Autos Abandoned

Many houses are empty, cars are abandoned near the airport. Their owners have gone with no plan of return.

[The Belgian radio said paratroops were dropped at the Congo's Coquilhatville airfield July 15 as Congolese rebels tried to halt the departure of European refugees.

[Quoting cabled reports from the Congo, the radio said paratroops also intervened at Boende airport where European refugees were attacked by Africans.]

Associated Press Wirephoto

Tshombe of Katanga

Independence stand reiterated

The slaying of a Congolese boy touched off the near riot. His body was found in a dusty Léopoldville street, and the crowd charged that his Belgian employer had shot him when he came to collect his wages. The crowd hacked at the locked door of the Belgian's store. Belgian troops moved in as the crowd grew to about 800, angry and shouting.

Then Ralph J. Bunche, UN undersecretary, here to advise the new government, drove through the crowd and tried to calm it. He failed.

General Alexander arrived with only 10 men to back him up. He posted Congolese police on the street.

Congolese Senate Meets

In Brussels, the Belgian radio reported that Mr. Lumumba and President Kasavubu planned to fly to Stanleyville, where economic chaos has set in following the flight of Europeans who managed most of the businesses.

The Congolese Senate planned to meet behind closed doors, the radio added. The Senate urged Mr. Lumumba's government to announce its program and threatened a vote of censure if a program is not announced in five days.

The Congolese Chamber of Deputies July 15 decreed a state of emergency in Katanga, the rich southeastern province that has decided to secede from the Congo. The Belgian broadcast also said the House decided to appoint a state commissoner for Katanga, but his role was not clearly defined.

Real Culprit In The Congo

Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat. 7/23/60

If there ever were any doubt about it, the real source of the troubles experienced by the recently established Congo Republic now is clear for the world to see.

Addressing the United Nations' Security Council last week, Tunisian Ambassador Mongi Slim put his finger on the sore spot.

He pointed to the recent role of Belgian soldiers in the Congo.

"They (the Belgian Government) sent troops and from that time, dead and wounded occurred.

* * *

WHILE THIS reference was to activities of the past two weeks, it applies equally as well to Belgian history in the Congo the past year, past decade or the past century.

The ambassador noted that prior to the arrival of Belgian soldiers, there were neither dead nor wounded.

The real culprit, it appears, is the Belgian Government, its soldiers and the brutal policy they have and are seeking to enforce.

Now all but pushed out of the Congo by the Africans' sheer determination to run their own affairs, the government in Brussels is seeking to hang on to the last shreds of empire — even if it means substituting brute force for fawning paternalism.

But to do this, they need a pretext — a smoke-screen.

This need explains the screaming headlines of rioting, looting, rape and murder which for the past weeks have been front-paged in the Western World by a press that's either gullible or prostituted.

* * *

THIS RUSE is doomed to failure. The horrible brutal and arrogant history of Belgium rule in the Congo for the past 97 years is too well known.

No matter how many governments would like to look the other way as they did in the past, majority world opinion is on the side of the victims.

The horrors of Leopoldism will not be tolerated.

The decision of the United Nations to aid the young Congo Republic is just and appropo.

It is too much to expect a new and inexperienced government, no matter how determined, to straighten out overnight the accumulated mess of a hundred years' misrule.

Belgian and Congolese Troops Clash,

New York Times
New York, New York
Thurs. 7/14/60 P.1

Security Council Studies Congo's Plea for Troops

Hammarskjold Calls an Urgent Session After Strife-Torn Land Requests Aid to Halt Belgian 'Aggression'

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 13—The Security Council held an urgent meeting tonight to hear Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's proposal to send a United Nations force to the Congo.

The Secretary General requested the meeting this morning in response to a second cablegram from the Congo Government confirming its request yesterday for United Nations assistance.

Congolese cables and Soviet statement are on Page 4.

The cablegram, sent in response to Mr. Hammarskjold's request for clarification of the first request, said that United Nations help was needed "not to restore internal situation in Congo but rather to protect the national territory against act of aggression posed by Belgian metropolitan forces."

The cablegram today warned that if help was not provided without delay, the Congo "will be obliged to appeal to the Bandung Treaty powers."

This was interpreted by some Western delegates as possibly foreshadowing a request for intervention by Communist China. It increased the sense of urgency felt here as a result of the capture of the airport at Leopoldville today by Belgian troops.

Some sources, however, said that this may have referred to an appeal for help to other African states. Ghana issued a statement today denouncing Belgium's actions and offering to send troops immediately on the request of either the Congo or the United Nations.

There is no Bandung treaty and the cablegram was interpreted as a reference to the Asian and African powers, including Communist China, that attended a conference at Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

Both cablegrams to Mr. Hammerskjold were signed by Joseph Kasavubu, Chief of State of the Congo, and Patrice Lumumba, Premier. The text were made public today.

The first cablegram, received yesterday, requested the urgent dispatch by the United Nations of military assistance and accused Belgium of having committed "an act of aggression."

The first cablegram accused Belgium of having "carefully prepared the secession" of the Katanga Province, and said that the Congo refused to accept "a fait accompli resulting from a conspiracy between Belgian imperialists and a small group of Katanga leaders."

It declared that United Nations military aid was needed "to protect the national territory of the Congo against the present external aggression which is a threat to international peace."

Since the cablegram was sent by a commercial company and not through Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a United Nations Under Secretary who is in the Congo, Mr. Hammarskjold requested clarification.

Neutral Forces Asked

The second cablegram emphasized that the Congo was requesting a United Nations force "consisting of neutral countries and not of United States as reported by certain radio stations."

This was interpreted by informed quarters as a denial that a cablegram requesting United States forces, which was sent to the United States yesterday by Antoin Eizenva, the vice premier, had been authorized.

In a letter to Dr. José A. Correa of Ecuador, the President of the Security Council, Mr. Hammarskjold said that he wanted to bring to its attention "a matter which, in my opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security."

The Secretary General therefore requested a meeting tonight to hear his report "on a demand for United Nations action in relation to the Republic of the Congo."

The Secretary General thus repeated the action he took in September, 1959, when he requested a meeting of the Security Council on the Laotian question after having obtained a clarification of the Laotian Government's request for a United Nations force to resist Communist aggression.

Yesterday, before events in the Congo took a more serious turn, Mr. Hammarskjold outlined a program of technical assistance for the Congo at a meeting of delegates from nine African states. This is to include the loan of officers from African states, excluding South Africa, to restore discipline in the Congolese Army and the assignment of United Nations experts to help set up and operate the governmental machinery in the Congo.

Action Is Deferred

Action was deferred, however, in compliance with the African position that any such program must be drawn up "in consultation with the Security Council." Accordingly, Mr. Hammarskjold arranged for a luncheon meeting of the Security Council today at which he would outline the program.

A new three-point program, drawn up in response to the deterioration in the situation since yesterday, was outlined by the Secretary General at his luncheon with Security Council members. It called for the following:

1. The immediate dispatch to the Congo of about ten army officers, mostly drawn from the United Nations truce supervision organization in Palestine to help establish discipline in the Congolese Army. These officers will wear United Nations uniforms, not the uniforms of their respective countries, and will display the United Nations flag. The United States is expected to help provide air transportation if needed.
2. Emergency shipments of food to prevent the threatened shortage of food from becoming acute. United States cooperation in providing the food and air transportation has been promised.
3. A United Nations force to be supplied exclusively by contingents from neutral states, preferably from the African states. It would be modeled on the United Nations Emergency Force, which Mr. Hammarskjold organized and sent to Egypt in 1956 in connection with the widthdrawal of the British, French and Israeli expeditions.

Orders Undisclosed

The Emergency Force, which totaled 6,000 at its maximum strength, was ordered not to shoot except in self-defense. Mr. Hammarskjold has not disclosed what orders would be given the force to be sent to the Congo.

In any event, it is hoped that it will promptly restore order and will thus convince Belgium that it is unnecessary to maintain troops in the Congo. Walter Loridan, the Belgian delegate, discussed the outlook today with Mr. Hammarskjold.

The Emergency Force in Egypt was supplied mainly by neutrals and the Scandinavian countries, who were all sympathetic with Egypt. This time Mr. Hammarskjold is looking mainly to the French-speaking countries of Africa. especially Tunisia and Morocco, and to the Scandinavian countries.

The Western countries made unsuccessful efforts during the day to find out what position would be taken at the meeting tonight by the Soviet Union. Earlier in the day the Kremlin denounced United States actions regarding the Congo.

The United States and other Western powers were prepared to convoke a special emergency session of the General Assembly tomorrow if the Soviet Union vetoed a resolution endorsing Mr. Hammarskjold's program.

Arkady A. Sobolev, the Soviet delegate, threw no light on his stand during the Security Council luncheon. He asked a number of questions about the probable cost of the United Nations force for the Congo, but otherwise kept silent. The Soviet Union has refused to pay its assessments for the Emergency Force in Egypt on the ground that Britain, France and Israel should meet the entire cost.

Statements on the Congo Situation

Following are the texts of messages sent yesterday to the United Nations by the Congo, as made public at the United Nations, and of excerpts from a Soviet statement handed to five Western governments, as made public in Moscow and transmitted by Reuters:

Congolese Messages

FIRST MESSAGE

The Government of the Republic of the Congo requests urgent dispatch by the United Nations of military assistance. This request is justified by the dispatch to the Congo of metropolitan Belgian troops in violation of the treaty of friendship signed between Belgium and the Republic of the Congo on 29 June 1960. Under the terms of that treaty, Belgian troops may only intervene on the express request of the Congolese Government. No such request was ever made by the Government of the Republic of the Congo and we therefore regard the unsolicited Belgian action as an act of aggression against our country.

The real cause of most of the disturbances can be found in colonialist machinations. We accuse the Belgian Government of having carefully prepared the secession of the Katanga with a view to maintaining a hold on our country. The Government, supported by the Congolese people, refuses to accept a fait accompli resulting from a conspiracy between Belgian imperialists and a small group of Katanga leaders.

The overwhelming majority of the Katanga population is opposed to secession, which means the disguised perpetuation of the colonialist regime. The essential purpose of the requested military aid is to protect the national territory of the Congo against the present external aggression, which is a threat to international peace. We strongly stress the extremely urgent need for the dispatch of United Nations troops to the Congo.

SECOND MESSAGE

In connection with military assistance requested of United Nations by the Republic of the Congo, the Chief of State and the Prime Minister of the Congo make the following clarification.

1. The purpose of the aid requested is not to restore internal situation in Congo but rather to protect the national territory against act of aggression posed by Belgian metropolitan troops.

2. The request for assistance relates only to a United Nations force consisting of military personnel of neeutral countries and not of United States as reported by certain radio stations.

3. If requested assistance is not received without delay, the Republic of the Congo will be obliged to appeal to the Bandung Treaty powers.

4. The aid has been requested by the Republic of the Congo in the exercise of its sovereign rights and not in agreement with Belgium as reported.

Soviet Statement

As a result of a long and courageous struggle of the Congolese people against foreign colonial oppressors, the independence of the Congo Republic was proclaimed on June 30, 1960.

The family of independent African states was joined by one of the largest African countries with a population of over 13,000,000 people and disposing of immense natural and economic resources.

The Soviet Union, like the majority of the countries in the world, has recognized the Congo Republic as an independent and sovereign state.

The Security Council on July 5 unanimously adopted a resolution to recommend to the General Assembly of the United Nations the acceptance of the Congo Republic as a member of the United Nations.

However, immediately after the proclamation of the Congo's independence, the officials of the former Belgian colonial administration who remained in the country, with the support of diplomatic representatives of the Western powers, the United States, Britain and France, undertook, in violation of international law and the United Nations Charter, actions directed at the undermining of the sovereignty and the liquidation of the independence of the young state.

Asks Aggression to Stop

The Soviet Government warns of the grave responsibility borne by the leading circles of the Western powers for unleashing armed aggression in the Congo, and demands that it should immediately be stopped.

The Government of the Soviet Union considers that in view of the serious situation created in the Congo, which threatens peace and general security, the United Nations must immediately take measures to defend the sovereign rights of the independent Congo Republic.

By using its armed forces for military operations on the territory of the Congo and by sending, despite the protests of its Government, new forces within the frontiers of the Congo, Belgium is committing a crude violation both of the territorial inviolability and the politcal independence of the Congo; that is, Belgium is committing actions which international law has for a long time now qualified as acts of aggression.

Furthermore, the fact that the Belgian Government is sending troops to the Congo, which come from the NATO command and are stationed in the German Federal Republic, once again shows what role is being played by the aggressive NATO bloc, acting the part of an international gendarme, in the colonial subjugation of the peoples of Africa.

Role Played by Bonn

An indirect part in the aggression against the Congo Republic is being played by Adenauer's Government, which places its air bases at the disposal of foreign troops being dispatched to the Congo.

It is thus acting in the same way as during the Anglo-American aggression against Lebanon and Jordan in July, 1958.

A direct part in the intervention against the Congo Republic is being played by the leading circles of Britain, who use for this purpose the government of their dependent territories.

The Potuguese Government, known all over the world for its bestialities in its African colonies of Angola and Mozambique, has concentrated troops along the frontiers of Angola and the Congo.

One cannot but draw attention to the fact that the United States Ambassador in the Congo, Timberlake, is at present in Leopoldville, where he is intervening in the internal affairs of the Congo Republic and taking advantage of the presence there of the Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations, the American Bunche, in order to work out plans for building up Western intervention into the Congo under the flag of the United Nations.

Violation of Principles

No subterfuges of the colonizers can hide the fact of their armed aggression in the Congo, which is a crude violation of the basic principles of the United Nations and the Bandung conference.

The efforts of the colonizers are now directed toward separating from the Congo the richest province in order to dismember and strangle the young republic.

The colonialists' intervention in the Congo provides new proof of how certain powers, in the first place the United States, continue to march along the road of aggression and provocation.

The Soviet Union, as well as other peace-loving states, decisively condemns the perfidious aggression against the Congo Republic. It fully supports the just demands of the Conferences of Independent African States and Peoples at Accra and Addis Ababa regarding the immediate granting of independence to all the countries and peoples of Africa still remaining under the ignominious colonial system.

MISSIONARY FROM SELMA HAILED AS HERO IN CONGO RESCUE WORK

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP) — Two flying American missionaries — one from Selma, Ala.—were hailed Thursday as heroes by refugee American missionaries they rescued from the troubled Congo.

The Alabama man—John W. Davis—is a combat veteran of Korea, where he flew 70 missions as an Air Force major. He teamed up with Dr. Mark Poole in rescuing more than 200 missionaries from the Congo.

Davis became a missionary after his Air Force service. He sold his central Alabama farm and came to The Congo three years ago with his wife and six children. He served with the American Presbyterian Mission.

Davis brought along his own single-engine plane and soon after his arrival he made all of the mission's 10 stations build airstrips.

Pygmies of the Congo jungles have long known Dr. Poole as the Flying Missionary.

When the Army mutiny broke out last weekend Davis and Poole began making round-the-clock flights to rescue more than 200 men, women and children from the 10 mission stations in the area. The tiny planes could take only three passengers a trip.

They flew the refugees to the Belgian base at Kamina in central Katanga Province, where an Air Force Globemaster carried them to Salisbury.

Davis, dressed in faded jean, scarlet shirt and a battered straw hat, arrived in Salisbury later in his small plane. He brought his 6-year-old daughter.

Other missionaries praised his exploits but Davis brushed the remarks aside with this comment:

"It was God's providence."

THE CONGO CRISIS AS THE BELGIANS SEE IT

They Are Bitter About Violence That Followed Independence and About Criticism Abroad

The N.Y. Times

By HARRY GILROY

Special to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 16 — The Belgian people, bitter with the conviction that they have been betrayed in the republic of Congo, more than half convinced that a Communist plot has effected the turn of events, now feel that the future of their former colony has become an international problem and ask that the United Nations prove its capacity to find a solution.

New York

For the Belgians, the grant of independence to the Congolese was a case of enlightened self-interest. It was a source of great national pride that it was being done with a fine gesture—quickly and with style. At the same time it was realized that, if all worked well, Belgians would benefit commercially.

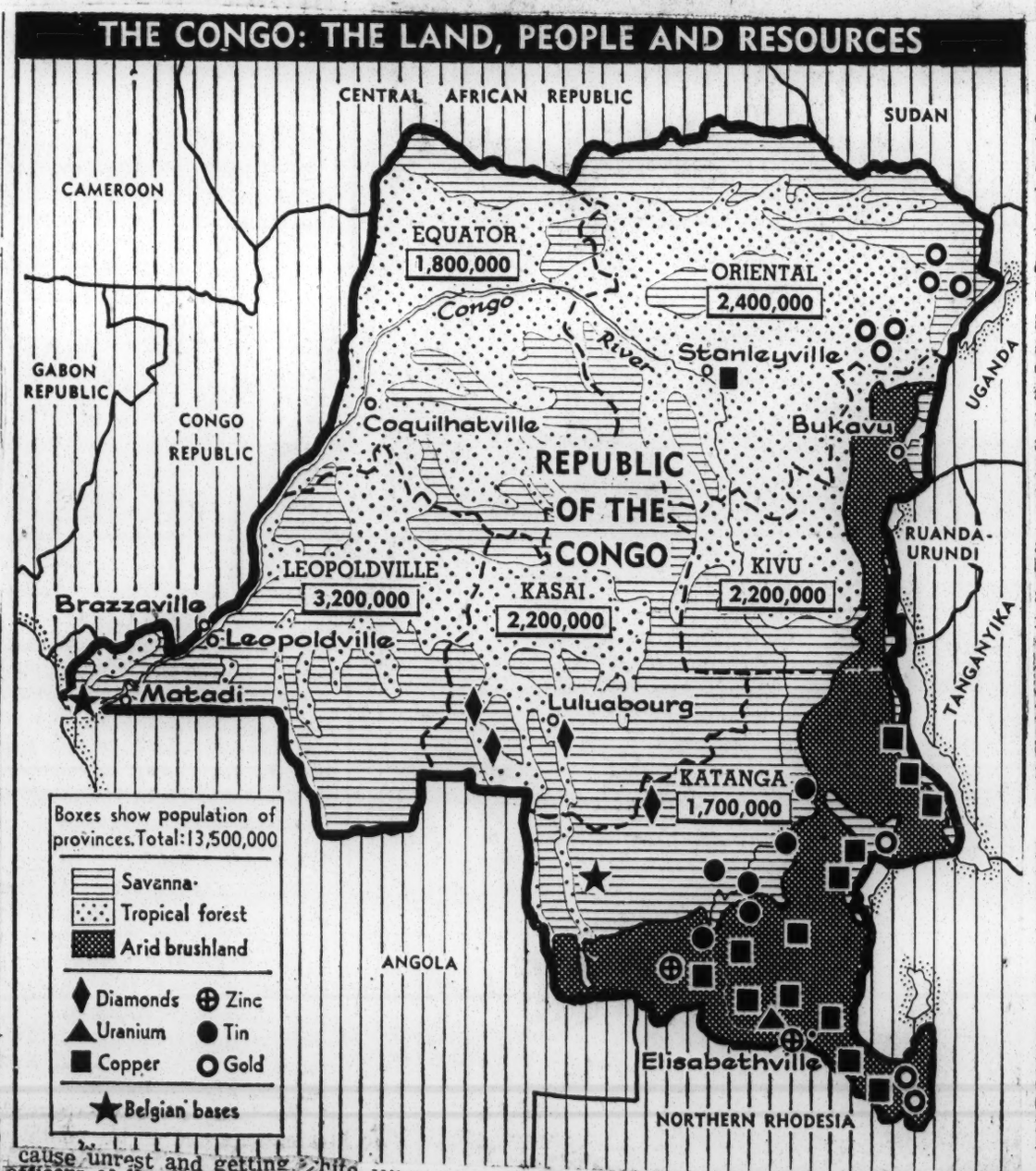
Aug. 7-17-60

Hopes Swept Away

In the last week, the Belgians have seen their hopes swept away, their countrymen mistreated and humiliated, much of the Congo's white population put to ignominious flight, a large part of the Belgian investment abandoned quite possibly beyond recovery, and Belgian soldiers sent into action against the supposedly friendly Congolese Army. At the end of this sequence, the Congo Government established by Belgium has broken relations with the parent country and Premier Patrice Lumumba has declared that a state of war exists between his country and Belgium.

To cap it all, Belgium is being criticized in other countries, both West and East.

In the West, critics are saying that Belgium did not train enough Congolese to take over the leadership of the state and its social structure, that the Belgians left too soon and that they encouraged separatist movements such as the one in Katanga Province, where an independent state has been proclaimed. From the East has come an indictment from Premier Khrushchev, who accuses the Belgians of enslaving the Congolese, sending criminals to cause unrest and getting white officers of the Congolese Army to attempt to kill Mr. Lumumba.



In regard to the first two criticisms, Belgians are doing some soul-searching. Did they Africanize the executive ranks of public and private enterprise enough? Did they leave too soon? These questions will be pressed vigorously once the emergency connected with saving the refugees has passed, and there may well be serious political effects.

When it comes to the criticism that Belgium encouraged separatist movements, the Belgians laugh ironically. Their whole policy was and still is pinned to the design of a unified Congo. For many months their ministers fought to keep Mr. Kasavubu from dragging his Lower Congo tribesmen off to form a separate state. This was a danger up to a few days before the Republic of Congo received its independence.

Even this charge fades in the anger engendered here by the Moscow accusations against Belgium

Belgian officials are doing their hardest thinking about possible ways to straighten out the situation. Their first concern is with the United Nations action. They feel that, since the United Nations has intervened, that organization and Secretary General Hammarskjold have taken responsibility for whatever will happen next.

The matter of public order comes first. Belgium has no intention of moving her troops back to their bases, let alone ordering them out of the Congo, until the United Nations force shows it can keep order.

However, if the United Nations puts in enough troops of a disciplined sort, the Begians think this first task can be accomplished and then they will withdraw Belgian troops to their bases with great relief. When it comes to moving those troops home the Belgian Government will want some solid guarantees, especially that Belgians who remain in the Congo can leave whenever they desire and that, while they are there, their lives and goods will be safe.

Katanga a Problem

Katanga Province has created a special problem for Belgium by its claim of independence and its statement of its regard for Belgium. As this is the center of the greatest Belgian investment in the Congo and the place where Belgian troops have their strongest base there are major arguments for recognizing a new Katanga state and defending it.

If Mr. Tshombe proves to have a firm hold on his province with his loyalty to Belgium and if Mr. Lumumba proves to have a similar grip on the rest of the Congo with his anti-Belgium attitude, the Belgian people will be all for going to the aid of the newly proclaimed state. But One Belgian observer reports this is not the Brussels Government's policy.

The Belgian Government would still like to get along with the republic of Congo. It is thought that possibly this might come through the intercession of the United Nations. Belgians outside the Government ask repeatedly if another solution is possible—whether the unrest in the Congo will lead to a change in leadership and then to a return to the treaty of friendship and mutual assistance that was supposed to chart the relations between the Congo and Belgium.

U. S. Assails Red Move On Congo

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

United Press International

The State Department accused the Soviet Union yesterday of conducting a "desperate and almost frantic" Soviet propaganda campaign against United Nations efforts to end the Congo crisis.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White made the statement on learning that Russia has protested that there is a 20-man U. S. military mission in Leopoldville, capital of the Congo.

Wash. 7-20-60

White said the protest has not been received here, but it is obvious that there are at least 20 American military men in the Congo in connection with the U. S. airlift of U. N. troops and emergency relief supplies to the strife-torn African nation.

The Soviet attempt to make an issue of the presence of these Americans, White said, is "a further effort to befog the issue and to put the worst possible light that the Soviet Union can dream up upon a highly effective, cooperative effort on the part of many countries with the United Nations."

The Soviet action, White said, "seems to me further evidence of a desperate and almost frantic effort of the Soviet Union to obstruct the constructive work being done by the United Nations in the Congo.

U. N. Chief To Inspect Congo Area

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold will go to the troubled Congo this weekend to make an on-the-spot survey of U. N. efforts to implementation of its resolution of early last Thursday.

The meeting was called for Wednesday night.

Informed quarters said the U. N. force was building up toward 10,000 can, Asian, L[illegible] tin-America[illegible]

Wash. 7-20-60

troops were protection of drawal from the whole country in its next meeting on the Congo situation, probably Wednesday.

The Security Council will meet to hear Hammarskjold's report

residual order, 7-20-60

how long he would stay.

The U. N. announced today A U. N. announcement here charged with protest Belgian nationals.

he will leave for Leopoldville, said Belgian troops were withdrawing from Leopoldville to Despite this, the Council was expected to get the Congolese capital, Saturday. This action Soviet and Congolese demands day, as he hopes, condition their Congo bases. "It did not say will be completed by Saturday." immediate withdrawal of their

Congo Rescues Related By Missionary Here

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Milton Viorst
Staff Reporter

An American missionary said here yesterday that short wave radio, light civilian aircraft and American millitary planes teamed up to save hundreds of lives in the Congo in recent weeks.

Dr. Mark Poole of Bay City, Tex., left the strife-torn African state a week ago after personally flying 26 missions into the "bush" to bring out white settlers, who were sometimes besieged and often stranded without means of getting food and supplies.

Dr. Poole said he and companions listened to distress messages from the short wave radios that are part of the standard equipment of virtually every farm in the former Belgian colony.

He and John W. Davis, an industrial missionary, flew 80 adults and 85 children from 10 scattered bush-country outposts in Kasai Province to the airport at Luluabourg.

There they were picked up by two United States C-47s that had been sent in by the American Consul General in neighboring Southern Rhodesia, Joseph Palmer.

The State Department confirmed after an inquiry yesterday that unarmed United States military planes had been going into the Congo on mercy missions for several weeks.

A spokesman said two C-47s assigned to the naval and air attaches in Pretoria, Union of South Africa, had been rushed to the danger area at Palmer's request.

Both of these planes evacuated Americans, and nationals of other countries if there was room, from the small strip at Luluabourg to the large airfield at Kamina in Katanga province.

There they were transferred to an Air Force Globemaster which had been sent for them from Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia.

The State Department said also that two other C-47s were rushed into the northeast Congo from Addis Ababa, where they had been at the service of American attaches.

Evacuations are now virtually completed, the State Department said, but figures are not available on the number of evacuees taken out. About half the 200 Americans believed to be in the Congo have now left, according to State Department estimates.

The State Department said further that both the Belgian and Congolese governments had given clearance for the American effort.

Dr. Poole, a doctor in the Congo for 24 years, said the revolt was in no sense a spontaneous uprising against the whites. He said it was a well planned, highly coordinated effort by the Force Public, the native militia.

He said 90 per cent of the natives remain loyal friends of the whites. But it will be, at best, a hard job to reestablish communications, stabilize the political situation and restore confidence, he said.

Dr. Poole, 51, a Presbyterian, said he did not plan to return to the Congo at once. He will go back, he said, when he can once more resume useful work.

The Congo, he said, cannot exist for at least 20 years without guidance of white experts.

Belgian Withdrawal Stops Plea to Soviet

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.

By Nigel Ryan
Reuters

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 19—A Congolese threat to call for Soviet help reportedly ended tonight after Belgium agreed to pull its troops out of the Leopoldville area in favor of United Nations forces.

Sources close to Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba, author of the day-old ultimatum, said: "The question of the ultimatum no longer arises. The withdrawal of Belgian forces has been agreed to."

Lumumba had given the U.N. until midnight tonight to make Belgian troops withdraw from the entire country threatening to call on Russia for help if they did not leave.

Most diplomats here had considered the midnight deadline more of a bluff than a serious intention.

Belgium and the U.N. agreed on a 4-day withdrawal from Leopoldville starting Wednesday as U.N.-sponsored contingents from five nations moved toward this infant republic to help restore order.

American missionary describes rescue of hundreds in Congo. Page A4.

The Leopoldville pullout agreement was worked out here by American Ralph Bunche, U. N. Assistant Secretary-General, and Belgium's Congo Ambassador, Baron Jean van den Bosch.

Bunche said Belgian soldiers will retire to the Congo bases which Belgium holds under a treaty with its former colony, independent only since June 30.

The Belgian envoy reported withdrawal from the rest of the Congo was not discussed at the meeting.

But he disclosed that under an agreement made yesterday no Belgian military operations would take place without prior consultation with the U. N.

Bunche declared enough U. N. troops would arrive in the Congo this week to protect the entire population.

Appeals Continue

The Belgian Ambassador said his country still was getting continual appeals for help from various parts of the Congo where Europeans were in danger. About 20,000 to 25,000 of the Congo's 80,000 Belgians have left the country this far, the Baron added.

Lumumba had made his "call on the Soviets" threat to Bunche. Bunche reportedly rejected the threat with the remark the world organization was "not in the habit of acceptin gultimatums."

Under today's agreement, the U. N. troops also will take charge of Leopoldville's international airport.

African and Swedish troops will land there Wednesday to bolster the 3500-strong U. N. forces in its task of restoring order after the Congolese army mutiny and subsequent African terrorism against the whites.

Bunche also announced today U. N. soldiers scheduled to be sent here "soon" include units from Canada, Italy, Burma and South America.

Guinea said two battalions, totaling 1200 men, will be flown from Conakry to Leopoldville before the weekend.

In Dublin, the Irish Government confirmed reports it was sending soldiers to join the U. N. Emergency Force here.

Bunche said in a statement after the agreement was reached:

"The United Nations is now in a position to assure that there will be arriving this week sufficiently strong elements of the U. N. force from European as well as African c[illegible]s to insure order and protect the entire population European as well as African."

Sources said the Belgians had been willing to pull out from the entire Congo if the U. N. could guarantee the safety of Belgian citizens. The U. N. had to admit it didn't now have enough troops for the job, the sources said.

Meanwhile, a concerted Belgian push was reportel to combat biter tribal fighting said to be raging in neighboring Ruand-Urundi, a U. N. trusteship territory under Belgian Administration.

Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn, commander of the U. N. Emergency Force here, said one Belgian company in the Congo had been withdrawn to Ruanda-Urundi. In Brussels, the Government announced two companies were flying to the territory.

Tension in the Congo's political atmosphere heightened today when Premier Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu arrived here by air from Stanleyville, stronghold of Lumumba's suporters.

A few Europeans at the airport booed when the Congolese leaders left their plane and drove directly into the capital.

The Congolese Senate had demanded that the two men return to Leopoldville to deal with the urgent problems of the teetering central government.

Premier Moise Tshombe of breakaway Katanga Province has demanded a decision by U. N. headquraters by Wednesday on the proclamation of independence of the mineral-rich area.

Tshombe said today in his capital of Elisabethville that U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold has agreed to meet him there. Hammarskold will leave New York Saturday for Leopoldville, but U. N. sorces said he had no intention of going to Elisabethville.

U. N. Troops Deployed

Meanwhile, the U.N. Troops rushed to the Congo during the past few days have been deployed "with all possible speed" to trouble spots throughout the country.

Moroccan troops took over Monday at Thysville, the cradle of the Congolese army mutiny which erupted six days after the Congo became independent June 30.

A witness to the takeover said there were a few tense moments but there appeared to be no foundation to reports of clashes between the Moroccans and Congolese.

He said the Congolese were suspicious of the U. N. soldiers at first, but later obeyed a Moroccan colonel's order to unload their rifles and remove the magazines.

Sources in Leopoldville said there have been several "races" between Belgian and U. N. troops to get to the trouble spots first.

The U. N. won in Stanleyville, 1,000 miles northeast of here, but the Belgians took over in the western centers of Coquilhatville and Banningville.

Who was the forgotten woman in Teddy Roosevelt's strenuous life? Read the Best from American Heritage feature—Sunday in The Washington Post's Outlook Section.

Associated Press

PATRICE LUMUMBA
. . . at news conference

America Warns Russia To Keep Out Of Congo

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Intervention To Be Blocked At Any Cost, U.N. Assured

Thurs. 7-21-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United States served notice early Thursday it will take any action necessary to keep Soviet military forces out of the Congo.

U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge told the 11-nation Security Council he wanted to make the position of the United States unequivocally clear on possible Soviet military intervention in the strife-torn Congo.

"With other United Nations members," he said, "we will do whatever may be necessary to prevent the intrusion of any military forces not requested by the United Nations.

JEOPARDIZE EFFORTS

"Such forces, if they were introduced, would not only be in defiance of the United Nations but would seriously jeopardize any effort to bring stability and order to the Congo."

Lodge spoke after Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov had called on the council to set a three-day deadline for withdrawal of Belgian forces.

Kuznetsov made the proposal in a resolution introduced at an extraordinary council session on the Congo crisis.

The resolution also called on U.N. member states "to respect the territorial integrity of the republic of the Congo and not to undertake any actions that could violate this integrity."

He said if "aggression" continues in the Congo, it will be necessary to take "more effective measures both along U.N. lines and along the lines of the peace-loving states sympathizing with the Congo."

MILITARY AID

This appeared to be a reference to previous Soviet statements that Communist countries would give military aid to the Congo if asked.

Kuznetsov, who came here from Moscow for the debate, accused Belgium of trying to "strangle and dismember" the young Congo republic.

He charged that planes with rocket weapons were being dispatched from Brussels and that Belgian troops are building fortifications to prepare for a prolonged war.

Before Kuznetsov spoke, both Belgium and the Congo put their separate cases before the council.

QUICK ACTION

The Congolese delegate demanded quick action by the council to effect withdrawal of all Belgian forces as soon as possible.

The Belgian representative said troops would be withdrawn "as soon as the United Nations tells us that peace and tranquility are restored."

Thomas Kanza, 27, minister-delegate to the United Nations, reminded the Council that his premier, Patrice Lumumba, had declared that unless Belgian troops withdraw immediately military aid would be sought from the Soviet Union.

But the minister added that the Congo still trusted the United Nations.

"It is for you to insure that this country will know peace and will not be a battlefield," he declared.

U.N. RIGHTS

Kanza spoke after Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold declared U.N. forces have the right to o agnywhere in the Congo including seceded Katanga Province.

Hammarskjold said he had so formed Moise Tshombe, the Katanga premier who has warned U.N. troops to stay out of the rich province he has declared independent.

Kanza said that Lumumba had changed plans to come to New York after he learned that Hammarskjold would be in Leopoldville next Monday. Lumumba will make the trip later.

The statements were made as the Council opened an extraordinary night session amid pressure from the 29-nation Asian-African group to call for immediate withdrawal of Belgian forces.

LIST OF CRIMES

Pierre Wigny, Belgian's foreign minister, also newly arrived here for the debate, laid before the Council a long list of crimes, including rape and attacks on children, that he attributed to mutinous Congo soldiers.

In one instance, he said, soldiers threatened to harm the 3-month-old child of a woman if she did not submit to them, and she was violated "about 20 times."

He said Belgian officials had been told that if troops were withdrawn in two hours they could be sure that calm would be restored.

"I appeal to the security general," he declared. "Would he now be able to give us a guarantee in all the cities, in Stanleyville. . .in the lower part of the Congo?"

PORTUGUESE BACK REIN OVER AFRICA

N.Y. Times Sun. 7-17-60

See Congo Crisis Justifying Strong Rule for Angola and Mozambique

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, July 18—The events in the Congo, the Portuguese in Mozambique say, have convinced them of two things.

One is that their policy of stern paternalism is the correct one for the 11,000,000 Africans under their control in Mozambique and Angola.

The other is that the Soviet Union is responsible for much of the trouble that has occurred in Africa in the last two years.

The main concern of the Portuguese is that the violence that has disturbed many neighboring areas, such as South Africa, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and now the Congo, shall not happen in the Portuguese-controlled territories.

Additional troops from Portugal have been stationed in both Mozambique and Angola—just in case.

However, the Portuguese are basing their hopes principally on continuing to be a strict parent to what many of them describe as their African "children." They say that their aim is to bring about a gradual improvement in the lives of all the Africans and not to concentrate on creating an African élite.

Some Portuguese believe the Belgians were guilty of incredible folly in granting independence to the Congo without first preparing the Africans there for the responsibility. Others speculate on whether the Belgians acted cynically, knowing that trouble would follow and expecting that they would have to resume control of the Congo.

Independence Not Planned

There is no question of preparing the Africans for eventual independence in Mozambique and Angola, since both territories are regarded as provinces of metropolitan Portugal and the Portuguese intend that this status shall continue.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese say that they are doing what they can with the limited means of their relatively poor country to provide Africans with education, health services, better housing and opportunities to advance.

They admit that most Africans benefit little from these efforts and say that Portugal could use financial assistance in her African area from such wealthy countries as the United States.

The Portuguese say there has been no evidence of Communist activity in their areas, but because both Mozambique in the east and Angola in the west have long coastlines they fear that Communist agents could be landed to make trouble in each place.

Although they are unable to support their beliefs with any detailed evidence, the Portuguese strongly suspect that Soviet agents have been active in the Congo, South Africa and Nyasaland.

Portuguese Defend Policies

One officail said: "Africa is vulnerable, and giving unprepared primitive Africans independence is giving the Russians a chance to step in. We hope the United States will recognize that what we are trying to do here is not unwise."

At the same time, the Portuguese are quietly critical of neighboring South Africa. There is no official color bar in Mozambique or Angola as there is in South Africa. Nor do the Portuguese sympathize with the South African policy of separate racial development. They feel that it can only lead to trouble.

"We are a multiracial country and we look forward to the day when all our Africans will be full Portuguese citizens," one Portuguese official said in explaining the aims of his Government.

U.S. Doubts Soviet Move Into Africa

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

By JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON (AP) — Top administration officials Wednesday said the Soviet Union would create a grave international crisis if it sent troops into the Congo in answer to any appeal from Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba.

Thurs. 7-21-60

These authorities said, however, they strongly doubt that the Kremlin would defy the United Nations by any such move. They feel Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev undoubtedly realizes that entry of Soviet troops would anger African nations cooperating with the U.N. to help restore order in the Congo.

FIRST-CLASS CRISIS

But if Khrushchev did the unexpected and dispatched troops, these authorities said it would blow up a first-class international crisis.

The State Department meanwhile insisted the Congo Cabinet has made no decision yet to appeal for Soviet troops — even though Lumumba announced earlier that it had approved such a step.

A department spokesman implied that either Lumumba had misrepresented his Cabinet's decision or that the Congo leader was confused about what his ministers had decided.

Press officer Lincoln White told a news conference that the U.S. Embassy in the Congo knew nothing about any Cabinet decision to appeal for Soviet troops.

Ambassador Clare Timberlake assured top department officials of this in a telephone conversation, White said.

Timberlake reported, White said, that Lumumba "had not put out the statements attributed to him." White did not explain how Timberlake was so certain of this.

Some diplomatic authorities felt Lumumba's Soviet troops threat was a move to put pressure on the United Nations to obtain a Belgium promise of swift withdrawal of Belgian force.

Russia and the Congo

N.Y. Times

One thing is certain about the situation in the Republic of the Congo. This is that it would be better if it had not been for Mr. Khrushchev. Nobody but Mr. Khrushchev could have kept a straight face while proclaiming a policy under which Russia supported U. N. intervention in the Congo and at the same time threatened Russian intervention in the same area.

This was precisely what Mr. Khrushchev did. His U. N. spokesman, Arkady A. Sobolev, last Wednesday night accused practically the whole Western world of conspiring to re-enslave the Congolese, demanded that the "U. N. organization take immediate measures * * * to restore the sovereign rights of the independent Republic of the Congo," and voted with the United States and six other Governments to authorize U. N. Secretary General Hammarskjold to respond to the Congo's request for "military assistance."

Since then conditions in the Congo have grown more confusing, partly because communications are difficult, partly because the Congolese leaders do not seem to know precisely what they want and partly because nobody except the Russians is certain what the Russians are up to. The Congolese Government is said to have ordered all Belgian troops to get out of the country within three days, threatening to call in Russian troops if this is not done. Mr. Khrushchev, for his part, says "the U. S. S. R. will not shrink from resolute measures to curb the aggression." What aggression? Does he mean the Belgians? Does he mean American and other Western units that are not in the Congo and are not going there?

When the Security Council meets three facts will be evident:

First, the Belgian troops should leave as soon as they can. They are, as Mr. Hammarskjold said last Wednesday, "a source of internal and potentially also of international tension";

Second, the Belgians should not leave until all Europeans, including women and children, are safe;

Third, the U. N. forces must continue to move in with all possible speed, to replace the Belgian soldiers, and to maintain order, as they alone can do without needless violence.

It was good news to learn yesterday that U. N. troops from Ghana, Ethiopia, Tunisia and Morocco were continuing, as the Secretary General said, to "pour in." Mr. Hammarskjold seems determined to win this peaceful fight for the United Nations. Yesterday Sweden, Ireland, Yugoslavia, Burma and Haiti were mentioned as possible sources of U. N. reinforcements and some observers thought that between six thousand and ten thousand men might be in the Congo under U. N.'s blue flag within the next two weeks.

The United Nations can restore order and goodwill in the Republic of the Congo if the Congolese Government will assist and if the Russian Government does not use its reckless power to gain a new foothold in Africa. This is a race between the forces that might wreck the world and those influences that might make for prosperity and peace not only in the Congo but throughout the old and new states of Africa.

SOVIET TROOPS INVITED

Montgomery, Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser
Mar. 7/21/60

Ike Keeps Very Close Watch On Congo Action

NEWPORT, R.I. (AP) — Vacationing President Eisenhower kept a close watch Wednesday on the tense Congo situation.

The President had no immediate comment on moves by the former Belgian colony toward inviting in Soviet troops.

The summer White House said Eisenhower had conferred by telephone Wednesday afternoon with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in Washington on the whole Congo situation and that they wer watching it "very carefully."

This was a follow-up to talks the President and Herter had here Tuesday on the Congo and other world trouble spots.

Eisenhower was driving golf balls from the practice tee at the Newport Country Club when James C. Hagerty, his press secretary, advised him of news reports that the cabinet in Leopoldville had voted to ask for Soviet troops.

The two men talked earnestly, some distance aside from other players and the caddies, and then Hagerty went into the clubhouse and telephoned the State Department in Washington.

Eisenhower waited for Hagerty to report back to him and then set out on an 18-hole round accompanied, as is standard procedure; by a golf cart equipped with a walkietalkie radio to keep him informed of developments.

Hagerty later told newsmen the State Department at that time had no news of the Congolese Cabinet development except for the press reports.

Te President spent the early part of the morning working on the speech he will deliver next Tuesday evening to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

Eisenhower also prvoided some political ammunition for the GOP by announcing a $1,100,000,000 budget surplus for the fiscal year that ended June 30. This was mo than five times the 200-million-dollar surplus he had predicted last January.

Hagerty told newsmen the President and his wife had completed plans to visit Denver for two or three days after the convention speech.

Denver is the home of Mrs. Eisenhower's mother, Mrs. John S. Doud, who has been seriously ill for months.

The Eisenhowers, after the Denver visit, will return to the summer White House at this seaside resort until a day or two before the Senate reconvenes Aug. 8.

Kasavubu Victory A Costly One For U.S. in U.N.

The Atlanta Journal + Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM R. FRYE
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26—The United States got into a rough and tumble fight with considerable part of Africa and Asia this past the U.N., and won.

But it was a very costly victory. How many more victories of this kind Washington can afford to win is a very real question.

Atlanta 11-27-60

The issue was that troublemaker extraordinary, Patrice Lumumba, ousted premier of the Congo. The Afro-Asians set out to restore him to power, using UN endorsement as the fulcrum. They thus started the fight.

P. 4-B

The United States took up the challenge, hurled Lumumba back in their teeth, and in his stead, rammed through the 99-nation UN General Assembly an endorsement of his principal rival, President Joseph Kasavubu.

It was possible to take satisfaction in the victory, and some Americans did so.

Ghana, Marxist Guinea and India, Lumumba's principal non-Soviet supporters, had been "taught a lesson." They had had to "come down off their high horse." "They started it," the United States said — in diplomatic language, of course; "we finished it. Don't try to push us around again."

Other Americans, however, considered this view dangerously shortsighted.

* * *

IF WASHINGTON had succeeded, once and for all, in keeping Lumumba out of power, it might have been worth while winning a victory, at the cost of considerable bitterness, over some of the very people the United States most wants to befriend. It would have been acting in their real interest; it would have been barring Communist influence from Africa.

But the seating of Kasavubu was just one skirmish in a continuing battle. It by no means settled the Congo's future. It simply reduced the restoration of Lumumba from a virtual certainty to perhaps a 50-50 chance, buying time in which to fight again.

For that negative result, the price that was paid was very high, in the view of most independent observers here.

* * *

SOME ELEMENTS of the price were these:

- Undercutting months, indeed years, of work building up a basis for friendship and cooperation between the United States and the newly emerging nations.
- Antagonizing key votes without which other important American objectives in the UN probably cannot be achieved.
- **Setting Africans against Africans. The victory was won by lining up former French Africa against Lumumba. This in turn won for the anti-Lumumba Africans the sobriquets "stooge" and "lackey." Replying, they charged the pro-Lumumba Africans with being cats' paws of the Russians.**

It was not good clean fun. It was a fight which left deep wounds among people who much prefer to consider themselves brothers. One who provokes fraternal strife is, in the long run, likely to end up hated by both sides; and this was what the United States did.

- Giving the Russians, of all people, a chance to pose as the champions of legality, order and anti-colonialism in Africa.

* * *

THE ALTERNATIVE would have been risky; it would have been to let the Afro-Asians try to effect a reconciliation between Lumumba, Kasavubu, Mobutu, and the others on terms which probably would have meant a Lumumba comeback but could have involved safeguards against communism.

But as things are, the whole Congo operation is coming apart at the seams. United States policy is extremely unpopular with UN officials running the show—and vice versa.

Washington, the financial mainstay of the operation, has more than once had to consider in recent weeks whether to pull out and let the whole thing become a direct power-politics battle, regardless of the consequences. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has warned that the consequences could be world war.

* * *

UN PEOPLE, diagnosing the trouble in private conversation, say Col. Joseph Mobutu, the Western-oriented military boss of the Congo, is a straw man propped up by the United States and Belgium, unable to control even his own army, let alone the country. If there is to be a military dictatorship, they say, let it at least be an efficient one.

A much better course, in the UN's view, would be to revive parliamentary democracy, however inexperienced the Congolese may

Given a government of unquestioned legality with which the UN could properly deal, they argue, the UN could take over and do a job; as it is, the UN's hands are tied by the necessity to appear impartial as between rival ghost governments.

A Triumphant Return

The News + Courier

Charleston, S.C.

Congolese Cheer Wildly As Kasavubu Comes Home

N.O. Nov. 11-28-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—President Joseph Kasavubu returned in triumph to his capital Sunday, wildly cheered by more than 100,000 Congolese.

Roar after roar rose from the crowd lining the two-lane highway from Ndjili Airport into the city as the president drove by in his open car, accompanied by Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko.

Pride and joy at the seating of the Kasavubu delegation by the U. N. General Assembly in New York triggered the greatest demonstration of popular enthusiasm in the capital since the independence celebrations last June.

It was a startling contrast to Kasavubu's departure for New York earlier this month, when only Western diplomats and a handful of Congolese came to see him off at the Congo River ferry.

Army leader Col. Joseph Mobutu, who had expressed some irritation at the president's decision to fly to New York, welcomed him back in style. Mobutu brought his commando battalion and the army band to the airport and placed himself in the front rank of scores of dignitaries who greeted the president as he stepped from the Belgian jet plane that brought him from Paris.

Kasavubu was resplendent in his white general's uniform as commander in chief of the Congolese army. Mobutu saluted smartly and shook hands with the president, then led him down the line of foreign diplomats and United Nations officials.

These included India's Rajeshwar Dayal, head of the U. N. mission, and Indian Brig. Indarjit Rikhye, chief U. N. military adviser, both noticeably absent from the group that saw Kasavubu off Nov. 6.

Mobutu and Rikhye, whose soldiers fought a violent battle around the Ghana Embassy residence last Monday, came face to face for an instant but avoided each other's eyes.

Kasavubu and Bomboko drove into the city escorted by two armored cars, gendarmerie jeeps with sirens screaming, and hundreds of private cars decorated with flowers and branches.

The president stood and waved as his car passed through the jubilant crowds.

It was apparent that Kasavubu was deeply moved by his joyous reception, but he made no statement.

Diplomats said the presence of Dayal and Rikhye at the airport could be a turning point in the long-strained relationship between the United Nations and Mobutu's pro-Western regime.

Although Mobutu and Kasavubu do not see eye to eye on all matters, the president has given Mobutu his full support in suspending Parliament and installing a provisional government of college graduate commissioners. Dayal and Rikhye have been pressing for recall of Parliament, which has a strong majority in favor of deposed, Communist-leaning, Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Lumumba Flees From Mobutu, Who Now Seeks Arrest

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — A surprise flight by ousted premier Patrice Lumumba to his bush country stronghold Monday brought strongman Col. Joseph Mobuto racing back to Leopoldville, and there were reports he had ordered his troops to arrest Lumumba on sight.

Tues. 11-29-60

The left - wing Lumumba, under U. N. troop guard in his official residence for the last six weeks, abruptly departed unescorted in a chauffeur - driven car for Stanleyville He left a note saying he would attend the funeral of his infant daughter and then would return to the capital to resume his demand for control of the government.

Lumumba's written statement stressed he was "not going to Stanleyville as a refugee."

His departure immediately recalled reports last week that Lumumba might try to form an indeepndent nation of the eastern Congo district with the Stanleyville as its capital. His brother, Louis, is political leader in the city where mob rule has replaced law and order.

Lumumba's month - old daughter died Nov. 18 during treatment in a Swiss hospital. The body was brought back for burial.

Mobutu and President Joseph Kasavubu, Lumumba's arch -enemy were visiting in Brazzaville, capital of the neighboring Congo Republic former French Congo when they learned of Lumumbas flight. Both seemed surprised.

The Lumumba residence had been ringed by Mobutu's men, as well as by U. N troops. The Congolese soldiers had orders not to let the pro-Soviet national leader leave the building.

Circumstances surrounding Lumumba's departure were a mystery. UN troops from Morocco made no move to stop Lumumba from leaving the building late Sunday night.

Lumumba's Flight Surprises Mobutu

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By WILLIAM ANDERSON

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P. 24

NOT AS A REFUGEE

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IN BRAZZAVILLE

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A MYSTERY

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Rajeshwar Dayal, chief U.N. representative, said the Congolese authorities did not lift a finger to stop him.

"My trip is strictly for family reasons," Lumumba said in the note he left behind. "I have the intention of returning to Leopoldville to receive the U.N. reconciliation commission."

The commission was organized by the United Nations to try to arrange a political settlement. Lumumba's statement indicated he still considers himself the only lawful government chief, although President Kasavubu fired him Sept. 5 and named moderate Joseph Ileo premier.

In Stanleyville, Lumumba holds the main political strength of his Congolese national movement party. His tribal ties are in the province of which Stanleyville is capital.

Conditions in Stanleyville are chaotic. Bands of soldiers and police, often drunk, roam the streets pillaging and indiscriminately arresting Europeans.

Mobutu Tells Congo Army 'Stop Fleeing Lumumba'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—The Congolese army Monday was ordered to pursue and capture fugitive ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba before he can reach his political strongholds of threat of civil war in this troubled nation.

Tues. 11-29-60

Lumumba drove past sleepy Congolese soldiers watching his villa Sunday night, leaving behind a statement saying he was going to Stanleyville for the funeral of his infant daughter.

POLITICAL FOES

But his political foes, President Joseph Kasavubu and Col. Joseph Mobutu, the army chief, seemed far from reassured by his promise to return within a few days for Kasavubu's unity conferences. Kasavubu has promised to call a conference of all factions shortly.

Kasavubu and Mobutu were astounded when the news of Lumumba's flight reached them at Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic across the river from Leopoldville.

Kasavubu and Mobutu had gone to Brazzaville for that republic's independence celebrations. But they took advantage of the occasion to discuss Congo unity with two dissident leaders, President Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province and President Joseph Kalonji of the so-called Mining State in Kasai Province.

Kasavubu remained in Brazzaville, but Mobutu hurried back to Leopoldville after ordering his army to try to head off Lumumba.

ANTI-WEST REGIME

Disquieting to the two pro-Western Congolese leaders was the knowledge that Lumumba's top lieutenants already are in Stanleyville, capital of Oriental Province. They are said to be organizing an anti-Western regime designed to restore Lumumba to power.

Stanleyville has been cut off from the outside world in recent days and there were no communications with the city Monday.

Awaiting Lumumba in Stanleyville are his brother, Louis, Antoine Gizenga, deputy premier in the regime ousted by Mobutu in September, and Gen. Victor Lundula, who commanded the Congo army when Lumumba was in power.

ESCAPED DETENTION

Lundula escaped army detention in Leopoldville two weeks ago and reached Stanleyville after an eight-day trip on a river boat. He is said to be organizing an army to challenge Mobutu's forces.

While reports said Lumumba is traveling by automobile, Mobutu apparently believes he may be going up the Congo River.

Mobutu's orders to try to arrest Lumumba were issued not only to the Congolese army in Leopoldville Province but to soldiers in Equator Province to the north. Lumumba would have to pass through Equator Province, where he also has strong support, if he is using the river for his journey to Stanleyville.

GUARD WITHDRAWN

After Lumumba's flight became known, the guard of U.N. Moroccan soldiers was withdrawn from around the villa.

This made it that much more unlikely that Lumumba would return peacefully to this capital of the Congo, now that his U.N. guard has been removed.

Mobutu has made several attempts to arrest Lumumba, accusing him of trying to plunge the nation into chaos and civil war. But U.N. troops have intervened.

Lumumba has been a marked man for the Congolese army since Mobutu's coup unseated him and ousted Soviet-bloc diplomats the colonel said were scheming to take over the Congo.

After lynch attempts—

Panicky Lumumba cowers in hiding

The Birmingham News P. 1
Am. 9-16-60 Birmingham News

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, Sept. 16—(AP)—Patrice Lumumba, rescued from screaming Congolese troops bent on lynching him, faced an uphill fight today in his attempt to upset the rule of army chief Col. Joseph Mobutu.

The disputed premier was holed up at his home after cowering for seven harrowing hours while UN troops and Mobutu's police saved him from two lynch attempts at sprawling Camp Leopold. He faced the bitter fact that he had lost control over many Congo supporters in his struggle against President Joseph Kasavubu and Col. Mobutu.

The situation was too confused to say whether Lumumba's experience at Camp Leopold meant an end to his feverish maneuvers for power. But it appeared that Mobutu was in command, for the moment at least, of the giant camp and its 3000 ill-disciplined soldiers.

IN BRUSSELS, the Belgian radio reported today that the Congolese army banned access to parliament to Congolese deputies and senators.

The broadcast said heavily armed troops were guarding the building and refusing to let anyone enter.

Mobutu said he was going to close parliament until order was restored in the chaotic state.

In announcing his takeover Wednesday, the 29-year-old army chief of staff said he intended to neutralize the political leaders until some semblance of order was restored in the strife-torn young republic.

Mobutu also said Soviet and Communist bloc diplomats were being given 48 hours to get out of the country, but so far there was no sign of their moving. No Congo military guard was seen around the embassies.

The Birmingham News

LUMUMBA GOT a vivid demonstration of the Congo army's shifting loyalties yesterday when he went to Camp Leopold to try to rouse the army against Mobutu.

Instead he was mobbed by soldiers aroused over reports of 1000 casualties among their relatives in the civil war in Kasai Province where Lumumba's forces have been fighting a secessionist movement. Many of the soldiers at Camp Leopold are Baluba tribesmen.

Am. 9-16-60

As a sample of the mixed up state of affairs in the Congo, Baluba tribesmen are fighting on Lumumba's side in some parts of secessionist Katanga.

Panic-stricken by the cries for his blood, Lumumba and his own chief of staff, Gen. Victor Lundula, ducked into the officers' mess of the Ghana brigade of the UN command, a command that he previously has demanded be withdrawn from the country.

For seven hours Lumumba and Lundula cowered in the mess hall while Ghana troops held off the angered Congolese. The Congo troops kept three machine guns pointed at the mess hall but let Ghana officers move in and out freely.

FINALLY MOBUTU sent his police to the rescue and Lumumba was escorted to an army truck while Congolese soldiers screamed "Koboma, Koboma!" ("Kill, kill!").

Screaming soldiers broke through the police cordon and lunged at Lumumba as he was pushed toward the truck.

Lumumba's white sport shirt was ripped by the mob before he managed to reach the vehicle and roar off towards his home on the Congo River.

Lundula decided not to go in the truck, but left by the mess hall's back door. There was no attempt to pursue him.

"These people do not seem quite ready for their independence," said one Soviet source.

Outside the camp other Congolese who once hailed Lumumba with cries of "Emeri!" (savior) now shouted for his blood.

"DOWN WITH Lumumba, the Communist," echoed through Leopoldville streets.

Brussels radio said President Kasavubu had fired off a cable to UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold protesting that a warrant had been issued for Lumumba's arrest but UN troops were preventing his imprisonment.

Serge Michel, Lumumba's press spokesman who announced yesterday that Lumumba again was top man in the Congo and that Mobutu was under arrest a bare 12 hours after the Mobutu coup, declared last night that he is quitting.

He said "continuing confusion" prevented his carrying out his work as a technician in the Congo and that he was going back to work for the Algerian rebel movement. He is a leftwing French expatriate and was reported under the protection of the Tunisian Embassy.

IN ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT, a bridge has been blown up in the path of Congo troops advancing upon Kongolo in secessionist Katanga Province, a UN spokesman said today.

This action presumably was taken by the Katanga army which is getting ready to repel the 300 invaders, he added.

A UN patrol of Mali troops is now watching in the vicinity of the bridge, the spokesman said.

The Congo force has advanced 36 miles into Katanga.

Russians Would Like Congo Submarine Base

Montgomery Advertiser

By ELTON C. FAY
AP Military Affairs Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the major objectives in the Soviet Union's effort to gain a foothold in the Congo may be establishment of a vitally strategic submarine base which would lay the whole South Atlantic ocean area open to Soviet military threat.

For this reason, some Western strategists and diplomats see an extra factor of urgency in securing the Congo under United Nations control. Soviet technicians already are in the Congo, flown there on the first Soviet transport planes which carried token aid shipments.

They arrived, following Communist pattern, ostensibly to give guidance in stabilizing the new nation's economy. But they could lay the groundwork for later military works.

Aside from the obvious need for keeping Communist economic and political influence out of Africa, the military menace could be grave in the view of experts here.

They sum it up something like this: The Red navy now has no bases from which submarines can operate directly into tropical and semitropical areas. Southernmost is a port in Communist Albania—which opens only into the easily sealed-off Mediterranean.

Use of an operating base in the Congo would place Red submarines in a position to interdict the shipping lanes of the South Atlantic through which traffic passes to South America, South Africa and the Indian Ocean. Missile-firing submarines could have immediate access to routes from which they could launch attack on Western Hemisphere cities.

The immediate objective is to get the port complex at the mouth of the Congo River, below the capital city of Leopoldville, back into operation. For this reason, the United Nations was reported to be sending engineering experts.

A series of rapids intervenes between Leopoldville and the port area. Pipelines, railroads and highways connect the port region, Leopoldville and the major airport.

The best port, thoroughly modern, is Banana—built by the Belgians and located on the protected inland side of a spit of land between the harbor and the Atlantic. But several other useful although smaller ports are located upstream although still in navigable water below the rapids.

As far as is known here, the fighting so far has caused no major damage to port facilities.

However, two other factors have virtually immobilized the whole port complex—1. the absence of technicians to replace the Belgians; 2. navigation problems.

The untrained Congolese are unable to operate pipelines, communications and other facilities. Training of these people is one of the purposes of a U.N. mission, whose technicians first would take up the job of operating the facilities.

The lower, tidal reaches of the huge Congo River are dumping masses of silt into channels. The Belgians have left the dredges and other equipment normally used in keeping channels open, but since the ousting of Belgian personnel there has been no one to work the equipmet.

Congo Halts Overtures To Russians

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.
Sat. 7-23-60

Premier Lumumba Searches For Aid From U.S., Canada

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba turned from his flirtation with the Soviet Union and took off Friday for the United States and Canada in search of capital for the Congo's crippled economy. He said he wants to be friends with everybody.

Lumumba abandoned his threat to call in Soviet soldiers to force out Belgian soldiers. He told a news conference in this United Nations-guarded capital there is no longer any need for Soviet military intervention.

BUILD CONGO

The lanky Congolese leader, who only a few days ago was calling Western nations imperialist and issuing ultimatums to the United Nations, signed one agreement with an American financier for development of mineral and power resources of the former colony Belgium freed June 30.

Lumumba also held out a hand to the Belgians. He gave the Belgians credit for helping to build the Congo and said he considers them "our friends."

He insisted only that Belgian soldiers evacuate the Congo, including the treaty bases of Kamina and Kitona, and that Belgian Ambassador Baron Jean van Denbosche leave the country immediately.

EXPLOIT COUNTRY

Lumumba said the ambassador, because of the reports he sent home, and Gen. Emile Janssens, former commander of the Congolese army, were the two Belgians who damaged the Congo most.

"We have political independence and now we need economic independence. We need bread and happiness for our people," Lumumba said.

"We want the assistance of all the world, but we do not want charity. We offer, to all those who want to help us exploit the country, equitable remuneration on their investment and all necessary guarantees."

The shift in Lumumba's diplomatic stance was abrupt.

He expressed profound thanks to the United Nations for its quick action in the Congo, although the Security Council set no deadline in renewing its call for the withdrawal of Belgian soldiers. He had been threatening to call in the Soviet Union and soldiers of the African-Asian bloc nations if the Belgian units did not leave immediately.

Lumumba set out for New York aboard a jet airliner in a hunt for international capital, technical and medical help to put this backward young African nation on its feet. The British-built plane was supplied by President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

SUPPLY CAPITAL

L. Edgar Detwiler, American president of the Congo International Management Corp. (CIMCO), founded just two months ago, signed a 50-year development pact with the Premier. The agreement is subject to ratification by the Congo's Parliament, now in recess.

Detwiler, who accompanied Lumumba on the plane, said his corporation will supply capital and management and training for Congolese who are expected to take over key positions.

He reported in an airport interview that the Congo government has received attractive offers from the Soviet Union.

CRUDE RESERVES

"We had to fill the vacuum before the Russians did," he said. "We think we are doing the Belgian interests this way. Suppose the reserves of the Congo fell into other hands—if they were lost to the free world?"

He said crude mineral reserves of the Congo are estimated by his experts to be worth two billion dollars.

Detwiler, 62, has headquarters in New York. He said he is convinced Lumumba is neither anti-white nor pro-Communist, but interested "in doing the best for his people."

Congo Poises Soviet Call

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 7/18/60

STANLEYVILLE, Congo (AP)—The Congo government threatened Sunday night to invite Soviet troops into this newly independent nation unless Belgian military forces are withdrawn within three days.

The virtual ultimatum was issued to the United Nations and the Belgian government.

Jacques Lumbala, one of nine secretaries of state in the Congolese government, disclosed these developments. He said the U.N. had failed in its mission to restore order in the Congo.

DARED LUMUMBA

Lumbala, a short Congolese who has visited Moscow three times, had a public row with Premier Patrice Lumumba because he disclosed the government's intentions.

"I will take the severest measures against you," Lumumba muttered grimly to his secretary of state as he turned and walked away from him.

The scene occurred on the steps of the provincial governor's residence in Stanleyville after Lumumba had been informed of his deputy's remarks to a few newsmen.

The newsmen flew to Stanleyville Sunday with Gen. Henry T. Alexander, senior officer of the U.N. forces in the Congo. He is the commander in chief of the Ghana army.

Alexander conferred for two hours with Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu. When he finished he said the situation in the Congo had "worsened all over."

Before his flight back to Leopoldville he sent an urgent message ahead asking that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U.N. undersecretary, U.S. Ambassador Clare Timberlake and the top Belgian commander meet him at the airport for urgent consultation.

FLAG DOWN

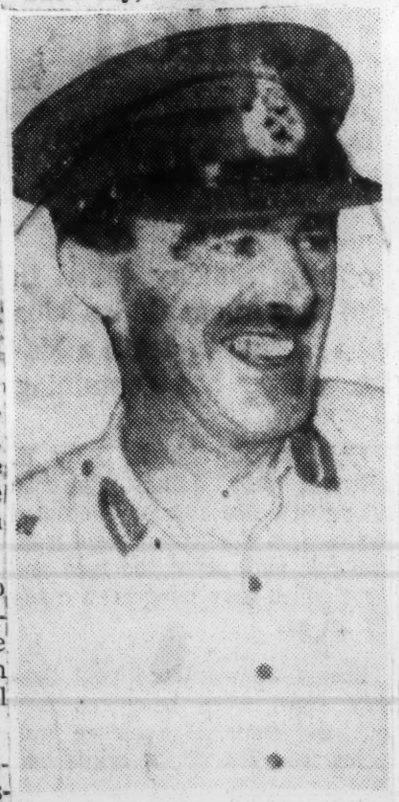
Alexander had led a small U.N. force of 20 Ghanaian troops to Stanleyville to show the U.N. flag.

The flag was not flying when he left six hours later and his troops were still sitting on their packs in the airport hangar.

The airport is held by Congolese army troops.

Stanleyville residents said there has been panic among Belgians here but there has been no fighting.

The city, Lumumba's home



Associated Press Wirephoto

HEADS U.N. FORCE

Gen. Henry T. Alexander

[illegible] the Congo army. The a[illegible] putting on pretty much the [illegible] isplay it made in Leopoldville [illegible] days

age cruising the streets with rifles and machineguns mounted on vehicles.

BELGIANS READY

Alexander decided on the flying trip to Stanleyville after Belgians told him the situation was deteriorating and they planned to land paratroops.

The Congolese leaders were furious about the continued presence and widening activities of the Belgian troops in the country.

They were especially angry that Belgian paratroops were dropped into Kindu Sunday morning to disarm Congolese army units there.

Lumbala, who speaks for the extreme left wing of the Congo government, said the U.N. was incompetent and "must get out. We are going to call on another force which does not have imperialistic designs."

This other force would be the Soviet Union, he said in a statement recorded on tape.

Earlier a report in Brussels said a freighter from Communist Poland carrying 300 tons of arms was reported to be heading for the mouth of the Congo River, gateway to the troubled Congo.

If confirmed, it was presumed the arms were intended for Congo Premier Lummumba, who has cut diplomatic relations with Belgium.

The Belgian radio said Brussels was thinking of having the Belgian navy seize the ship, but it quoted U.N. sources as saying this would be an act of war. The Belgian navy controls the river area, operating from a base at Kitona near the river's mouth.

Neither Belgian officials nor the Belgian radio professed to know the name of the Polish ship, or its precise whereabouts.

IN ESTUARY

"I believe she is somewhere in the estuary of the Congo River," one Belgian official said.

Belgian radio said officials were told by foreign intelligence sources that the ship was loaded with 300 tons of arms in a Polish port.

The rupture of diplomatic relations is not yet considered a fact by Belgium because the Congolese Parliament never ratified it.

As Belgians start pull-back—

Russia hurls new warning on Congo

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 7-19-60

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Belgium began pulling back its troops in the Congo today as the United Nations force spread out in an atempt to restore order to the troubled baby republic.

The crisis continued to sizzle from New York to Moscow, with these developments at the top of the heap:

1. Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba said tonight his ultimatum not say whether he planned to send to Moscow tomorrow a prepared telegram asking for Soviet troops.

"I don't want to answer that," he said.

But later, he added: "Nobody could reproach us for calling on the Soviet Union because all the Western countries are on the side of the Belgians."

to the United Nations to get Belgian troops out of the Congo expires at midnight. He indicated he still is considering an appeal to the Soviet Union for help.

2. The Soviet Union demanded that the United States withdraw a detachment of 20 armed men which it said had landed at Leopoldville, the Congo capital.

3. The UN announced that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold will leave Saturday for the Congo.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT did not say he was going. But it said that after "the necessary stay in Leopoldville" he would go on to Pretoria, South Africa, for talks with officials on that country's racial policies.

The Russian warning was issued by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to U. S. Charge d'Affaires Edward I. Freers in Moscow. Gromyko delivered the warning verbally.

He said press dispatches reported a 20-man detachment was in Leopoldville. Gromyko told Freers they should be withdrawn at once or "the Soviet Union will draw its own conclusions."

In Washington, the State Department denounced Russia's demand as a "desperate and almost frantic effort" to obstruct United Nations efforts to restore order in the Congo.

Press Officer Lincoln White acknowledged the Americans are in the Congo capital. But, he stressed they are there to help the United Nations land troops from other countries, as well as supplies for UN units.

PREMIER LUMUMBA would

UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche told newsmen the withdrawal of Belgian soldiers from the capital is scheduled to be completed by 7 p.m. Saturday.

The UN command in the Congo had shown little worry over Lumumba's earlier threat. The UN Security Council will take up the Congo situation in New York tomorrow.

The Belgian troops, called in to protect white residents from bands of mutinous Congolese soldiers, are pulling back to their Congo bases. It is not expected that they will return to Belgium. Congo bases were guaranteed to them by treaty with the Congo government.

Lumumba insists, however the treaty became a dead letter when Belgian troops were flown into the Congo after the outbreak of the Congo army mutiny earlier this month.

Leopoldville is one of 20 urban centers taken over by Belgian forces after the Congo won independence June 30.

Even the Leopoldville Airport, an escape hatch for many of the 25,000 whites who have fled the Congo, will be taken over by the UN from its Belgian guards.

A COMMUNIQUE on these arrangements was issued by Bunche after he had a long meeting with Maj. Gen. Carl Von Horn, commander of UN troops in the Congo, and the Belgian ambassador and Belgian army chief of staff.

Bunche's announcement, broadcast to the Congolese people, promised the UN forces will protect all the people, "European as well as African."

"Full protection of all elements of the population is the deepest immediate concern of the United Nations operation here," he said.

THE SOVIET UNION, charging that the Congo is the target of imperialist aggression, has threatened counter measures if the Belgian units were not withdrawn.

Von Horn obviously placed little stock in Lumumba's ultimatum—challenged in the Congolese Parliament—that he would ask for Soviet intervention unless all Belgian troops were withdrawn by tonight.

Russia Mustn't Enter The Congo

The B'ham News
B'ham, Ala.
Tues. 7-19-60

We have no ideas at this time whether Congolese government is entirely serious about a reported threat to call on the Soviet Union for troop assistance if the Belgians do not withdraw their forces from the new "republic" in three days.

At present UN forces from a variety of nations are being assembled in the Congo. Obviously there is considerable confusion as an attempt is being made to establish some order. This takes time for leaders and troops unfamiliar with details of the situation.

The Belgians acted properly in shooting troops into the land they recently released from colonialism. Lives, property, were clearly in danger. There had been killings, rape, lootings. The natives had run wild, civilians and Negro troops as well.

If the Congo leaders, or so-called leaders, are so foolish as to ask Russia for aid, then we trust the Russians will be smart enough not to honor the request.

Soviet soldiers in the Congo would not be, nor could they be, part of the UN force. The United Nations is sole arbiter of which nations shall staff the UN peace force.

If Russia sent in troops, some sharp conflict with UN forces would seem almost inevitable. Certainly if they went into the Congo, they would be doing so on the basis of a request to force the Belgians out.

We agree that, since the UN has taken decisive, swift action, soon the Belgians probably should be asked to leave and should do so. This we say but at the same time must add that what has happened shows that the Belgians never should have quit the country. The Congolese people weren't prepared for independence.

Now, though, things have moved ahead and only international supervision of affairs by the UN is in order until it can be seen what is to be the Congo's future.

The whole thing continues muddied and messy. One thing, though, is far from confused. It is that any request of the Congo for Red aid, or any compliance by Moscow with such request, would be certain to pile up the tinder

United Press International

FORCE FOR PEACE: A lance corporal of Ghana Army is the object of close scrutiny by residents of Leopoldville, the Congo, as he stands guard with United Nations troops.

SOVIET PUTS CONGO BEFORE U. N. AGAIN

Security Council Will Meet Tomorrow—Cuba-U. S. Debate Opens Today

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 17—The Security Council will meet Tuesday afternoon, at the request of the Soviet Union, to discuss the situation in the Congo.

A Western source said Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet delegate, might discuss at the meeting the possibility of sending Soviet troops to the Congo.

[A dispatch by the Soviet press agency Tass said Sunday that Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a First Deputy Foreign Minister, had left Moscow by air to take part in Security Council sessions.]

U. N. Forces 'Pouring In'

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said, meanwhile, that he was looking to non-African nations to bolster the United Nations force in the Congo. He is understood to have requested units from Ireland, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Burma and Haiti.

Mr. Hammarskjold said troops from Tunisia, Ghana, Morocco and Ethiopia continued to "pour in" to the Congo.

[United Nations officials in the Congo recommended to Mr. Hammarskjold that the United Nations force be brought to 10,000 men as soon as possible, according to Reuters.]

United Nations forces are in the Congo under a Security Council resolution adopted last Thursday to maintain order in the new republic. The resolution also called for the withdrawal of Belgian troops.

The Soviet request for a Security Council meeting tomorrow or Tuesday was sent today to José A. Correa of Ecuador, President of the Council for July. Señor Correa set the date "tentatively" pending agreement with other Council members.

The Council had previously scheduled a debate over Cuba's charge of United States "economic aggression" for 3 P. M. tomorrow. Señor Correa said he hoped the Cuban discussion would end Tuesday morning.

Señor Correa said Mr. Sobolev had asked that the eleven-nation body be convened to hear a report from Secretary General Hammarskjold. The United Nations chief, who has been spending long hours in his office, was expected to complete his report tonight.

Plane Complaint Slated

The harried Security Council, which was also expected to hear this week a Soviet complaint against the United States RB-47 reconnaissance plane, had already planned, informally, to hear the progress report. However, the developments in the Congo were thought to have prompted the Soviet request for a hearing.

Belgium has asked Mr. Hammarskjold to form a commission of inquiry to investigate "atrocities" they say have been committed against Belgians in the Congo. Mr. Hammarskjold may pass that request on to the Council when it meets Tuesday.

Debate over the Cuban complaint tomorrow will be facilitated by a formula suggested by Ecuador and Argentina and tacitly accepted by Cuba and the United States. It would have the Security Council adjourn consideration of the question pending a report by the Organization of American States.

The Cuban session will probably run into the night to assure ending of the debate Tuesday morning. At the first meeting the Cubans will make their charge, the United States will reply and the Latin-American resolution will be introduced. The second session, it is hoped, will deal with statements from other Council members and the vote on the resolution.

Polish Arms Ship Reported

BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 17 (Reuters) — Belgium has appealed to the United Nations over a Polish vessel reported steaming to the Congo with 300 tons of arms and ammunition for the Congolese Government.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Belgian Government had approached the United Nations with a request that "something should be done" about the shipment.

The Belgian state radio said earlier the Government would consider it an act of war if the Polish freighter unloaded her cargo. The radio said the Government was studying whether the freighter could be stopped by Belgian naval units.

Usually reliable sources said the Polish ship was headed for Matadi, the Congo's seaport.

Poland Denies Report

WARSAW, July 17 (Reuters) —Polish sources denied that a Polish freighter was carrying munitions to the Congo. They described the Belgian report as an unfounded rumor.

CONGO THREATENS TO CALL IN SOVIET AGAINST BELGIANS

Issues Ultimatum Giving U.N. 72 Hours to Oust Troops of Former Rulers

AIR ATTACKS ARE CITED

International Force Moves to Trouble Spots—Two Belgian Planes Lost

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, July 17—The Congolese Government issued an ultimatum to the United Nations tonight to clear all Belgian troops from the Congo within seventy-two hours.

The ultimatum said the Congolese Government would call "Soviet Russian troops" into the Congo to deal with the situation if this request was not carried out by the United Nations.

The ultimatum was delivered in Stanleyville this afternoon by Premier Patrice Lumumba to Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, temporary commander of the United Nations forces here.

General Notifies Bunche

After leaving Stanleyville to return to Leopoldville, General Alexander sent a radio message from his plane to Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary, asking him and Gen. Roger A. Gheysen, commander of the Belgian forces in the Congo, to meet him at the Leopoldville airport.

When he landed at Leopoldville, General Alexander handed Dr. Bunche a copy of the ultimatum and a telegram the Congo Government proposes to send to the Soviet Union if the ultimatum is not met.

In Stanleyville Premier Lumumba had given General Alexander copies of four telegrams he had received during the day reporting Belgian air strikes against Congolese troops in various parts of the country.

U. N. Units Take Positions

United Nations forces, meanwhile, moved to positions in the Congo to carry out their mission of keeping the peace.

A small advance unit flew to Stanleyville in the northeastern part of the country and will be followed by a larger force by tomorrow.

A second force is due to start moving by train into Bakongo, a vital region south of Leopoldville.

The two groups will be made up of Ethiopian and Moroccan forces that arrived here today, each roughly in battalion strength.

From 3,000 to 4,000 Congolese soldiers armed with modern equipment, including armored cars, are stationed in the Bakongo region. They control two key cities, Thysville and Matadi, a seaport and supply center.

Fighting took place there between Belgian and Congolese forces ten days ago. The Belgian troops later withdrew and most Belgian civilians were evacuated. There have been numerous reports of attacks by Congolese forces against the Belgians and other whites who stayed behind.

Two Planes Reported Lost

Two Belgian planes, a helicopter and a rocket-carrying fighter-trainer, were reported missing after missions over Bakongo this afternoon.

It was reported yesterday on high authority that Belgian forces were preparing a major drive, including air sorties, to regain control of the region.

General Alexander, a British officer on loan to Ghana, intervened against the planned attack in a meeting late last night with General Gheysen.

This morning General Alexander was confident, according to responsible sources, that he had persuaded the Belgian commander to cancel the operation. Nevertheless, the sitaution remained unclear.

Belgian pilots of jet planes returning to Ndjili Airport here said they flew missions over the Bakongo area this morning. The Belgian command declined

to make any comment.

General Alexander went to for Stanleyville with a detachment of Ghanaians today after receiving reports of serious unrest there. Ethiopian troops were flown from Addis Ababa to Stanleyville.

Premier Lumumba of the Congo flew to Stanleyville yesterday in a United States Air Force plane. He was due back here tonight, but apparently decided to stay longer. The plane returned with a load of Belgian refugees. More refugees were expected today.

There were unconfirmed reports that Premier Lumumba ordered the release yesterday of a group of Belgians held as hostages by rebellious Congolese army units.

Stanleyville is Mr. Lumumba's home region and his anti-white campaign is believed to have had its deepest effect there.

Tunisians Take Posts

Steel-helmeted Tunisian troops took up positions last night in the African quarter of Leopoldville and in the downtown business district along the city's wide main boulevard.

A force of about 200 Belgian paratroopers was pulled out of the business district this morning after the Tunisians and Congolese city policemen had cleared the streets to prevent hostile demonstrations by the Congolese population.

The United Nations force in the Congo was to reach a strength of about 2,000 by tonight, officials said. Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia have sent troops so far.

United Nations forces plan to occupy the economic centers and arteries of the country and prevent a breakdown of such services as communications, food distribution, water and power supplies, hospitals and DDT spraying.

The exodus of Belgian, technicians, civil servants and business men has almost paralyzed the Congo's economic and administrative machinery. Of about 85,000 Belgians in the Congo before it became independent June 30, only 25,000 to 30,000 are still in the country, according to best estimates.

Four out of five Belgian civil servants who were under contract with the Congolese Government have left the country, Belgian sources say. Those who remained are working under precarious security conditions.

Officials Said to Resign

LEOPOLDVILLE, July 17 (Reuters)—Four key members of the Congo's central Government were reported to have resigned tonight.

The Economics Minister, M. J. Yava, was said to have sent a letter of resignation to Chief of State Joseph Kasavubu saying that the complete lack of confidence in the regime that has spread to the economic sphere appeared "disastrous."

Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko, Thomas Kanza, United Nations representaive, and Albert Delvaux, the Congo's Resident Minister in Belgium, also resigned, it was reported.

[The Belga news agency said Mr. Bomboko had denied in a broadcast that he had resigned.]

Mr. Yava, a member of the ruling Conakat party in Katanga, later flew to Katanga.

Meanwhile, Belgian troops were holding about twenty key points in the Congo, including the Leopoldville airport, the main road to Leopoldville, the European sector of Leopoldville, Coquilhatville and most of the center of Katanga.

United Nation troops began to take positions at trouble spots as their commander, Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, flew from Jerusalem to take over.

Katanga Seizes Congo General

ELISABETHVILLE, July 17 (AP)—The African commander of the Congo Army was detained today by the secessionist government of Katanga Province, which ordered him expelled.

Gen. Victor Lundula, a former sergeant major in the Belgian-trained army was placed in command by the Lumumba Government in Leopoldville last week.

Godefroid Munongo, provincial Interior Minister, who produced General Lundula at a news conference, said the commander had been picked up in Jadotville, 100 miles from Elisabethville. Mr. Munongo said General Lundula had sent a telegram from Jadotville to Premier Lumumba in Leopoldville saying: "In view of the Congo situation, please send U. N. police urgently."

NEWSMAN
MR. HENRY N, TAYLOR
SCRIPPS-HOWARD REPORTER

BODY OF NEWSMAN TO RETURN TO U. S.

The N. Y. Times

H. N. Taylor, Son of Envoy, Was Killed by Gunfire in Reporting Congo Battle

New York
Tues. 9-6-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo, Sept. 5 (UPI)—The body of Henry N. Taylor, a Scripps-Howard reporter and son of the United States Ambassador to Switzerland, will be flown to the United States for funeral services in Washington Friday, it was announced today.

Mr. Taylor, 31 years old, was killed by a burst of machine-gun fire yesterday while covering a battle between Congolese troops of Premier Patrice Lumumba and Baluba tribesmen. The fighting occurred near the village of Tshilenge, seventeen miles southeast of Bakwanga, capital of the so-called independent Mining State of Albert Kalonji in Kasai Province.

The United States Embassy here sent a plane to pick up Mr. Taylor's body. A spokesman for the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, said the body was being returned to the United States at the request of Ambassador and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor, the newsman's parents.

The spokesman said the funeral services would be held Friday at St. John's Church in Washington.

Mr. Taylor recently covered the spy trial of Francis Gary Powers in Moscow and had stopped over in Rome for several days to report the Olympic Games before coming here. He also spent several days in Bern with his parents last week.

He arrived in Leopoldville in time to report the closing session of the pan-African conference.

Mr. Taylor went to Bakwanga Saturday. A United Nations spokesman said the Tunisian commander of the 120-man United Nations force in Bakwanga had warned Mr. Taylor not to leave the town. But the newsman journeyed into the countryside for a first-hand report of the fighting.

Officials said he was killed about noon yesterday on a road between Bakwanga and Tshilenge. Other correspondents were reported with him at the time, including Henry Tanner of The New York Times and two Frenchmen.

Associated Press

KILLED IN THE CONGO: Henry N. Taylor, reporter for Scripps-Howard, who was killed by machine-gun fire while observing the fighting in Kasai Province.

Herter Praises Newsman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — Secretary of State Christian A. Herter expressed sympathy today over the death

Body Of Newsman Killed In Congo, Readied For Rites

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
9-6-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — (UPI) — The body of Henry N. Taylor, 31, a Scripps - Howard reporter and son of the U. S. ambassador to Switzerland, will be flown to the United States for funeral services in Washington, D. C., on Friday, it was announced Monday.

Taylor was killed instantly by a burst of machine gun fire Sunday while covering a battle between Congolese troops of Premier Patrice Lumumba and Baluba tribesmen near the village of Tchelange, 17 miles southeast of Bakwanga, capital of the so-called independent "Mining State" of Albert Kalonji in Kasai province.

The U. S. embassy here dispatched an airplane to pick up Taylor's body and return it to Leopoldville for embalming before it is sent on to the United States.

A spokesman for the U. S. Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, said the body was being returned to the United States at the request of Ambassador and Mrs. Henry J. Taylor, the dead newsman's parents.

The spokesman said the funeral services would be held at St. John's Church in Washington on Friday.

TEXT OF U.N. CONGO NOTES
TEXT OF U.N. CHIEF'S NOTE TO SOVIET

18a 1960 CONGO

Text of U. N. Chief's Note to Soviet

The N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 11—Following is the text, made public here today, of a note sent last Monday by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to the Soviet Union on the use of Soviet planes in the Congo:

The Secretary General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations and wishes to draw its attention to the following observations and questions.

In a letter from the permanent representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 19 July 1960 the representative, on the instruction of his Government, expressed a protest against the sending of United States troop units to the Republic of the Congo on any pretext and insisted on their immediate withdrawal from the Republic of the Congo.

Soviet Note Cited

Later, in a note verbale of 23 July, the Government of the U. S. S. R. informed the Secretary General that it had given its consent to the temporary utilization of the five Soviet aircraft, "IL-18," assigned to the Government of Ghana for the transport of Ghanian troops, also for the transport to Leopoldville, the caiptal of the Republic of the Congo, and other points in the Congo of motor transport, communications equipment, food supplies and other freight being sent by the Government of Ghana for the purpose of rendering the necessary assistance to the Government of the Congo.

In reply to this last-mentioned note verbale, the Secretary General sent to the permanent representative a note verbale in which he stated that in accordance with principles approved by the Security Council and maintained by the Secretary General, no transports of troops and material are undertaken by units from permanent members of the Security Council from one point within the territory of the Congo to the other, directly for the United Nations force or indirectly for the force in the service of a government participating in the force with its own national contingent. The Secretary General added that he understood that no such transports were envisaged by the U. S. S. R. offer as reported in the note verbale of 23 July. To this reply from the Secretary General he has received no reaction from the delegation of the U. S. S. R.

Report on Planes Noted

According to information available to the Secretary General, a certain number of planes, type "IL-14," has been put directly at the disposal of the Government of the Republic of the Congo by the Government of the U. S. S. R., presumably with crews, technicians, ground personnel, etc. It is reported today from Luluabourg that ten of these planes coming from Stanleyville arrived at Luluabourg carrying Congolese troops to reinforce the Congolese force, in the Bakwanga area. According to the report, the troops carried amounted to 200, the planes returning to Stanleyville supposedly in order to transport further reinforcements. The crews of the planes are reported as being in civilian clothes.

In the light of the views expressed earlier by the Soviet Union and the principles maintained by the United Nations for its own operation, the Secretary General would appreciate being informed about the nationality and status of the crews of the troop transporting planes, which presumably are now under the control of the Congo Government. The significance of this information will be appreciated in view of the precedent that may be created.

Answer Is Requested

Addressing himself to the representative of the U.S.S.R., the Secretary General would wish to recall the note verbale received by him, the 22 July 1960, from the Government of the U.S.S.R. regarding the provision of trucks for the armed forces directed to the Congo in accordance with the decision of the Security Council. According to the note, 100 Soviet trucks, CAZ-63, sets of spare parts for them and one automobile repair shop have been provided by the Soviet Government in accordance with the decision of the Security Council.

The Secretary General, not being informed about the delivery of these trucks to the appropriate United Nations authorities in the Congo, would appreciate information regarding the status of the undertaking thus entered into by the Soviet Government under the Security Council resolution.

Text of U.N. Congo Notes

The N. Y. Times

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 13—Following are the texts of a message made public here today from the Soviet Union to the Security Council, and of messages received by Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold from Rajeshwar Dayal, his personal representative in the Congo, and Patrice Lumumba whose position as Premier is being disputed:

Message by Soviet Union

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations has the honor to make the following statement:

The situation in the Republic of the Congo, despite the Security Council's repeated resolutions aimed at normalizing that situation, not only continues to be extremely tense, but is becoming more and more menacing. There is now more than enough justification for asserting that what we are faced with is an out and out conspiracy of the colonialists against the independence and integrity of the Republic of the Congo.

It has become obvious, moreover, that the people and the lawful Government of that country are now confronted by a coalition whose direct participants are, along with the Belgian colonialists, their NATO allies — in particular the United States of America and the command of the forces sent to the Congo under the Security Council resolution. This coalition, under cover of the United Nations flag, is openly attempting to replace one set of colonialists by another.

Sabotage is Charged

As a result, the whole world is witnessing the sabotage of the Security Council's resolutions of 14 and 22 July and 9 August on the situation in the Congo, resolutions whose main purpose was to bring about the expulsion of Belgian troops from the territory of the Congo and to insure that country's territorial integrity and political independence.

In actual fact there still remain eBlgian troops on Congolese territory, and their withdrawal is being put off with the obvious design of giving the colonialists more time to engage in subversion against the young African state.

The Belgian Government is actively encouraging the work of criminal elements in the Republic of the Congo, is trying to fan the flames of civil war on the Republic's territory and is organizing plots of every possible kind against its Government. The most important province of the country, Katanga, has been transformed by Belgium, with the direct support of its NATO allies and the comman dof the United Nations force, into a camp of forces hostile towards the lawful Government of the Republic.

The Command of the United Nations force, and the Secretary General personally, are openly violating the Security Council's resolution of 14 July, under which military measures in the territory of the Congo were to be regarded as assistance by the United Nations to the Government of the Republic of the Congo, to be provided only in consultation with that Government and planned only "until, through the efforts of the Congolese Government with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the national security forces may be able, in the opinion of the Government, to meet fully their tasks".

Secretary General Accused

The command of the United Nations force, and the Secretary General personally, have also plainly violated that clause of the Security Council's resolution of 9 August which provides that "the United Nations force in the Congo will not be a party to or in any way intervene in or be used to influence the outcome of any internal conflict, constitutional or otherwise."

As we know, the command of the United Nations force, despite the Congolese Government's determined protests, issued an order denying access to the central radio station of Leopoldville to representatives of that Government and forbidding them to use the republic's airports, and has carried out a number of actions jeopardizing the safety of its Premier [Patrice Lumumba].

The occupation of the most important province of the Congo, Katanga, by Belgian troops has now given way to what is in effect occupation by the United Nations force, under whose protection the Belgian authorities continue to engage in subversive activities aimed at detaching this province from the republic. The command of the United Nations force has also been taking illegal measures to disarm units of the Congo Army.

These actions by the NATO countries, which are exploiting the command of the United Nations force for their own ends, constitute flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the republic and amount to open mockery of the resolutions adopted by the Security Council to protect the independence and integrity of the oCngo.

Immediate Action Urged

The situation in the Congo is deteriorating from hour to hour and requires the Security Council's immediate intervention, since it is creating a real threat to the political independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo, and at the same time a threat to international peace and security.

Accordingly, the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in conformity with rule two of the Security Council's provisional rules of procedure, requests the calling of a meeting of the Security Council for urgent consideration of the question of the implementation of the Council's resolutions of 14 and 22 July and 9 August on the situation in the Republic of the Congo.

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that such a meeting should be held on 13 September at 3 P. M.

The delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expresses the hope that its proposal that a meeting of the Security Council should be called on the above question will be supported by the representatives of the members of the Security Council which cherish the cause of the national independence and security of the peoples and do not wish the name of the United Nations to be sullied by complicity with the colonialists.

I should be grateful if you would circulate this communication as a Security Council document.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

VALERIAN A. ZORIN,
Chief Soviet Representative to the United Nations.

Message by Rajeshwar Dayal

Radio Leopoldville was on the air yesterday and is functioning normally today, 13 September. Leaders are free to make their respective statements which our representatives hope will take heed of the appeal they made yesterday for calm and restraint, and also of a written assurance received by them from the Vice President of the Senate and the President of the House of Deputies which reads as follows in unofficial translation from the French: "Parliament will undertake supervision of the broadcasts and will act in such a way that the station is not used for ends contrary to peace and public order."

Our representatives have accordingly withdrawn reinforcements from the radio station, maintaining only the section which was on guard prior to closure, with instructions to allow free entry, to refrain from getting involved in any clash, and to afford protection to United Nations personnel and technicians there.

Already before today use of the airfields has been permitted to Air Congo for transport of civilian supplies. As from today, all airfields are open for all civilian, humanitarian and peaceful purposes.

RAJESHWAR DAYAL,
Special Representative to the Congo.

U.N. Ouster Of Troops Demanded

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS—The Congo appealed to the Security Council Wednesday night to recommend the withdrawal of Belgian forces "to show that this country will know peace and not become a battlefield."

Thurs. 7-21-60

Thomas Kanza, the Congolese representative, confirmed in a statement to the Security Council that the Congo had served an "ultimatum" on the United Nations.

p. 1

In it, he said, the Congo government declared that "We will be obliged to request assistance from the Soviet Union" if the United Nations found it impossible to obtain the withdrawal of Belgian forces.

LETTER SENT

The "ultimatum," he said, was contained in a letter to Dr. Ralph Bunche, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold's personal representative in the Congo, on July 19. Kanza emphasized, however, that the letter contained the statement that "We hope that this possibility would be averted."

Kanza made the announcement as the Security Council met in a tension-laden night session seeking means to ease the Belgians out and prevent Russia from sending troops into the violence-ridden African republic.

Tunisia and Ceylon planned to present a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Belgian forces at the session. Tunisia, Russia and the United States were slated to speak Wednesday night, with the likelihood of a vote being delayed until a morning session Thursday.

FOUR-POINT PROGRAM

Kanza, who appealed repeatedly to the Security Council to take action Wednesday night, presented a four-point program for peace in his strife-torn country:

1. An end to "aggresssive acts" by Belgian troops in the Congo.

2. Complete evacuation of Belgian troops. Kanza did not say in so many words that this must be immediate, but the context made it evident that he was making this demand.

p. 14

3. Nonrecognition by the United Nations of the copper-rich Katanga Province, which has announced its secession from the Congo.

4. General technical assistance from experts of all nations, but particularly those from Belgium because of Belgium's large investments in the Congo. He said that the Belgian forces would be protected by U.N. forces if they were not satisfied with protection by Congolese troops.

BELGIAN DENOUNCES RAPES

Pierre Wigny, Belgian foreign minister, replied with an impassioned denunciation of the assault and rapes on Belgian women since the Congo achieved independence from Belgium June 30. Both Kanza and Wigny arrived in New York to appear before the Security Council.

Hammarskjold, who took the floor when the Security Council opened the meeting at 8:15 p.m. (Atlanta time), told the council that he would like a "mandate" on the withdrawal of Belgian forces. The council's resolution last Thursday, which authorized the secretary general to send a U.N. force to the Congo, recommended the withdrawal of Belgian forces from the Congo but did not fix a date.

PROMISING START

In addition, Hammarskjold disclosed that he had informed the provincial government of Katanga that he would have dealings solely with the Republic of the Congo. He explained that the council, when it endorsed the admission of the Congo to the United Nations a few days ago, acted on the basis of a united country.

The secretary general said, "We have got off to a most promising start, but we have in no way passed the corner." He added that the present strength of the United Nations force, which has pledges that will bring its strength to more than 6,000, forms "a satisfactory basis" for the moment, although he would not exclude "a major expansion" later.

Hammarskjold said that he and his staff were now concentrating on "equipment, signals, supplies, health and administration," as well as food and fuel.

He reported that "considerable quantities" of material had been placed at the disposal of the United Nations by various governments and were being airlifted to the Leopoldville area.

Lieut. Gen. Raymond A. Wheeler, who was in charge of the clearance of the Suez Canal after the British, French and Israeli attacks in 1956, would arrive in Leopoldville Wednesday night or Thursday to organize the necessary work to prevent the silting of the Congo River, Hammarskjold said.

The U.N.'s Growing Stature

Montgomery Advertiser Mobile Ala. 7-28-60

IN ITS 15 years of existence, the United Nations has known its measure of despair. The clash of sovereignties and ideologies, the ready veto of the Russians and the always delicate temperament of the overshadowed small nations have often risen, singly or together, to paralyze the peacemaking machinery of the U.N.

But taking one thing with the next, the U.N. has more than vindicated the view (as expressed by President Eisenhower) that it represents "man's best organized hope to substitute the conference table for the battlefield."

Three times within the past few days, the U.N.—through its Security Council—has revalidated its worth as an international forum.

¶ With the Congo aflame and its reckless young minister threatening to invite Russian intervention, the council dispatched a U.N. force to the Congo and is in the process of pacifying the turbulent young republic.

¶ An abusive clash between the U.S. and Cuba was swiftly referred to the Organization of American States, out of reach of the Soviet propaganda mills.

¶ Russia's charges that an American RB-47 violated Soviet air space (and for which reason was shot down) were overwhelmingly rejected.

★

IN ONE case, a possible war was averted. In the second, a brawl, with Russia as a gleeful participant, was avoided. But it was the RB-47 incident, involving a brutality that is almost routine in the Cold War, that produced the most compelling demonstration of U.N. effectiveness.

Taking Russia's own charges, Ambassador Lodge thoroughly discredited the lie that the plane was on a provocative flight over Russia when gunned down.

Quietly and effectively, he documented a series of Russian spy incidents along America's coasts. One Russian plane, Lodge said, flew within five miles of U.S. territory. Though annoyingly close, the plane was not molested. Yet, said the Ambassador, when a U.S. plane traveled within 30 miles of Russia, it was shot down—over international waters.

The plane would have been farther from Russian territory, said Lodge, except that Red fighters forced it landward, hoping to shoot it down on land and thus reap another propaganda coup.

This astonishing and criminal fact is established beyond doubt [said Lodge] by the evidence of our scientific devices, which followed the RB-47 through all the events I have described.

★

IMPRESSIVE as was his presentation, however, it was only the U.S. version against the Soviet version. Had Lodge called for the usual condemnation, the effect would doubtless have been a vote of East vs. West with the neutrals abstaining.

Instead, Lodge invited the Russians to submit the dispute to an impartial commission or to the International Court of Justice, with a full investigation of Russia's charges and America's denial.

The Russians should be eager to do so, said Lodge. If they were right, the results would be "good for them."

But the Russians were having none of it. The Soviet delegate promptly rejected the proposal — and in the eyes of the world tacitly admitted Russia's guilt. Shortly thereafter, even the neutral members of the Security Council, who ordinarily abstain in Cold War disputes, voted to reject the Russian charges.

As a final, masterly act, Lodge supported an Italian resolution that the Red Cross contact the two RB-47 survivors being held as spies. Russia invoked its 89th veto (against none for the U.S.) to kill what the majority of the council considered to be a "compassionate resolution."

★

WITH the collapse of high-level East-West diplomacy, the U.N. will play an increasing role in the weeks ahead. Its next task, if President Eisenhower's suggestion is carried out, will be establishment of a disarmament commission to succeed the Geneva talks that were scuttled by Russia.

For the U.S., there will be more opportunities to demonstrate Russia's aggression and obstructive tactics. Sensitive to world opinion, the Soviet bloc can't boycott the U.N.; it can only remain to block orderly settlements by use of the damaging veto.

Either way, the U.S. profits.

Dag Girds For Policy Fight Over Congo In U.N. Council

Wed. 8/18/60 p. 17

Montgomery Advertiser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Dag Hammarskjold conferred with foes of his Congo neutrality policy Wednesday and girded for a battle in the U.N. Security Council to defend his course.

The Soviet Union has joined Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba in attacking the secretary-general's policy, and Hammarskjold discussed with Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, the U.N. chief's demand that the Security Council back him up.

Some diplomats foresaw a Soviet veto of any majority resolution in the Council that favors Hammarskjold over Lumumba, and said that would presage a special session of the U.N. General Assembly in advance of the 15th regular session beginning Sept. 20.

NO DATE SET

No Council meeting date has been set. U.N. policy is to have all parties to a complaint present at Security Council debates. Up to a late hour Wednesday the U.N. had no direct word that a promised Congolese delegation headed by Deputy Premier Antoine Gizenga had left Leopoldville.

The latest word from the Congo capital said the delegation was preparing to leave Wednesday night.

Lumumba told a Leopoldville news conference that Hammarskjold would be welcomed back in the Congo if he came with the team of African-Asian observers that Lumumba demanded as a condition for the U.N. force remaining in his country.

New nation, Belgium lock horns—

The Birmingham News

Word war rages; UN force in Congo

Birmingham, Ala.

Sun. 7-17-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 16—(AP)—A vast airlift of UN forces was in full swing Saturday to the chaotic Congo, locked in a war of words between its new rulers and its former Belgian masters.

Violence between Negro crowds and Belgian soldiers threatened the capital as the UN vanguard of Negro soldiers from Ghana and Tunisia took up positions around the capital. More soldiers were on the way from Morocco and Ethiopia to swell the UN force that ultimately may reach 6000 men.

Congolese police, assigned by the UN to share police duties with Belgian soldiers in the capital, dispersed a crowd of several thousand Negroes in downtown Leopoldville. The crowd had been shouting insults at Belgian troops on patrol duty.

The crowd was angry because Belgium ignored an ultimatum from Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba to pull its troops out of the Congo by 6 a.m.

Instead, the Belgians announced they were sending in three more companies of troops to protect nationals who want to leave—as 25,000 of the Congo's 100,000 white population have done since the Congo army went on a rampage 10 days ago.

AS UN TROOPS arrived in Leopoldville, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold concentrated on lining up trasportation, technicians and other help needed in the strife-torn Congo.

For one thing, he is seeking doctors and medical supplies.

Hammarskjold was reported to have asked Yugoslavia if it could supply some light planes, pilots and technicians.

MEANWHILE, Belgium's permanent UN representative, Walter Loridan, sent a letter to the secretary general asking for a UN inquiry into atrocities he said were committed against Belgians by mutinous Congolese troops.

Lumumba angrily accused Belgium of trying to provoke trouble throughout the Congo. He said Belgian paratroopers had landed at Coquilhativille, on the equator, taken over provincial offices and had killed a Congolese soldier.

Lumumba talked with reporters before leaving with President Joseph Kasavubu for Stanleyville, in the Eastern Congo, where he once was jailed by the Belgians for starting a riot.

LUMUMBA DECLARED there can be no resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgium until all Belgian soldiers leave the Congo, including the bases at Kamina and Kitona occupied by treaty after the Congo got its independence June 30. Lumumba charged that the Belgians had violated the treaty.

The premier also accused the Belgians of being behind the decision of rich Katanga Province in the Southeast Congo to declare its independence.

Belgian Radio said Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn had arrived to take over command of UN forces and conferred with UN Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, who had been placed in temporary charge of UN forces. But later it said he had been delayed and would reach Leopoldville tomorrow. Von Horn has been chief of the UN commission in Jerusalem, keeping the peace between Israelis and Arabs, the broadcast said.)

THE UNITED STATES was in charge of the big airlift flying in troops and supplies from Tunisia and Morocco, and was unloading planeloads of flour and other food for the hungry nation.

The supply situation was so bad that the 40-man American ground crew supervising unloading operations was told planes would have to fly to Brazzaville for fuel for return trips.

Brazzaville, across the Congo River from Leopoldville, is in the Congo Republic, the former French colony. The city has been a main escape hatch for thousands of whites fleeing the Congo terror.

THE AMERICANS also had only the food and water they brought with them. The Tunisian soldiers flown in on U. S. planes had to sleep on the concrete floor of an airport hangar. A tent city on a golf course was being hurriedly prepared for them.

The troops from Gahana will be housed in the main military camp in Leopoldville, presumably moving in as the Belgians move out. But when the Belgians would leave was problematical.

Belgian officials emphasized they would protect their nationals until UN forces can assure order and the danger is past. Then the Belgian soldiers will return to Belgium or to bases they occupy by treaty with the Congo.

The Belgian force wrested Leopoldville airport from African troops and then seized the capital city itself.

Thurs. 7-14-60

Beligum was planning to reassume command of its former colony if there is no other way to restore law and order to the nation, the Belgian ambassador told newsmen.

In Moscow, Russia accused the United States of planning Western intervention in the Congo and demanded immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops.

The Soviet Union also urged the United Nations to halt the so-called "armed aggression" by the Atlantic powers against the African republic.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold laid before the Security Council a plan for military aid to the Congo. The U.N. force would exclude big powers and white soldiers.

Ghana, a neighboring African republic, was the first to volunteer soldiers. The government in Accra said it would send troops as soon as the Congo or the United Nations asked for them.

The Belgian troops went into action in defiance of a Congo government ultimatum that they return to their bases immediately.

Red-bereted paratroop commandos cleared rebel Congolese troops from the Leopoldville airport where they had interrupted the refugee airlift flying out frightened Belgian and other white residents caught by the upsurge of violence.

The Belgian troops swung from the airport into Leopoldville. Congolese troops mostly ran from their path. Some African soldiers fired wildly as they raced away. A few pockets of African soldiers, however, dug in for life-or-death battles with the Belgian commandos.

Caught in the middle of the battling were thousands of whites — men, women and children — who screamed and hid or cheered as the Belgian soldiers grabbed control of Leopoldville in the lightning thrust.

(In Washington, the State Department said a colony of American missionaries which had been reported besieged in the Luluaborg area of the Congo had been evacuated by light American planes.

U.S. officials said another group of some 100 U.S. Protestant missionaries in the Lake Charles area of the northeast Congo had spurned a government evacuation offer and planned to stick it out).

U.N. Calls Emergency Session

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

By Herald Wire Services

Belgian shock troops smashed into Congo army strongholds Wednesday as the U.N. Securtiy Council met in an emergency session to hear a proposal for bringing peace to the chaotic new African republic.

U.N. To Ask Africans To Aid In The Congo

The Courier Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Hammarskjold Calls 9-Nation Session After Bid For Help To Stop Pillage

Thur. 7-15-60

From Wire Dispatches

United Nations, N. Y., July 11.—Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold will ask nine African members of the United Nations Tuesday to assign officers from their armed forces to help restore discipline in the Congolese Army.

Chief delegates of Ethiopia, Liberia, Ghana, Sudan, Libya, Guinea, Morocco, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic have been requested to meet Hammarskjold Tuesday morning to consider a cabled request for assistance from Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Congo.

Hammarskjold Returns

In effect, the Government of the newly independent republic conceded it was powerless to check the campaign of rape and pillage that in five days has taken at least 12 white lives and driven more than 13,000 from the Congo.

Pictures on Page 2

Hammarskjold, who was in Geneva to submit his African-aid program to the Economic and Social Council, left for New York Monday on learning of developments in the Congo.

Including the Union South Africa, there are 10 African members of the United Nations. However, the other nine African states refuse to consider South Africa a member of their group, and South Africa was not invited to meet with the Secretary-General.

Bunche Consulted

The request from Lumumba, it was learned, was sent after consultations with Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a U. N. undersecretary, who stayed in the Congo after representing Hammarskjold at an independence celebration June 30, and Clare Timberlake, United States ambassador.

Lumumba, it was understood, requested the United Nations to provide military experts to reorganize the Congolese Army with a view to maintaining internal order. The Secretary-General has interpreted it as coming within the context of an existing U. N. program to supply governmental experts to underdeveloped countries.

This program, which is known as "Opex" (for "operational and executive personnel") originated with Hammarskjold and was started on a modest scale in 1959.

Nonwhite Aid Sought

The Secretary-General's decision to go through to other African countries, in the first instance, is thought to have resulted from the fact that Congolese soldiers had forced the Government to discharge their Belgian officers.

It is believed that the soldiers would be more likely to accept the orders of other Africans than of white officers.

If the response from the African countries is insufficient it is believed that Hammarskjold will ask other non-white countries to supply officers. He is expected to exclude the great powers from participating for fear of introducing Cold War rivalries into Africa.

24th Division Ready

In Washington, officials said the United States is ready to furnish troops to help restore order in the Congo if requested.

In Heidelberg, Germany, the U.S. Army said two companies of the 24th Infantry Division were alerted and ready to rush to the Congo. Part of the 24th was flown to the Middle East in a crisis in Lebanon two years ago.

Already a force of civilian and military planes of many nations is flying out whites from the Congo or from such refugee centers as Brazzaville, in the Congo Republic across the river from Leopoldville. Joining in the airlift are Belgian, British, Italian, and U.S planes.

Outbreaks Spur Exodus

The exodus was spurred by new Negro-soldier outbreaks in Stanleyville, in the eastern Congo, and at Luluabourg in the south-central Congo.

Belgian Minister Ganshof van der Meersch, one of two Cabinet ministers sent to The Congo, said in Leopoldville that Belgian paratroops forced Negro troops to quit Luluabourg, once destined to become this young nation's capital. But Negro troops still held an airfield at Stanleyville, he reported.

The situation still appeared to be critical at Congo River ports of Matadi and Boma where Negro troops cut off the flow of supplies to Leopoldville to the northeast.

Elisabethville Quiet

Van der Meersch said he had asked Congolese officials to permit Belgian troops to enter the two ports and restore rail and shipping communications.

Van der Meersch said the situation was quiet at Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province in the southeast, where seven Europeans were killed by Negro soldiers Sunday.

UN Council To Discuss Congo Crisis

Sat. 8-20-60

Dag Demands Lumumba Halt Attacks On Troops

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Security Council will meet in extraordinary session Sunday to deal with the worsening Congo crisis. Increasing differences between Dag Hammarskjold and Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba gave a grave air to the situation.

The secretary general today sent a bristling note to Lumumba threatening to ask the Council to call off its UN operations altogether unless attacks on UN troops stop at once.

Lumumba denounced the note as blackmail and demanded removal of white UN troops whom he blamed for incidents in which Canadians have been beaten and robbed and UN security officers arrested. Lumumba reiterated a request that the Council send a 14-nation Asian-African observer team to the Congo in place of the Hammarskjold setup.

The big question was whether the Soviet Union would support Lumumba's demands and turn its back on Hammarskjold.

The secretary general has made plain to all the big four powers that an East-West clash over the Congo runs the risk of plunging the newborn African republic into deeper chaos.

Ignores Lamumba

Hammarskjold pointedly ignored Lumumba in addressing his note formally to the government of the Republic of the Congo. Lumumba heads the government under the chief of state, President Joseph Kasavubu, who is less assertive than Lumumba.

The secretary general referred to what he called highly reprehensible incidents in which the Canadians were manhandled and UN security guards detained under threat of being shot.

He declared that a continuance "would lead to conditions which would render the work of the United Nations in assistance of the Congo practically impossible."

The UN released also a statement by Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche, American Negro who is Hammarskjold's trouble-shooter on the scene, congratulating UN personnel for their conduct "in the face of needless and senseless provocation."

Bunche Sends Note

Bunche sent a note to Lumumba saying the UN forces came to the Congo as friends and as Lumumba's guests. "We are therefore entitled to expect that your government will protect us, while we are negotiating with it, from outrages such as those committed last night in the very grounds of your residence," Bunche wrote.

He referred to the detention of two UN guards sent by Bunche to deliver a letter to Lumumba.

Armand Berard, the French ambassador who is council president for Augus, called the Sunday meeting after conferring with Hammarskjold.

Hammarskjold is drafting a statement he will make at the opening of the meeting, set for 12:30 p.m. EDT.

Cold War Swirls Around Infant Nation

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.

UN's Dr. Ralph Bunche Trying To Save Freedom Of The Congo

Sat. 7-23-60 p. 1

Special Correspondence

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo — The Congolese Senate rebelled this week against Premier Patrice Lumumba and said it "energetically rejected" any Soviet interference in the internal affairs of Lumumba's 14 - hour ultimatum to the Belgians to get out or face Soviet mitary action.

THE SENATE resolution was sent by telegram to Dr. Ralph Bunche, the UN representative in Leopoldville, and to Lumumba and President Joseph Kasa Vubu who were visiting in Stanleyville.

Dr. Bunche has been on scene for about ten days, working night and day to help restore peace in the Congo. The UN under secretary was given the additional responsibility of commanding all UN troops until Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl C. Von Horn could get to the troubled scene.

In Brussels, the Belgian Cabinet met in emergency session and decided to ignore Lumumba's ultimatum. At the same time it dispatched two more companies of Belgian troops to the Congo "to help restore order."

MANY OBSERVERS have blamed the Belgians for the widespread disorders that followed the July 1 independence of the Congo. Some say that the Belgians planned it that way so that they would have an excuse to rush troops into the country and take over again.

American missionaries, flown into Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from the Congo, are blaming the rioting on subversive activity of the communists. Mark Poole, of the U. S. Presbyterian Mission, said that the outbreaks of violence had been too well coordinated for them to have occurred by chance.

AMONG THOSE arriving in Salisbury by plane from the Congo was Miss Bette Jean Mitchell, a colored missionary who left Georgia not long ago to work with a Presbyterian mission in Kasai Province.

"I'm not a refugee," she said. "I didn't want to leave and the Congolese didn't want me to leave. They don't want any of the missionaries to leave. Some of the Congolese were in tears when we left and couldn't understand why we were not remaining."

She said that Americans had been evacuated as a precaution and that she intended to return soon as possible.

MEANWHILE a small but growing army of U. N. troops spread through the Congo this week to try to prevent this new African nation from strangling itself with violence or getting caught in the middle of the East - West cold war.

U. N. officers ordered the first few hundred African troops to arrive to take up posts in the most strategic and troublesome locations.

MOROCCAN troops were dispatched to Matandi, at the mouth of the Congo, a vital port which rebel Congolese soldiers seized 10 days after a clash with Belgian troops.

Ethiopian soldiers were ordered to Stanleyville in the east where five isolated white out posts in the area reported Sunday night they were being attacked by mutinous Congolese.

FORCES FROM Tunisia and Ghana took up positions in Leopoldville between Belgian paratroopers and Congolese soldiers. They received a promise from the local Congolese commander that his troops would not carry arms outside their base areas.

Belgian troops took over the islands of Bula and Bemba at the mouth of the Congo river on hearing that a Polish freighter with 300 tons of arms for the Congolese army had arrived off the Congo estuary.

THERE WAS no indication whether Belgium would try to stop the freighter but a Foreign office spokesman in Brussels said Belgium had told the United Nations that "something must be done" to prevent the arms from going to the Congolese troops.

U.N. CHIEF REPORTS BELGIANS IN CONGO WILL OBEY ORDERS

The N.Y. Times

Troops to Limit Intervention to Protection of Citizens in Imminent Danger

New York

COUNCIL SESSION CALLED

Wed. 7-19-60

Hammarskjold Statement to Be Debated Tomorrow—10,000 Force Held Goal

p. 1

Text of Hammarskold report on Congo is on Page 4.

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 18—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold reported today that Belgian authorities in the strife-torn Congo had agreed to abide by the orders of the United Nations Command there and would limit military intervention to protection of Belgian nationals.

Whatever security measures are taken by Belgian forces in cases of grave and imminent danger will be referred at once to the United Nations Command, the Secretary General said in a written report to the Security Council.

The Secretary General's assurances were given in his first report on the Congo situation. At his request, the Security Council will take up the report. The meeting will take place Wednesday. Two representatives from the Congo are expected to arrive by then to take part.

U. N. Moving Rapidly

The Secretary General's remarks were received here as the first positive indication that the United Nations was moving rapidly to assume responsibility for maintaining order and preventing further violence.

The arrival of United Nations forces in Leopoldville already has had a "saluatary effect," Mr. Hammarskjold said.

He declared that a force of 3,500 recruited from African states was on the spot and that a Swedish battalion of 635 was being airlifted from the Gaza Strip, where it is serving with the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East.

Force of 10.000 Sought

United Nations sources expect that a force of up to 10,000 will be sought for the Congo—roughly twice the strength of the force in the Middle East.

By asking that his report be taken up, the Secretary General put the Council in the position of meeting at his request, and not that of the Soviet Union. Moscow called yesterday for another Council meeting on the Congo. However, the Soviet Union will still be free to renew its demand that Belgian forces be ordered to leave the Congo immediately.

The Council resolution of last Wednesday authorizing the United Nations Command for the Congo recommended the withdrawal of Belgian troops, but did not fix a date. On Sunday, the Congo's Premier, Patrice Lumumba, threatened to ask for Soviet military help unless the troops were withdrawn immediately.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, a Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, on his way to a private meeting with Mr. Hmmarskjold, said it was "reasonable" to expect that the Soviet Union would continue to press for the Belgians' withdrawal."

p. 5

'Another Korea' Feared

Mr. Kuznetsov also conferred with Mongi Slim, the Tunisian delegate and sponsor of Wednesday's resolution, amid reports of growing concern among African members over the possibility of Communist intervention in Congo creating "another Korea."

The United Nations force in the Congo consists of 460 troops from Ethiopia, 770 from Ghana, 1,250 from Morocco and 1,020 from Tunisia, according to Mr. Hammarskjold's report.

Offers have also been accepted from Guinea and the Federation of Mali. Requests for additional help are understood to have been made to Ireland, Yugoslavia, Burma and Haiti, and Sweden. Canadian troops speaking French and English are expetced to be sought to provide signals corps contingents.

The Secretary General's report, on which work was completed only at mid-day, was the first detailed accounting of the aid so far given, including foodstuffs. Mr. Hamarskjold said that when the breakdown of Congolese transportation and public services created the threat of a food shortage, he asked and received generous pledges of food from Canada, Denmark, France, India, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States. American, Soviet, British, Swiss and Canadian planes have airlifted the supplies.

In all, twenty-seven countries have been consulted on providing either troops or relief materials, the Secretary General said.

Twice in his report Mr. Hammarskjold underscored the point that military units were not being sought from any of the major powers. He also denied that the United Nations action was being used as a pretext to allow nations outside the region to step in.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly charged that the United States and other Western "aggressors" were using the Congo situation as an excuse for intervention and the United Nations as a cover for such designs.

Mr. Hammarskjold reaffirmed that the United Nations intervention was prompted by the breakdown of the instruments of government for the maintenance of order and by the Congolese Government's explicit request for help.

He made it clear also that the force operated under the exclusive command of the United Nations and could not become party to any internal conflict. He said it was basic that the "host" government, meaning

Bunche Gets Command Of U. N. Troops

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Friday night put Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche in temporary command of the new U. N. Force of African troops in the Congo—600 strong and growing fast.

Wed. 7-16-60

He did so after dispatches from Leopoldville told how British Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, commanding Ghanaian troops flown there for the force, had acted on his own to forestall a street riot in that Congo capital.

Hammarskjold, a Swede, cabled Bunche, an American Negro civilian, that he was to be commander of the forces until the arrival of Swedish Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn, appointed Thursday to the command post. Von Horn is expected in Leopoldville Sunday night. He was to have flown there Friday from Jerusalem, where he has headed the U. N.'s Palestine truce supervision organization, but his flight arrangements broke down.

The U.N. said India, in response to a plea from Hammarskjold for food for the Congo, had agreed to send 1,000 tons of wheat there.

Congo's Cabinet Votes

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

To Call In Red Troops

Thurs, 7-21-60 p. 1

Unless Belgians Leave

Lumumba Calls U.N. Ineffective

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP)—Premier Patrice Lumumba, expressing doubt that the United Nations can restore peace quickly, announced Wednesday his Cabinet has voted to appeal for Soviet troops unless Belgium withdraws its armed forces from the whole country immediately.

The lanky, Congolese government chief angrily denounced the Belgians as promoters of intrigue and disorder.

Southern Rhodesia police scatter 20,000 angry Africans. Page 2.

"This is a day of national mourning for the Congo," he said several times during a news conference.

The Negro leader's statement on troops, somewhat vague as he expressed it, tended to add confusion to the problems of restoring peace here at a time U.N. officials considered they were moving slowly to bring about a solution.

Lumumba, 34, spoke amid new reports of an assassination plot against him.

The Chamber of Deputies was told by the young wing of Lumumba's Congo National Movement that Senate President Joseph Ileo and others were plotting to get rid of Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu and take over the government. White officers of the old Congo army were said to be in the plot.

The chamber referred the charge to a commission for investigation. Ileo did not attend Wednesday's Senate session.

Both Lumumba and Kasavubu have said previously their lives are in danger while Belgian troops remain in the country.

1, 14

At his news conference Lumumba suggested that troops from "any other country of the African-Asian bloc's come along with the Russians."

Red China was the biggest of the Asian and African nations at the founding of their bloc at Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

REDS FASTER

The Premier said he has assurance from Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev that Soviet and African-Asian bloc help would be faster and more effective than that of the U.N., though the U.N. has more than 3,000 blue-helmeted troops on duty and is building up toward a goal of 10,000 by the weekend.

Tuesday, Lumumba said, "We are willing to accept anybody ready to help, the United States, Russia or anybody." He made no reference to the United States Wednesday.

Aides of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, top U.N. official on the scene here, said U.N. leaders hoped the Soviet Union would ignore Lumumba's bid and would agree to support the U.N. action on the same basis as the United States, with food and medical help but no infantry.

NO DATE TO THREAT

Lumumba conducted his news conference in rapid French.

Excited in his declarations, he did not say definitely when the threat to call in Soviet troops would be carried out.

Correspondents disagreed about the precise terms of his reply to a question whether he would await the outcome of Wednesday night's U.N. Security Council meeting in New York. Several understood him to say he would:

Others were under the impression that he was awaiting an answer to his ultimatum Sunday, a threat to call in the Russians if the Belgian troops were not out in three days. That ultimatum expired last midnight.

Belgian soldiers are pulling out of Leopoldville in a general withdrawal scheduled to be completed by sundown Saturday. But they are only returning to Congo treaty bases, and others remain on duty in a score of Congo cities and towns.

(The Belgian radio reported two Belgian commandos were killed in a clash with Congolese soldiers in Bunia in Oriental Province. The broadcast said another Belgian was wounded. It did not mention casualties on the Congolese side.

KATANGA'S POSITION

(In Elisabethville, Premier Moise Tshome of Katanga told a news conference, "If the United Nations troops try to land in Katanga it will show they want war, but I do not think Mr. Hammarskjold will try anything like that." He added, "Member countries of the United Nations must understand any help given against Katanga to the Congo government will mean war between Katanga and the Congo." He again said Belgian troops will be asked to stay in the seceded province until his government decides they can leave.)

The transfer of Belgian duties to the U.N. force was arranged last week. A U.S. airlift sped 620 Swedish soldiers, volunteers from the U.N. Emergency Force in the Gaza Strip, to the Congo.

Across town at another news conference, a U.N. technical staff related steady progress in the tremendous task of feeding this country, preventing disease and trying to get its stalled economy moving again.

READS CONGO NEWS

Sen. Cooper at GOP Session

Rush Army To Congo, U.N. Urged

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta Ga. Thur. 7/14/60

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold urged the Security Council Wednesday night to give him authority "with the utmost speed" to send a U.N. military force to the Congo.

The secretary general declared that appeals to him for assistance from the Congo government led him to conclude that the presence of Belgian troops "is a source of internal and potentially also of international tension," and that they could not be used to restore order.

He added that he would not "exclude" contingents from the African states, and in fact it was understood that he would give them preference. Hammarskjold specified also that the U.N. force would not take any action which would make it "a party to internal conflicts" in the Congo.

Hammarskjold proposed that the Great Powers be barred from furnishing contingents for the U.N. force, and said that it would not be authorized to take action "beyond self-defense."

"It would be understood," Hammarskjold said, that if a U.N. force were sent to the Congo, "the Belgian government would see its way to a withdrawal."

The United States, which decided Tuesday not to send troops to the Congo except with the authorization of the United Nations, gave its complete support to Hammarskjold's proposal. The functions of the proposed force would be almost identical with that of the U.N. emergency force, which Hammarskjold organized in 1956 and sent to Egypt in connection with the withdrawal of the British, French and Israeli expeditionaries.

The emergency session of the Security Council Wednesday night was called at the request of Hammarskjold. In his statement he emphasized repeatedly the desirability of giving him the authorization Wednesday night.

Ike Leaves Congo Troop Plea Up to U. N. Decision on Crisis

Washington Post, D.C., Thur. 7/14/60, p. A10

By Stewart Hensley

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13 (UPI) — The Summer White House refused to disclose today whether President Eisenhower would honor any United Nations appeal for American forces to help restore order in the strife-torn Congo.

News Secretary James C. Hagerty said he would not reveal what the United States might do while the United Nations still has under consideration an appeal from the new republic of the Congo for assistance in restoring order.

Hagerty said yesterday that Mr. Eisenhower was of the "opinion" that "it would be better for the Congo" if troops were not sent there from the United States or "any of the large Western nations."

But he did not rule out the possibility that the President would agree if the United Nations made a direct request for some American forces.

Asked specifically today whether the United States would not participate in any U. N. force sent to the Congo, Hagerty said the "matter is in the United Nations" and he would have no comment "at this time."

The United States yesterday referred to the world organization a separate appeal it received from the Congo cabinet for 3000 United States troops. This appeal did not come from the government as such.

While the White House refused to disclose why Mr. Eisenhower believed it would be unwise to send troops from the United States or other big Western powers to the Congo, the probable reason for his feeling appeared obvious to diplomatic observers.

The President's opposition undoubtedly stems from a desire to avoid involving the troubled Congo in the psychological crossfire of the "cold war."

The dispatch of any considerable United States force to the Congo, no matter how fervent the appeal of the government there, would spark trouble from two sources:

1. The Soviet Union undoubtedly would seize on the action to charge American "aggression" and "intervention" and further inflame the situation in restless Africa.

2. Many Asians and Africans, still suspicious of "Western colonialism," might view the entry of American forces as an attempt to reimpose foreign rule. The Soviet Union undoubtedly would take advantage of this feeling.

The President got in more golf this afternoon after the sun burned away much of the heavy fog which shrouded this resort area. He spent the morning in his office at naval base headquarters going over White House matters with aides.

Playing with him were Newport Country Club President Howard G. Cushing, club pro James Farrell and Hagerty.

U. N. Will Send Troops to Congo Trouble Regions

News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C. 8a Thu. 7/15/60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —Volunteered African troops were being lined up quickly Thursday under the blue and white U.N. banner to try to stop the Congo's lunge toward anarchy. A force of 2,500 to 3,000 is expected.

Within hours after the Security Council gave him the go-ahead, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold received offers of contingents from Ghana and Tunisia. Both were reported ready to move immediately and become the vanguard of a unique peace task force.

Hammarskjold was reported to have asked the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, Italy and India to supply food and transport.

He was understood also to have asked the British to permit the use of the airfield at Kano, Nigeria, as the main staging area for the U.N. force. This request, it was said, is under consideration in London and Lagos, the Nigerian capital.

Hammarskjold also named a commander for the new Congo U.N. emergency force and ordered him to take up his duties Sunday. He is Maj. Gen. Carl von Horn of Sweden, now commander of the U.N. truce supervision organization in Palestine.

Von Horn, 57, two years ago succeeded Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, when the la[illegible] as truce supervisor to give full time to command of U.N. troops in the Gaza Strip.

Hammarskjold approached five African governments on possible troop contributions—Ghana, Tunisia, Guinea, Mali and Morocco. Informed quarters said the last three had not replied late Thursday.

The secretary general also was engaged in consultations on the problem of rushing food to help avert a serious crisis in Leopoldville, the capital. A diplomat hinted that the first shipments may be already on the way.

Sudan sent Hammarskjold a copy of a cable telling the Congo it plans to send an aid survey mission there.

Troops For Congo Lined Up By U.N.

News + Courier, Charleston S.C.

P. 1 Thu 7/15/60

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Lumumba Slapped
. . . See Page 7-B.

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18a 1960 CONGO UNITED NATIONS

Won't Jail Lumumba Now, U.N. Reassured by Mobutu

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 11-25-60

LEOPOLDVILLE — The military regime declared Thursday it had no intention "for the time being" of arresting Patrice Lumumba, the deposed premier.

The regime of Col. Joseph Mobutu also stressed it didn't want to "make war on the United Nations."

These assurances were given by Jose Nussbaumer, acting interior minister in the army - appointed governing commission of young intellectuals as military activity here caused widespread uneasiness.

Congolese and U. N. soldiers Thursday continued "ging in on

BY PAUL HOFMANN

(Copyright 1960, the New York Times Co.)

the western suburb of Kalina, scene of the fighting around the residence of Ghana's envoy last Monday night.

Lumumba's residence also is in Kalina as are those of Rajeshwar Dayal of India, special representative of U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and of Indian Brigadier Indarjit Rikhye, military adviser at the U. N. headquarters here.

Under a downpour Thursday Malayan and Tunisian soldiers armed with bazookas and machineguns and supported by armored cars consolidated positions around the residences of the U.N. leaders that they had manned during an alert Wednesday night.

Congolese soldiers were less in evidence in the zone Thursday than Wednesday. Late Wednesday night rumors circulated in Leopoldville that the Congolese army was preparing either to attack U.N. buildings or make another attempt to arrest Lumumba.

A U.N. spokesman said Thursday the military measures taken in the Kalina area were "precautionary" in view of the presence of strong Congolese army detachments.

U.N. officials acknowledged that Mobutu, head of the military regime, was urging the army for moderation. It was disclosed that a march of some 200 Congolese civilians on the U.N. headquarters here Wednesday for a demonstration was stopped at Mobutu's orders.

Nussbaumer said Thursday night that casualties during Monday night's fighting amounted at the latest count to six Congolese and two Tunisians killed. He said, however, "Our friendly relations with Tunisia are unchanged."

FROM DIRECTION

Nussbaumer asserted that an inquiry opened by Congolese authorities had established that the shots that had killed Col. Joseph Nikokolo, commander of Leopoldville garrison, had been fired from the direction where six Ghanaian policemen guarding the Ghana envoy's residence had been standing.

Nussbaumer said the Congo didn't intend to press for the withdrawal of Ghanaian U.N. contingent. He said "If we requested their departure, the U.N. would say "no." Ghanaian troops are at present stationed in Kasai province where they were transferred from the Leopoldville area earlier this month. Three hundred seventy Ghanaian policemen who are still in the capital are scheduled to return home soon and will be replaced by Nigerians.

Nussbaumer stated, "We never have broken with the United Nations."

OTHER THINGS TO DO

Asked about Lumumba's status and the regime's rumored plans to have him arrested, Nussbaumer remarked "We have for the moment other things to do—things that are more useful for the country. If he (Lumumba) is well off, behind U.N. guards, let him stay so."

Nussbaumer said the military regime was working to prepare the Congo for a "really national government" representing all groups and provinces including secessionist Katanga. He said that the caretaker government would remain in charge of the administration also after Dec. 31, a deadline mentioned by Mobutu after his military coup last December.

18a 1960 CONGO CANNIBALISTIC RITES

Cannibal Witchcraft Makes Comeback

ANCIENT CONGO RITUAL OF EATING YOUR ENEMY REVIVED

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Dec 11-27-60

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—The ancient ritual of eating your enemy is making a secret comeback in the Congo backwoods.

Unrest sweeping the country and the fact Belgian punitive measures no longer are to be feared contribute to the revival of cannibal witchcraft.

The Belgian administration and Christian missionaries never quite stamped out the belief among the isolated and primitive tribes that eating your enemy will strengthen you.

Among some Baluba clans in Kasai and north Kataiga, in the remote border regions of Oriental Province and in the swamps of the middle Congo, human flesh is again eaten in secret tribal ritual—not as a delicacy or for nourishment, but for the magic properties of a dead enemy's limbs and organs.

The heart brings courage, the brain intelligence, and the legs speed, according to the witch doctors. They hold that the more dreaded and hated the enemy, the more powerful the magic.

But never is a man sacrificed in cold blood simply to be eaten, as in the cartoonists' "missionary stew." The magic of the warrior tribesmen requires a body slain in combat or in vengeance.

U.N. officials are convinced that one of the eight Irish soldiers killed in a recent Baluba ambush in northern Katanga was eaten in a cannibal ritual.

NEVER RECOVERED

His body disappeared from where he had died under a hail of arrows. It never has been recovered. Exerts in tribal customs believe he was selected from the eight victims as most suited for their rites.

Two Tunisians killed earlier in tribal fighting in southern Kasai are know to have been partly consumed in similar ceremonies.

The pilot of a single-seater Belgian observation plane shot down by Congolese mutineers near Inkisi in July never was found. A Congolese blandly told searchers: "The people were so enraged they ate him."

Near Kundu an escaping prisoner killed a policeman during the post-independence turmoil. Since there was no authority to pursue the murderer, the policeman's clan formed a posse, tracked the man through the jungle, killed him and ate him.

CROCODILE MEN

The dreaded Kitawala sect, the crocodile men of the middle Congo, dress in crocodile skins and rip up a victim's body with claws strapped on their arms.

The Kitawalas in the final years of Belgian rule brought the greatest upsurge of cannibalism in the Congo for nearly a century.

They were ruthlessly suppressed by the Belgian administration, but some of their followers are reported regrouping in remote areas seldom visited by white men.

BECOME SILENT

All those familiar with the more primitive Congo tribes report a conspiracy of silence concerning the cannibal rites. Even in the cities Africans become silent and hard of hearing when the matter is raised.

Now and again a civilized city African can be heard to utter cannibalistic threats more in jest than in anger.

Occasionally such threats contain more than a hint of savagery. A Congolese army lieutenant stepped up to the plane of departing Ghana charge d'affaires Nathaniel Welbeck last week and shouted at him: "If you don't take your Ghana soldiers out of the Congo, we will eat them all."

Welbeck, a highly cultured African himself, grinned and quickly withdrew from the door of the plane.

And in the U.N. headquarters, a tall U.N.-employed Congolese slapped a stout Western official on the back and said with a glint in his eye: "You are so fat you must have eaten one of us."

Cannibalistic Rites

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C. Dec 11-27-60

Congolese Eat U.N. Troops

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—The ancient ritual of eating your enemy is making a secret comeback in the Congo backwoods.

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CONGO POLICE HOPE FOR TROOP AID—Local police arrive at an airport at Leopoldville, the Congo, following reports that a military plane loaded with troop reinforcements, had landed. However, the plane did not carry troops. The Congo government asked that U. S. troops be sent to the country to help restore order. The United States passed the request on to the UN. (UPI Telephoto).

Congo Plea For U. S. Troops Denied Unless In UN Force

B'ham Post Herald B'ham, Ala.

Wed. 7-13-60

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, Congo, July 12 (AP) — The lusty, hopeful nation that emerged to replace Belgium's mid-African colonial empire 12 days ago, asked today for American and Belgian troops to keep the country together and end bloodshed.

The United States quickly rejected the Congo plea for troops unless they are part of a United Nations force. UN officials voiced doubts, noting that American or other big power troops in the Congo would be likely to complicate the situation.

The drastic plea for aid was made while President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba were out of the capital on a fruitless mission to restore order in Luluabourg and Elisabethville in two southeastern provinces.

A new incident, the killing of three Congolese soldiers by a Belgian aircraft, revived an explosive situation in Leopoldville.

Luluabourg in Kasai Province was in complete disorder, with all its white residents trying to get out. At least two Europeans were killed while besieged in an office building by Congolese marksmen perched in trees.

Belgian troops, at Tshombe's request, already have been in action in Katanga in an effort to restore order.

Everywhere in the Congo white residents were fleeing to the nearest border.

Americans Waiting

More than 200 Americans, mostly missionaries and their families, were reported waiting at Luluabourg and Aketi to be rescued from the threat of marauding Congolese soldiers. None of the Americans was reported molested, however.

U. S. Ambassador Clare Timberlake said most American missionaries did not want to leave but would get help if they do want to get out.

Belgian Minister Walter Ganshof Van Der Meersch, sent here from Brussels to help the new government in its crisis, disclosed the request for U. S. Troops.

He said the government wanted American troops to join contingents to Belgians and Congolese under a joint command in restoring order.

U. S. forces would be moved into Leopoldville Province, which is largely inhabited by Bakongo tribesmen loyal to President Kasavubu.

Apparently the arrival of American forces would be popular with many Congolese who are alarmed at the deterioration.

Units of the U. S. 24th Infantry based in west Germany have been on a standby basis for several days.

Sending American troops to the Congo, one of the richest and most strategic countries of Africa, would touch off tremendous political repercussions. Presumably the Congolese and Belgians felt the emergency justifies the risk.

In Moscow Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said the rebellious troops were "quite right" in refusing to obey their "colonialist officers." He said the Belgians were "shameful" in sending in troops.

Aggression Charged

Communist China accused Belgium of aggression and pictured the sending of Belgian troops to rescue besieged Europeans as a move to restore colonial rule.

Decision of the Congo government to call for U. S. troops came after the Congo asked the UN Sunday to intervene to help end the violence.

A new explosive situation, threatening new violence in this capital, arose as the government's request to Washington was announced.

Three Congolese soldiers were killed by rockets from a Belgian military aircraft last night. The pilot said he was attacked by an armored truck.

Deaths of their comrades angered Congolest troops at Camp Hardy in Thysville, 75 miles southeast of Leopoldville.

Troops held hostage 18 white women and children and 30 men but later released them.

More U. N. Troops Airlifted to Congo

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—A vast airlift of U. N. forces was in full swing Saturday night to the chaotic Congo, locked in a war of words between its new rulers and its former Belgian masters.

Violence between Negro crowds and Belgian soldiers threatened the capital as the U. N. vanguard of Negro soldiers from Ghana and Tunisia took up positions around the capital. More soldiers were on the way from Morocco and Ethipia to swell the U. N. force that ultimately may reach 6,000 men.

Disperse Crowd.

Congolese police, assigned by the U. N. to share police duties with Belgian soldiers in the capital, dispersed a crowd of several thousand Negroes in downtown Leopoldville. The crowd has been shouting insults at Belgian troops on patrol duty.

The crowd was angry because Belgium ignored an ultimatum Congro Premier Patrice Lumumba to pull its troops out of the Congo by 6 a. m.

Instead, the Belgians announced they were sending in three more companies of troops to protect nationals who want to leave—as 25,000 of the Congo's 100,000 white population have done since the Congo army went on a rampage 10 days ago.

Belgium also announced it was ignoring the break in diplomatic relations proclaimed by Lumumba and would carry a complaint of Congolese atrocities against Belgians in the Congo to the U. N.

In this tense atmosphere, Belgian radio said Maj. Gen. Carl Carlsson von Horn flew in from Jerusalem to take over command of the U. N. forces. He has been chief of the U. N. Supervision Commission keeping the peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors since 1958.

Van Horn conferred immediately with U. N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche, the American Negro diplomat who had been placed in temporary charge of the U.N forces, the broadcast said.

The United States was in charge of the big airlift flying in troops and supplies from Tunisia and Morocco, and was unloading plane loads of flour and other food for the hungry nation.

Congo Asks UN Aid In Ending Revolt

Birm Post-Herald, Birm, Ala.
Tues. 7/12/60 P 17

Belgium Also Issues Appeal To Allies; U. S. Standing By

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo, July 11 (AP)—The government of this young nation has appealed to the United Nations for help in the bloody struggle against its mutinous army, which is pressing a campaign of terror against whites.

In effect, government of the newly independent Congo conceded it was powerless to check the campaign of rape and pillage that in five days has taken at least 12 white lives and driven more than 13,000 whites from the Congo.

The dramatic appeal to the United Nations to step in and restore order was dispatched to the UN yesterday after President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba met with U. S. Ambessador Clare Timberlake and UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche in Leopoldville.

The appeal was disclosed today by Belgian Minister Ganshof Van Der Meersch, one of two cabinet ministers sent here by Brussels to try to bring some order in the chaotic Congo.

(In Brussels, Belgian Premier Gaston Eyskens told Parliament he had asked Belgium's allies and international institutions for help to meet the crisis in the Congo but gave no details.)

Only 11 days in power after the Congo gained independence from Belgium, Kasavubu and Lumumba are critical of Brussels for sending in Belgian troops to quell the rebellious Negro soldiers.

UN Forces

A UN force made up of soldiers from outside nations, such as intervened in the Suez War of 1956, thus could send the Belgian soldiers back to Belgium or to the military bases they occupy by treaty in the Congo. A revolt by the 25,000-man Negro army against its Belgian officers touched off the violence last week.

(In Washington, officials said the United States is ready to furnish troops to help restore order in the Congo if requested.

(In Heidelberg, Germany, the U. S. Army said two companies of the 24th Infantry Division were alerted and ready to rush to the Congo. Part of the 24th was flown to the Middle East in the crisis in Lebanon two years ago.)

REPLACE BELGIAN TROOPS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Hammarskjold Urges U.N. Rush Congo Force

Montgomery, Ala.
Thur. 7-14-60

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold Wednesday night urged the Security Council in extraordinary session to speed a military force to the Congo. It would replace Belgian troops whose ouster is demanded by Congo leaders.

RELATED STORY, PAGE 3E

Western leaders showed readiness to support the Hammarskjold plan. The Russians, armed with the veto, did not immediately disclose their plans.

Hammarskjold did not spell out details of his troop proposal, except to say that big power troops should be excluded and that care should be taken that the nationalities used should not raise new complications. This apparently was intended to avoid sending white troops into the area in view of the racial tensions.

"The presence of the Belgian troops cannot be accepted as a satisfactory stop-gap arrangement," the secretary-general said, "pending the re-establishment of order through the national security force."

He proposed that the U.N., during a transition period, assist the Congo government in setting up its own security organization.

After hearing the secretary general's proposal, the Council took a recess for consultation.

Tunisian Delegate Mongi Slim submitted a two-point resolution:

1. An appeal to Belgium to withdraw its troops from the Congo.

2. An authorization for Hammarskjold, in consultation with the requested military force.

Ghana, a neighboring African republic upcoast from Congo, was the first to volunteer soldiers. The government in Accra said it would send troops as soon as Congo or the U.N. asked for them.

CALL FOR HELP

The U.N. also disclosed Congo had accused Belgium of aggression and called for a neutral U.N. force to help protect Congo territory. The appeal was signed by President Joseph Kasavubu and Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The two Congelese leaders stressed they did not want United States troops. They also emphasized that the requested forces were intended to repel outside aggression and not to restore internal order.

United States Pledges Aid To Congo Through U. N.

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky
Thur 7-28-60

Lumumba Talks With Herter Nearly 2 Hours

Washington, July 27 (AP)—The United States Wednesday pledged aid, through the United Nations, to Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba to help his strife-ridden country survive as an independent African nation.

Lumumba, who was accorded full military honors, hailed the American offer as proof of sincere friendship and support.

But at the same time he said his 28-day-old republic would accept aid from Russia, or any other country, provided no political strings were attached.

He reaffirmed the Congo's policy of "positive neutralism" and said his people were not interested in East-West rivalry.

Has Long Talk With Herter

Lumumba outlined his views after meeting for an hour and 45 minutes with Herter at the State Department to discuss the future of his nearly bankrupt Government.

Herter in greeting him at the airport pledged the United States to do "all in our power" to rush technical and economic help to the Congo through the United Nations.

At a news conference afterward Lumumba, obviously pleased at the talks, described the offer as a promise of "all necessary wholehearted aid."

Wants Belgian Troops Out

We disclosed that he appealed to Herter to use all his influence with the Belgian Government to pull out the thousands of troops sent to protect Belgian and other European settlers. Lumumba stressed that he wants Belgian forces to evacuate even the military bases that had been promised them when the Congo was granted independence June 30.

He also urged the American press "to protest to the Belgian Government, which jeopardizes our newly agreed freedom."

Keep U. N. Hands Off, Belgium Tells Official

Brussels, July 27 (AP)—Belgian authorities told Dag Hammarskjold Wednesday the U. N. should keep its hands off Katanga and let Brussels and Leopoldville decide the future of Belgian treaty bases in the Congo.

Premier Gaston Eyskens announced these points in a news conference after the U. N. secretary-general had wound up a 6-hour visit to Brussels and headed south aboard a Dutch airliner for a firsthand look at the troubled young African nation.

Eyskens said the problem of Katanga, the rich, secessionist province in which Belgians have heavy investments, was an internal matter to be solved among the Congolese themselves.

"We request the U. N. not to intervene in the Congo's internal affairs," the Premier said.

Similarly, the Belgian Government told Hammarskjold the two Belgian military bases in the Congo do not concern the U. N. at present.

Congo Threatens To Ask Russia To Send In Troops If Belgian Forces Remain

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.
Mon. 7-18-60 p. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

COMMANDER CONSULTS IN CONGO . . . General Henry T. Alexander, center, British chief of Ghana defense force, leaves the United States Embassy in Leopoldville with John Elliott, left, Ghana's ambassador to Russia, and Col. Stephen J. A. Otu of Ghana's Army. Alexander consulted Thursday with the pair on command of an advanced U. N. force.

Says U. N. Has Failed In Mission

By The Associated Press

The Congo Government theatened last night to invite Russian troops into that newly independent nation unless Belgian military forces are withdrawn within three days.

The virtual ultimatum was issued to the United Nations and the Belgian Government.

Jacques Lumbala, one of nine secretaries of state in the Congolese Government, disclosed these developments at Stanleyville. He said the U. N. had failed in its mission to restore order in the Congo.

Lumbala, a short Congolese who has visited Moscow three times, had a public row with Premier Patrice Lumumba because he disclosed the Government's intentions.

Mutters Grimly

"I will take the severest measures against you," Lumumba muttered grimly to his Secretary of State as he utrned and walked away from him.

The scene occurred on the steps of the provincial governor's residence in Stanleyville after Lumumba had been informed of his deputy's remarks to a few newsmen.

The newsmen flew yesterday to Stanleyville from Leopoldville, capitol of the Congo, with General Henry T. Alexander, senior officer of the U. N. forces in the Congo. He is the commander in chief of the Ghana Army.

Alexander conferred 2 hours with Lumumba and President Joseph Kasavubu. When he finished he said the situation in the Congo had "worsened all over."

Asks Urgent Parley

Before his flight back to Leopoldville last night he sent an urgent message ahead asking that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, U. N. undersecretary, United States ambassador Clare Timberlake, and the top Belgian commander meet him at the airport for urgent consultation.

Alexander had led a small U. N. force of 20 Ghanaian troops to Stanleyville to show the U. N. flag.

The city, Lumumba's home town, is still in the hands of the Congo Army. The army is putting on pretty much the same display it made in Leopoldville 10 days ago, cruising the streets with rifles and machine guns mounted on vehicles.

Alexander decided on the flying trip to Stanleyville after Belgians told him the situation was deteriorating and they planned to land paratroops.

Leaders Are Furious

The Congolese leaders were furious about the continued presence and widening activities of the Belgian troops in the country.

They were especially angry that Belgian paratroops were dropped into Kindu yesterday morning to disarm Congolese Army units there.

Lumbala, who speaks for the extreme left wing of the Congo Government, said the U. N. was incompetent and "must get out. We are going to call on another force which does not have imperialistic designs."

This other force would be the Soviet Union, he said.

"How long has it been since we appealed for aid?" he asked. "The Belgians are still there."

Lumbala Strides Out

The scene that followed took place on the steps of Governor-Gen. Jean Finan's residence.

Finan, a Congolese, was asked by newsmen if Lumbala's views were those of the Government.

Obviously shocked, he said he would ask the Premier.

He came out immediately and said: "No decision has been taken on this subject."

Soon Lumumba himself came striding out. He obviously was furious.

"Did you say that?" he demanded of Lumbala.

Lumbala, taken aback, tried to hedge.

"I didn't say it was an official declaration," he replied.

"Did you say it?" Lumumba demanded. "These journalists are not fools."

Telegram Prepared

Lumumba suddenly whipped around and said to Lumbala in front of the correspondents: "I will take the severest measures against you."

It seemed clear, however, that Lumumba was more embarrassed by the disclosure of the strategy than by the content of Lumbala's remarks.

It was learned reliably that the Congolese Government had a telegram all prepared for sending to Moscow.

Lumumba boasted that Russian troops could be in the Congo by tomorrow.

The Soviet Union already has condemned what it called "imperialist intervention" in the Congo and has warned it "will not shrink from resolute measures to curb the aggression."

In a reply to a message from Congolese leaders last week, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev said:

"The demand of the Soviet Union is simple — hands off the Congo. The Government of the Congo can be assured that the Soviet Government will give the Congo republic the necessary help which may be required for the victory of your just cause."

U. N. Council To Meet

There were these other developments yesterday in the Congo situation:

1. At United Nations, N. Y., the president of the U. N. Security Council — at the request of Russia — called a meeting of the Council for tomorrow to discuss the Congo situation.

The Council has scheduled a meeting today on the Cuban situation, but it is hoped discussion of that matter will have ended by tomorrow morning, clearing the way for the session on the Congo.

Early last Thursday, the Council authorized Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to send an international force to the Congo to maintain safety and order until Congolese troops are able to do so.

Calls For Troop Pull-Out

In the same action the Council called for the "withdrawal" of Belgian troops from Congolese territory. The Soviet Union failed in an effort to change this to "immediate withdrawal."

Soviet Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev told a reporter last night that he had asked that the Council meet tomorrow because "we want to listen to the report of the secretary-general on the fulfillment of the resolution." He said one reason he did so was tat the Belgian troops are still in the Congo.

Seizure Is Pondered

2. A freighter from Communist Poland carrying 300 tons of arms was reported by Belgian officials to be heading for the mouth of the Congo River, gateway to the troubled Congo.

"I believe she is somewhere in the estuary of the Congo River," one Belgian official said in Brussels.

If confirmed, it was presumed the arms were intended for Congo Premier Lumumba, who has cut diplomatic relations with Belgium—former ruler of the Congo—and demanded that Belgian troops get out.

over

The Belgian radio said Brus

Associated Press Wirephoto

CONFERRING ON THE CONGO situation are, from left, Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations undersecretary for special political affairs; Justin Bomboko, Congo Foreign Minister, and Lt. Col. Frank Merritt of the United States Air Force, who is supervising the unloading of food and supplies in the Congo.

sels was thinking of having the Belgian Navy seize the ship, but it quoted United Nations sources as saying this would be an act of war. The Belgian Navy controls the river area, operating from a base at Kitona near the river's mouth.

Problem For U. N.

The broadcast said the U. N. sources had told Belgian authorities the matter must be left in the hands of U. N. authorities in the Congo, now mobilizing military forces to restore order in the former colony.

Up to now, Lumumba has been unsuccessful in quelling mutiny in his army, which set off a reign of terror against whites. But he insists diplomatic relations with Brussels cannot be restored until all Belgian troops quit the Congo.

The Belgian Government has made clear its troops will remain until it is established that U. N. military forces now assembling from various African nations can guarantee the safety of Belgians and other whites.

18a 1960 CONGO UNITED NATIONS

U.N. MEETS TODAY ON SOVIET'S PLEA TO FREE LUMUMBA

N.Y. Times

New York, N.Y.

Council Called Into Session —Moscow Charges U.S. Finances Congo Unrest

Wed. 12-7-60

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 6 — The Soviet Union sought full-scale United Nations backing today for Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned former Premier of the Congo.

Moscow demanded Security Council action on its charges that the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty powers were fomenting trouble in the Congo.

[In Leopoldville, Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, head of the army regime, denied Tuesday that Mr. Lumumba was being held under inhumane conditions. But he conceded that Mr. Lumumba had been mistreated after his arrest.]

The Soviet moves at the United Nations indicated a more aggressive stand on the Congo than at any time since Mobuto's regime expelled Soviet representatives from the Congo in September. The Russians specifically accused the United States of financing unrest in the Congo.

Mr. Hammarskjold met today with his eighteen-nation advisory committee on the Congo on the question of sending a conciliation commission to Leopoldville.

U. S. Makes Protest

The meeting was closed, but it was learned that the decision was to send at least some members of the commission to the Congo within the next few days.

A Soviet call for a meeting of the Security Council tonight on these charges was dropped after vigorous protests by the United States and other members.

Most members of the Council said they had not received the usual time for consultation with their governments and each other before the meeting.

The session was scheduled for 10:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Mr. Lumumba is being held in the Congo garrison town of Thysville. The deposed Premier is accused of crimes against his Congolese political opponents.

The Soviet move at the United Nations was foreshadowed by a press statement issued in Moscow yesterday and distributed here today. It included charges in unusually violent terms against the United States and the NATO powers.

The statement concluded with a promise that "the Soviet Union will render every possible friendly assistance and support to the people of the Republic of the Congo in the struggle against the imperialists."

This statement caused concern here. One of the chief worries all through the Congo crisis has been that the Soviet Union might ship arms directly to the Congo to bolster its interests.

The United States did not object to a Security Council meeting on the Congo situation. It did object to violation of normal procedure by Valerian A. Zorin, chief Soviet representative, who is President of the Security Council this month.

Mr. Zorin set a meeting for tonight without following the normal procedure of consulting all eleven members of the Council before setting the time. If Mr. Zorin had not been President, he could only have asked the President to consult the other members on a proposed meeting.

Other members agreed with the United States objection. According to a diplomatic source, Tunisia saved face for Mr. Zorin by informing him that the delegation needed time to ask instructions of its Government. The season was then scheduled for tomorrow morning.

The statement by the Soviet Government on the Congo distributed to the press here today declared:

"The developments in the Congo for the last few days show that the NATO colonial powers with the United States at the head have openly embarked on the road of abolishing the Parliament of the Republic of the Congo and the legitimate Government headed by Mr. Patrice Lumumba."

It charged that President Joseph Kasavubu, recently recognized by the General Assembly as the Congo's head of state, "has betrayed the Congolese people" in fighting Mr. Lumumba.

U.N. Chief Assailed

The statement also renewed Soviet attacks on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. It called him an accomplice of the colonialists. The statement also said:

"Attempts are being made in fact to restore in the country the rule of the colonial administration of the old (Belgian) and new (American) colonialists, who act in concert with each other as well as with the Portuguese, British and French colonial authorities in Africa."

It asserted also that "thousands of Belgian colonial officials, 'advisers,' officers, judges, industrialists and plantation owners driven out by the Congolese people have already returned to the Congo and boss the things there, screened by the United Nations command and Mr. Hammarskjold's official representatives."

"It is common knowledge," the statement continued, "that the criminal actions against the Parliament and the Government of the Congo have been openly directed by the United States Embassy in Leopoldville, which works together with the Belgians as a guiding center from which money is flowing to finance gangster actions in the Congo in the interests of the colonialists."

The Soviet statement concluded with the following demands:

¶Freedom for Mr. Lumumba and his associates, with restoration of the legitimate Government and Parliament."

¶Disarming by the United Nations of Congolese forces under Col. Joseph D. Mobutu.

¶Inevstigation by a special Asian-African committee of "the sources of financing and supplying arms to the Mobutu gang."

¶Expulsion of all Belgians from the Congo.

¶Immediate Security Council study of these proposals.

Deposed Premier of the Congo as He Was Brought Back a Prisoner

These film clips from CBS News show Patrice Lumumba as he was returned to Leopoldville last Friday by troops of Congo's military regime. Here, a soldier pulls back his head as he is lifted into a truck at Leopoldville ariport.

CBS News

Another soldier attempts to force Mr. Lumumba to eat a piece of paper found in the former Premier's pocket. The paper was a speech, in which Mr. Lumumba asserted his claim as the legal Premier of the new African republic.

U. S. Acts on Congo

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6— The United States has urged Congolese leaders to give deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba "humane treatment" and a "fair trial."

The State Department said today that the United States ambassador to the Congo, Clare H. Timberlake, had made the appeal personally to President Joseph Kasavubu and to Col. Joseph D. Mobutu.

Mr. Lumumba was arrested by Colonel Mobutu's forces in Kasai Province Friday after he had fled from Leopoldville, apparently in an effort to reach his personal stronghold at Stanleyville.

United States officials expressed concern today that by treating Mr. Lumumba brutally and arbitrarily the Congolese leaders might throw away an opportunity to stabilize their regime.

Ill Treatment Feared

The United States believes that President Kasavubu returned from New York, where the United Nations seated his delegation, with enough prestige to begin to conciliate dissident provincial leaders.

Washington is said to fear that mistreatment of Mr. Lumumba might fan resentments into a civil war.

United States officials were shocked by recent photographs indicating that Mr. Lumumba had been treated roughly.

However, American officials noted that rough treatment of political rivals was not unusual in the Congo. They said that Alphonse Songolo, a Lumumba opponent, had been seized and beaten when he landed in Stanleyville six weks ago. He lost the sight of one eye, suffered a serious leg injury, and has been kept under arrest.

Other Congolese political prisoners and some Europeans are believed held by Mr. Lumumba's supporters in Stanleyville as hostages for Mr. Lumumba.

The State Department press officer, Lincoln White, said the United States had asked that Mr. Lumumba receive "regular visits by a physician from the Red Cross."

Soviet policy in bringing Mr. Lumumba's case before the Security Council is plainly to heighten feeling among the Congolese and to make conciliation impossible, United States officials said.

U.N. AIDE IN CONGO SAYS THAT ARMY ABUSED LUMUMBA

The New York Times
Mon, 12-6-60

Hammarskjold Presses Plea for Red Cross Inquiry Into Ex-Premier's Injuries

P. 1

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 5—The United Nations' special representative in the Congo said today that Patrice Lumumba was being kept "in a cell under conditions reported to be inhumane in respect of health and hygiene."

Mr. Dayal reported that Mr. Lumumba, who was captured by Congolese soldiers and taken to Camp Hardy, near Thysville, "is said to be suffering from serious injuries received before his arrival" and that "his head has been shaven and his hands tied."

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold made public with Mr. Dayal's report the texts of appeals he sent Saturday and today to Joseph Kasavubu, President of the Congo, for the application of "due process of law" for Mr. Lumumba.

Inspection Sought

In his message today Mr. Hammarskjold reinforced Mr. Dayal's request that representatives of the International Red Cross be permitted to check immediately on the conditions under which Mr. Lumumba and other members of the Congolese Parliament are being held.

In addition, Mr. Hammarskjold requested that the International Red Cross representatives obtain "the necessary assurances" for the safety of Mr. Lumumba and other detained members of Parliament.

Mr. Hammarskjold has not received a reply to his message Saturday, which was delivered to Mr. Kasavubu by a United Nations representative Sunday at Tshela, near Matadi. The Secretary General sent a second message after receiving angry protests against the arrest of Mr. Lumumba from members of his Advisory Committee on the Congo.

Supporters of Mr. Lumumba protested the deposed Premier's arrest at the meeting today of the Advisory Committee.

Cabo Sary, the Guinean representative, submitted two cablegrams from Sékou Touré, president of Guinea, demanding that the United Nations take immediate steps to bring about the release of Mr. Lumumba.

In addition, Guinea demanded that Mr. Lumumba be placed under the protection of the United Nations Congo force, that the Congolese forces under Col. Joseph D. Mobutu be disarmed and neutralized and that the safety of all members of the Congolese Parliament be guaranteed by the United Nations.

Other supporters of Mr. Lumumba, including Ghana, Mali, the United Arab Republic and India, also demanded that the United Nations take action.

No decision was taken at the meeting, which was called at Mr. Hammarskjold's request. The committee, which consists of the eighteen countries that have contributed contingents or military advisers to the United Nations Congo force, scheduled another meeting for tomorrow.

The Secretary General, it was understood, told the committee that he had called the meeting to obtain the views of its members in connection with a report that he will prepare on Mr. Lumumba's arrest.

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Mr. Hammarskjold, according to reliable sources, did not go into details. He suggested that a committee consisting of Nigeria, Malaya and Ethiopia go to Leopoldville to look into the arrest. In addition he called the attention of members to the financial crisis caused by United Nations operations in the Congo and said that $100,000,000 was needed to keep it there.

Both suggestions, according to reliable sources, brought sharp criticisms from supporters of Mr. Lumumba. They complained that President Joseph Kasavubu had not kept his promise to notify Mr. Hammarskjold by last Saturday whether he would receive a United Nations conciliation commission composed of 15 African and Asian members of the Advisory Committee.

The Secretary General did not make clear whether the $100,000,000 needed for the United Nations force would be in addition to the approximately $60,000,000 needed to keep it operating until the end of December. Mr. Hammarskjold recently estimated that it would cost $10,000,000 a month to maintain a force in the Congo next year.

A number of delegates believe that in any case the seating of President Kasavubu and his delegation by the General Assembly has given them implied United Nations backing and that it would now be useless for the conciliation commission to go to Leopoldville.

Meanwhile, there was no word from the Soviet delegation on whether it would ask for a meeting of the Security Council or the General Assembly on the arrest of Mr. Lumumba. A statement issued in Moscow today contained demands similar to those put forward by Guinea and other supporters of Mr. Lumumba.

Demands Made by Moscow

By SEYMOUR TOPPING
Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Dec. 5—The Soviet Union called upon the United Nations tonight to disarm the forces of Col. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congolese army chief of staff.

It also demanded the immediate release of his prisoner, Patrice Lumumba, the deposed Premier.

The Government statement charged that the upheaval in the Congo had resulted in the first instance from "the flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Congo by the United States Government."

The statement broadcast, by the Moscow radio, was the first definitive declaration of policy by the Kremlin since the termination here last week of the summit conference on strategy of international communism.

Putting forward a five-point program for restoring what it described as normal order in the young African republic, the Soviet Union proposed the following:

1. Immediate release of Mr. Lumumba and his deputies, who are held by Colonel Mobutu's troops, and all measures necessary for restoring the authority of the Lumumba Government.
2. Action by the United Nations command in the Congo to disarm Colonel Mobutu's forces.
3. Formation of a special commission of African countries to investigate Colonel Mobutu's sources of armaments and financial backing.
4. Evacuation of Belgian military and civilian personnel.
5. Discussion of the Congo situation in the Security Council and in the General Assembly at the current session.

New Move for Lumumba

The statement appeared to lay the basis for Moscow's most determined effort to obtain Mr. Lumumba's reinstatement.

The Government's hopes of restoring its influence in the Congo have rested on Mr. Lumumba since the republic was founded.

Immediately after Mr. Lumumba's ouster, Colonel Mobutu ordered the Soviet and Czechoslovak diplomatic and economic missions out of the country.

The Soviet Union pledged that its people would give any necessary assistance to rid the Congo of "colonialists" and expressed the conviction that Africa eventually would be free of all colonial influence.

Resuming Moscow's attack on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations, the statement accused him of failing in his duties by not acting to free Mr. Lumumba The statement called Mr. Hammarskjold and Colonel Mobutu servants of imperialism.

It charged that the United States was seeking to facilitate a return to the Congo by its former Belgian rulers and called the United States Embassy in Leopoldville the center for directing the affairs of President Joseph Kasavubu's government.

UN Surveys Hard Lesson Of Action in Congo

The Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass

By William R. Frye

United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Thur. D. 9-60 United Nations, N.Y.

United Nations diplomats are taking a hard new look at the Congo to see why the UN rescue operation there is facing possible disintegration.

Key elements in the crisis are listed as follows:

- The obvious determination of the Communist powers to seize as much of Africa as they can and to convert that continent into a freedomless, voiceless, supine copy of the Eastern European satellites. In other words, Communist intention to enthrall those lands which have just been granted their political freedom by the West.
- An unceasing drumfire of Soviet attacks on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, his policies, his principal aides, and indeed on the UN itself as an institution.
- Deep-seated and sometimes irrational distrust of "Europeans" by Africans of virtually all shades of political opinion—distrust born out of the frustrations of white colonial rule.

Ambitions in Conflict

- Personal ambition, tribal hostility, provincial separatism, and primitive standards of education in the Congo.
- The ambitions of African leaders in some other countries for personal and/or national hegemony over tropical Africa. Foremost among these is President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.
- The extraordinary wealth of Katanga Province, making it a prime prize of power politics.
- Determination by Belgium, France, and the United States that they, rather than the Soviet Union, shall develop the wealth and control the politics of the Congo — that is, that Western influence shall not be ended in central Africa.

Many Factors Involved

There are other lesser reasons, observers here believe, including UN inexperience with handling power plays, limitations inherent in the UN Charter, shortsighted attitudes toward UN budget contributions, and misunderstanding of the functions of a UN peace force.

How these many elements are to be weighed depends primarily on the observer. That they all play a part few are prepared to dispute.

The Soviet Union, desperately seeking to extend its territorial control by every possible means, is, of course, losing no opportunity to focus major attention on Western ambitions. There is —and many observers add the word "unfortunately"—some basis in fact for the Soviet charge that Brussels, Paris, and Washington—the three are usually mentioned in that order—are "pulling the strings" and helping finance strongman Col. Joseph Mobutu, President Kasavubu, and Justin Bomboko, President of the College of Commissioners. Mr Hammarskjold himself hinted as much this week.

Facts Confused

Where fact ends and Communist propaganda begins, however, is the question hard to answer.

It is generally accepted as fact that both Communist and Western money has been spent in an effort to "buy up" members of the Congolese Parliament. This competition has tended to raise the going price of a vote from $200 or $300, as it reputedly was at one point, to more than twice that amount.

The West is determined, according to informants, to delay the convening of Parliament until this has been accomplished; to strengthen Colonel Mobutu in the meantime, and to frustrate Afro-Asian efforts on behalf of former Premier Patrice Lumumba.

The Afro-Asians and Communists are demanding that Mr. Lumumba be set free and restored to power. An early session of the Legislature might produce that result.

Mr. Lumumba is not popular with many UN diplomats. Even those who believe him entitled to the premiership do not always hold a brief for his capacity to govern. They argue that he is indispensable to a representative government because of his wide following, and that he has become a "symbol." To the West, he is indeed a symbol, but not of African nationalism; he represents cooperation with communism.

The UN command has been caught between Scylla and Charybdis. When Mr. Lumumba was in power, it balked him when he tried to plunge the country into civil war. This stand was interpreted as anti-Lumumba; Mr. Hammarskjold contended, and still contends, that it was pro-peace.

When Mr. Lumumba was ousted from power, the UN command protected him and long prevented his arrest. This stand was interpreted as pro-Lumumba; Mr. Hammarskjold contended that it, too, was impartial dedication to law and order.

Events Forced

In recent weeks, the West and its Congolese allies seized control of events, forced UN recognition of President Kasavubu, frustrated a pro-Lumumba conciliation commission, evicted the Ghana chargé d'affaires from the Congo—even though this meant firing on and killing UN troops—put Mr. Lumumba in jail, and threatened to cut off a key UN supply channel.

This, observers say, adds up to placing the West in a position very close to outright opposition to the UN command, to Mr. Hammarskjold, and to a large segment of the General Assembly. It is notable that Mr. Hammarskjold complained Dec. 7 of both Western and Soviet pressures.

Western diplomats insist that the end justifies the means; that keeping Communist influence out of Africa is a preeminent objective, necessitating violence, bribery, and other power-politics devices if it cannot be accomplished otherwise. Soviet methods are scarcely more delicate, they point out.

Mr. Hammarskjold, on the other hand, has all but said that these means will produce a quite different end: the discrediting of the UN, destruction of hopes for steady growth toward world order, and eventual chaos in the Congo. It could also produce world war, he has said.

The UN Security Council debated the problem until 1:10 a.m. Dec. 9, but did not appear much closer to resolving these fundamental problems.

Gordon N. Converse, Chief Photographer

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold

He leads the United Nations on its delicate mission in the Congo

Who's on $5 Bill? 'The Box' Knows

The Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass

By Harry C. Kenney

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mon. 11-28-60 New York

There is quite a thrill—to say nothing of qualms—about putting a $5 bill into the slot of an electronic "monster" and see it disappear with the hope and intent of getting back $5 in change.

For the first time, a machine which automatically identifies and accepts paper money of more than one denomination, as well as coins, is available for public use. One is now operating on trial here in the lobby of the general post office.

It is interesting to watch people who not only want to save time but to try the machine take a long look at even $1 before they put the machine and themselves to the test.

There is an instinctive resistance, a reluctant parting with, and a last long look at the bill. Then there is the sudden decision to go ahead—and behold out comes the right change—followed with a big grin and a "What do you know about that!"

There were those who hesitated to take a chance on "folding money," and trust the machine and used a quarter or half dollar. But the same thing followed—satisfied amazement in correct coin change.

The makers of the equipment —National Rejectors, Inc., won't tell all of its secrets but the machine rejects counterfeit bills, too. Perhaps there will be attempts to "trip" the equipment, but the Treasury Department has run 3,000 counterfeits through and all were rejected but one.

After a while you think about the machine itself. It is always making decisions, decisions, decisions. And what does it ask for in return? Maybe just a squirt of oil, but an occasional electronic ham sandwich would seem more appropriate.

U.S. and UN Caught In Congo Squeeze

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Mon 11-28-60

By Courtney Sheldon
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Two African countries are openly attacking United States policy on Africa as the Kennedy administration prepares to grasp the reins in Washington.

The complaints of Guinea and Ghana are directed at the Congo situation. But they involve the broad spectrum of United States actions on African issues.

Will the Kennedy regime go along with Eisenhower administration ideas on how to handle problems arising with the emergence of a host of newly independent African states?

The advance indications are that President-elect Kennedy and his advisers are searching for means of dramatically impressing upon Africans that the United States has their best interests at heart.

Diplomats Wonder

Some European diplomats have wondered aloud if this won't mean siding with African nations against European colonial powers in the transition period.

The prospects, however, are that in actual practice the Kennedy administration will follow the Eisenhower policy of aligning itself more and more closely with United Nations actions in Africa.

President Sekou Touré of Guinea charged in a cablegram to President Eisenhower that the United States has been supporting "enemies of African emancipation."

The leader of this new African state has supported Patrice Lumumba as Premier of the Congo. His country very early in its existence accepted extensive aid from Communist-bloc countries, and Mr. Touré has toured the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Nkrumah Critical

The Touré blast was followed up by an accusation by President Nkrumah of Ghana. He said the United States, Britain, and France were supporting an attempt by Belgium to regain control over the Congo.

In replying to Mr. Touré, President Eisenhower declared that the United States has been "in the forefront of those nations who have favored emancipation of all peoples."

Associated Press Wirephoto Map

Shifts in Restless Continent

A new African alliance between Ghana, shown in black at lower right, and the Mali Republic (shaded area) was announced Sunday by Ghana President Nkrumah. Ghana is already linked with Guinea, also shown in black. Mr. Nkrumah said Ghana and Mali are to have a "common parliament." Meanwhile, Morocco, at top of map, proclaimed a day of mourning as the former French territory of Mauritania celebrated its independence Monday. Morocco claims Mauritania as part of its territory.

Nkrumah moves on several fronts: Page 10

"With specific reference to the Republic of the Congo, the United States warmly welcomed its independence. We have recognized and upheld its unity and territorial integrity through United Nations actions. We have refrained from unilateral intervention in its internal affairs," he said.

Not an Issue

The United States support of United Nations efforts in the Congo are not at all an issue between the incoming and outgoing administration.

During the campaign Mr. Kennedy confined his attacks on United States policy toward Africa to a criticism that we have been too slow in recognizing the trend of events in Africa.

He strongly urged full cooperation with United Nations economic and technical assistance programs. He asked for the establishment of a multination African educational development fund. He suggested that the United States stimulate private investment in Africa.

One clue to the thinking of a Kennedy administration is a statement by one of Mr. Kennedy's advisers on foreign policy during the campaign, Representative Chester Bowles of Connecticut.

Mr. Bowles, in an interview with this correspondent, said:

"Our task should be to help make the transition to independence as orderly as possible. We must work closely with the Africans, and yet be sensitive to the problems of European nations as they see their empires gradually come apart.

"We should associate ourselves with Africa's future, and do it imaginatively and constructively."

Police and Courts

There is the possibility that Mr. Kennedy would go further than Mr. Eisenhower in channeling United States aid through the United Nations and international agencies.

Mr. Bowles commented that "we might even agree, if the Soviets were to do likewise, to see that no American aid would go directly to these new countries except through some international or regional body."

Aside from encouraging United States young people to live in Africa for a term to help Africans, and establishment of programs to permit more Africans to study in this country, the Kennedy administration could be in the forefront of efforts to set up an all-African police force and a court system.

The latter could help settle boundary disputes which are already arising.

The present administration in recent months has been concentrating on strengthening the United States diplomatic corps in Africa. Mr. Kennedy has felt the United States has been unnecessarily slow in this effort in the past.

In any event, there will be many more opportunities to demonstrate United States interest in African states by prompt recognition and sending of diplomatic representatives quickly.

Competing Forces Undercut Effort

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Mon. 11-28-60

By Mario Rossi
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
United Nations, N.Y.

High United Nations officials are privately expressing concern lest the world organization should before long be compelled to withdraw from the Congo.

The withdrawal—they say—may occur either because the United Nations command finds the situation in the former Belgian colony untenable or because of a specific request by the Congolese authorities.

This situation could result from:

- Deliberate but separate efforts by the Soviet Union and Belgium to terminate the UN Congo operation;
- Apparent unwillingness on the part of the United States to bring pressure to bear on Belgium to modify its current Congo policy;
- Deterioration in the internal situation in the Congo through efforts of the supporters of Patrice Lumumba to recover ground lost through the seating of President Kasavubu's delegation by the UN General Assembly.

Restraint Difficult

Belgium and the Soviet Union appear to be working toward the same objective of discrediting the United Nations in the Congo. High United Nations officials believe that Belgium can reassert its influence in its former colony only by reducing to a minimum the influence now being exercised by the United Nations.

The United States, they add, might find it impossible to restrain Belgium or to bring effective pressure to bear upon the regime of the Congolese Army leader, Col. Joseph Mobutu, now ruling the country with Belgian backing.

Meanwhile, United Nations officials believe that another serious crisis may be in the making in the area of Stanleyville. According to reliable information received here a great number of young intellectuals, supporters of deposed Premier Lumumba, have escaped to that area and are being actively organized by Communist elements.

There are also unconfirmed reports of clandestine Soviet arms shipments to the region.

"If you read in the papers that Lumumba has escaped to the Stanleyville area," a United Nations official said, "expect very serious trouble to develop."

[Reuters and the Associated Press reported from Leopoldville that Mr. Lumumba left there late Nov. 27 for Stanleyville. According to a statement from him released the next morning, he had gone there for only a few days on family affairs.]

U.S. Role Criticized

The role played by the United States in the General Assembly also is being viewed with disfavor by these UN officials. They feel that Washington has contributed to weakening the world organization's role in the Congo at a time when the United Nations was facing an extremely difficult task.

Some skepticism also is being voiced as to the role which the United Nations conciliation commission may be in a position to play, assuming that it will be able to leave for the Congo.

According to diplomatic circles here, President Kasavubu has promised to bring pressure to bear on his advisers in the Congo in order to make it possible for the commission to operate.

On the other hand, President Kasavubu's authority is based on the support he receives from the present military regime, which consequently he hardly dares antagonize, the sources say.

Colonel Mobutu represents, therefore, the key to the situation. But, according to high United Nations officials, he is dependent in turn upon Belgian support.

That is why these officials believe Belgium may succeed in having the last word in its former colony.

UNITED NATIONS
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

P. 1
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-23-60
The Afro-Am

The Afro-American 8/6/60

COOLING OFF HOT SITUATION — Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN Undersecretary, who has been placed in command of UN forces in the Republic of Congo, reaches for a glass of water during a news conference in Leopoldville, the Congo capital. He told newsmen hated Belgian troops would be removed just as rapidly as UN soldiers arrive to replace them. (Story and more pictures on Congo on Page 9.)

Congo: Order—and New Order

Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass. Fri. 7/15/60

Amid the dangers and confusion besetting Congolese transition to self-government, Dr. Ralph Bunche of the United Nations has struck what is at once the most hopeful and dramatic note in this whole strange epilogue of colonial rule. Late this week he announced in the Congo that UN troops would be in that new country within 48 hours.

This was good news to white people terrorized by mutinous Congolese soldiers.

It was good news for the new Congo Government. Congolese leaders faced a treacherous dilemma. On the one hand they were unable to cope with dissident elements within the country and on the other they feared that their lack of control might seem to justify foreign intervention inconsistent with Congolese independence, and possibly aimed at weakening the central authority and promoting provincial secession.

Among the most valuable aspects of the UN action is its promptness. How essential this is can be seen when the various aspects, both internal and external, of the Congolese crisis are put in one picture.

First, there are the complexities within the Congo itself. These are such that without some overriding controls on clashing interests, the Congo could become the scene of protracted internal struggle.

Advocates of strong central government, like Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba, are opposed by provincial leaders like Moise Tshombe of the copper-rich Katanga province. There is the further divisive influence of tribalism, which is strong in the Congo.

This situation becomes supercharged where Belgian conservative and industrial interests favor a loose federal system and strong provincial rule, as in Katanga, while many Belgian liberals stress Congo unity. And as Soviet and Chinese Communists advertise their support of the Lumumba regime.

Second, there is the cold-war aspect of the crisis.

Although Belgian troops were a needed security factor for terrorized white people, Moscow was quick to call the use of these troops aggression. It was quick also to assert that the United States was involved in an imperialist plot against Congo independence, while in fact the United States Government was obviously embarrassed by—and refused—what now appears to have been an unauthorized request from Congolese officials for American troops.

Chinese Communists got quickly on the ground with offers of support to Lumumba's government. But Ghanaian and other African leaders also moved to keep the crisis an African affair, by offering their own troops in the event of UN failure to act.

In the UN, where the Soviets joined instead of vetoing the Security Council move to provide an international force, the possibility that UN failure would lead Africans to appeal to the "Bandung nations," and thus enhance Chinese Communist influence in Africa, may have played a part in the Soviet decision.

Third and most hopeful of major developments is the UN move.

This not only applies benefits of the UN experience in Suez to the Congo. It puts precedent upon precedent toward establishing a UN enforcement agency despite long Soviet opposition to this hope.

It thus promises to convert Congo liabilities into new assets, favoring not only an orderly development as against hasty improvisation of self-government within the Congo but a notable advance in the building of international order.

First UN Troop Units Reach Léopoldville

Christian Science Monitor

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters Dispatches

Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has announced that four planeloads of troops from Tunisia and Ghana have arrived in Léopoldville as a start of the United Nations force in the Congo. The contingent was understood to number about 380 men.

The announcement of July 15 said the United States Air Force flew them in by an airlift that "will continue at a rapid pace over the weekend." Others are ready to depart, it added, in battalions offered by Tunisia, Ghana, Morocco, and Ethiopia in response to a request by Mr. Hammarskjold.

A United Nations spokesman said Sture Linner, a Swedish businessman, had reached Léopoldville to head an adminstrative task force as UN resident representative.

Twenty-two UN force officers and technicians to aid the troubled new African republic were on their way from Jerusalem.

While the UN worked with dispatch to forestall new acts of violence in the Congo republic Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev issued an inflammatory statement, warning of "decisive measures" the Soviet Union might take to put, as he phrased it, "an end to imperialist aggression."

Ghana, July 15, delivered the first token detachment for the international military force ordered by the UN Security Council.

Maj. Gen. Henry Alexander British commander of Ghana's small army, and a small detachment of his troops, set up headquarters in a downtown hotel to roars of approval from hundreds of Congolese gathered outside.

"All we are trying to do is to get everybody to put down their arms and not to do anything foolish or anything silly," A Ghanaian spokesman said.

Agreement Cited

He later told reporters he had reached agreement with Belgian and Congolese leaders on the division of their forces in the Leopoldville area.

The Briton indicated the Congo's native, mutiny-riddled Force Publique—now called the Congolese Army—had agreed to lay down its arms in this area "under certain conditions." General Alexander said he had "organized to keep the two apart—the Belgians and the Congolese—as a peace-making bid."

He said cautiously: "I am sure they will keep their word and there will be no clashes as long as there is no continuance of shooting and other incidents such as there were today.

General Alexander added he hoped to put the first UN troops into Belgian-held positions July 16.

He declared he had not been named UN commander "but there is no one else here to do the job at the moment." He said he would remain here "until some effective UN commander has arrived."

Katanga in Doubt

[The Belgian news agency Belga reported in Brussels July 15 that the Katanga Provincial Assembly July 14 ratified the provincial government decision to secede from the Congo and declare its independence.

[All "free world" countries were urged to recognize Katanga. However, reports said there was no quorum and no vote taken at the assembly session, which broke up in disorder as opposition assemblymen protested the manner of presenting the breakaway declaration. This left Katanga's constitutional position up in the air, observers said.]

Withdrawal Demanded

But Congolese representatives were reported to be insisting on the withdrawal of all Belgian troops before they give their weapons to the UN soldiers.

Belgian commander Gen. Roger Gheysen has declared that his troops will remain in the Congo until the United Nations can provide adequate protection for fleeing Belgian nationals and other whites.

With Belgian troops in virtual control of Léopoldville, Premier Patrice Lumumba and President Kasavubu left by plane July 14 for Stanleyville, 775 miles northeast of Léopoldville, amid speculation they were preparing to set up a new capital. But two hours from Léopoldville the Belgian plane crew said their radio had developed a "technical fault" and returned.

Angry Belgians set upon Lumumba and Kasavubu at the airport both before their departure and after their return. Refugees booed them and shook their fists. One European slapped at the Premier's glasses, but he remained impassive.

Message to Khrushchev

Messrs. Lumumba and Kasavubu had sent an appeal to Mr. Khrushchev, July 14 in which, according to a broadcast in the Moscow radio home service, they declared:

"Faced with the threat that is hanging over the neutrality of the Republic of Congo from Belgium and certain Western countries supporting Belgium's conspiracy against our independence we beg you to watch hourly over the development of the situation. It is possible that we may have to ask for the Soviet Union's intervention should the Western camp not stop its aggression against the sovereignty of the Republic of Congo. At present Congolese state territory is occupied by Belgian troops and the lives of the republic's President and Premier are in danger."

Support Promised

Mr. Khrushchev's message of July 15 promised full support to Messrs. Lumumba and Kasavubu. It said the Soviet Union condemns the "aggressors in the Congo" and calls for full sovereign rights for the Congolese people.

Mr. Khrushchev said that if the aggression continues the Soviet Union would find it necessary to consider more serious measures.

It added: "The Government of the Congo may be sure that the Soviet Government will accord to the Congo Republic the necessary help which may be needed for your just cause."

Moscow Skips Details

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman did not say what "decisive measures" the Soviet Union might undertake or whether they might include troops or rocket warnings.

Mr. Khrushchev's message said if the aggression continued despite the United Nations resolution calling for the withdrawal of Belgian troops from the Congo the Soviets would take more decisive measures "both within the United Nations organization and with the states sympathizing with the cause of the Congo."

Mr. Khrushchev's message said the "imperialist intervention" in the Congo represented an attempt to "stop the process of complete liberation of Africa and, if possible, to reverse the process."

The message said the Belgians "for decades have been prattling about their civilizing mission in the Congo, but they did all they could to prevent even a single Congolese from getting a higher education or getting an officer's commission in the army."

The Soviet leader said the struggle of the Congolese was "the struggle of hundreds of millions of people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, Indochina, Algeria, Suez, Guatemala, Jordan and Lebanon, Guinea and Cuba."

The official Communist Party newspaper Pravda said events in the Congo represented "preplanned and jointly prepared collective aggression by United States, British, French, West German, and Belgian colonialists, which they have undertaken to bolster the rule of the imperialist monopolies" in the Congo.

There was mounting speculation that Premier Lumumba's government was split between a moderate group, led by Foreign Minister Justin Bomboko and favoring closer collaboration with the Belgians, and extremists led by Lumumba, demanding a full break with the former colonial ruler.

Mr. Lumumba sent a sharp cable to Brussels July 14 breaking off diplomatic relations with Belgium, but the chief of the Congo Cabinet in Léopoldville later declared the break was not valid, "having failed to be properly deliberated by the government as a body."

The flight of Europeans from the Congo continued. More than 3,000 refugees arrived in Brussels in 28 planes July 14.

Food Airlift Starts

The United States consulate-general in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, said 371 Americans had been flown out to Rhodesia.

More than 3,000 refugees of all nationalities have reached Salisbury.

The United States Air Force has begun airlifting urgently needed food supplies from Wiesbaden, Germany, to the strife-torn Congo, July 15.

A Hercules C-130 took off from Chateauroux, France, with 15 tons of food.

A total of 1,800 tons of flour rice, and powdered milk will be airlifted to the Congo for distribution at the direction of UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche the Air Force said. President Eisenhower, July 14, authorized the immediate shipment of 300 tons of flour from American stocks in Europe.

Six Tunisian police officers flew to the Congo July 14 as an advance party. They were led by Mongi Abdelkafi, chief commissioner of the Tunisian Police Force.

Britain Offers Aid

The British Government announced July 15 it is putting up £10,000 ($28,000) to provide emergency food supplies for the Congo. A Foreign Office announcement said this action was taken in response to an appeal by Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Foreign Office also announced that aerial evacuation of British refugees from the Stanleyville area has begun.

Meanwhile, King Mohammed of Morocco offered two battalions of Moroccan troops for the United Nations force and government sources in New Delhi said India would give sympathetic consideration to any UN request for troops.

UNITED NATIONS
DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

UN Spurs Africa Missions

Christian Science Monitor 7/18/60

By William R. Frye
United Nations Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

The United Nations is attempting to ease the often-explosive transition to nationhood of African people emerging from colonialism.

It is an effort which, UN officials readily acknowledge, falls far short of the need. Many African peoples lack nearly all the essentials for self-government: education, trained leaders, a sense of national coherence, the economic infrastructure on which to build a decent life.

The UN does not have the resources to meet such a massive challenge. Nevertheless, it is doing what it can.

For example:

¶ Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, one of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's top aides, has gone to the new Congo Republic (formerly the Belgian Congo), which is due to become independent June 30. He will stay at least two months and perhaps longer.

Congo in Turmoil

Officially, Dr. Bunche is there to plan UN programs of assistance. Unofficially, few would be surprised if Congo leaders sought out his advice on a wide range of political, economic, and administrative matters.

The Congo is in the midst of serious political turmoil. Roadblocks have been thrown up around the Legislature in Léopoldville, the capital, as rival tribes engage in knife and fist fights over positions of power. One faction has set up a rival provincial government. Under the circumstances, the Bunche mision is trouble shooting of the first order.

¶ Pier P. Spinelli, director of the European Office of the United Nations and hence also a high-ranking official, went to the Republic of Togo at the time it became independent (April, 1960) for similar assistance-planning. He is still engaged in the task, along with other duties.

¶ Adrian Pelt, Mr. Spinelli's predecessor in Geneva and a former UN high commissioner for Libya, went to Guinea in 19[illegible] again, according to an official announcement, to plan "a balanced program of assistance, including technical assistance, which the United Nations could give to Guinea on a long-term basis." Again, his activities in fact were somewhat broader in scope and importance.

Expert Aid

Associated Press

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche
UN trouble shooter

Landmark Personified

¶ Constantin A. Stavropoulos, top legal counsel to the Secretary-General, is on still another mission to Somalia. Somalia is engaged in a difficult legal dispute with Ethiopia over their mutual border.

A UN official, according to all accounts, is a distinct landmark in a country just emerging from colonialism. He has know-how, and unlike some of the former colonial administrators who may stay on to help, is universally regarded as disinterested. He is treated as a VIP.

Mr. Hammarskjold is attempting to build up a reservoir of administrative talent on which such countries may draw — not just for unofficial guidance and advice, but to step in and actually run a part of the new government. The program is known as Opex (Optional and Executive Personnel).

As of June 1, 18 Opex officers were on duty, and 4 more were about to begin service. Half of the 18 have posts in Africa.

The program is limited by lack of funds. Only $300,000 was available for 1960, Opex's second year. There have been no fewer than 176 requests from 39 countries for help. Only about one out of every 10 could be filled.

Mr. Hammarskjold is seeking a fund of at least $5,000,000 a year not merely for Opex but for many forms of assistance to Africa—including technical assistance (idea-sharing) and preinvestment planning of the type done by the UN Special Fund under Paul G. Hoffman.

Under UN Wing

Politically, the UN is taking new African countries under its wing as soon as they become independent. The Security Council recommended June 28 that the new Federation of Mali be admitted to membership.

Earlier this year, Togo and Cameroun also obtained Council endorsement. The Republic of Madagascar has applied, and the Congo Republic where Dr. Bunche is stationed—there are two countries in Africa by that name, the other being an adjoining French territory—is expected to do so this week. They are assured of approval.

The General Assembly, which meets Sept. 20, is expected to complete the formalities speedily as one of its very first acts. These four African countries then will swell the total UN membership to 86, and at least four others are also expected to be ready by September.

In the not-too-distant future, Mr. Hammarskjold has estimated, the UN may have 120 members. Most of the newcomers will be from Africa. It is safe to say that $5,000,000 will not long remain the sum sought for assistance to these new members of the world community.

18a 1960

ETHIOPIA

Son Ousts Selassie in Ethiopia

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 12-15-60

LONDON (AP)—A new Ethiopian government under Emperor Haile Selassie's son was formed Wednesday at Addis Ababa while the "King of Kings" was thousands of miles away on a state visit to Brazil.

Associated Press Wirephoto

"EMPTY PROMISES"

Crown Prince Wassan

The new regime has some of the earmarks of the nationalism and socialism prevalent in neighboring Egypt and Sudan. It was proclaimed by Crown Prince Asfa Wassan, 44, as a means to end "3,000 years of injustice," a date that would go back to pre-Christian times.

FUTURE IN DOUBT

The announcement broadcast from Addis Ababa left in doubt the future of Haile Selassie, 68, the bearded Coptic Christian who had Biblical forebears and has been known as "the Holy Lion of Judah" as well as "King of Kings." He mounted the throne 30 years ago, was driven into exile by Mussolini's Fascist legions, and returned to command in 1941 with British aid.

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, the Emperor cancelled a dinner engagement Wednesday night and reliable sources reported he was preparing to leave Brazil by air around midnight.

NO INDICATION

He had given no indication of cutting short his state visit to Brazil.

Selassie arrived in Brazil Monday and had planned to go on to Rio de Janeiro Thursday.

Addis Ababa radio said Parliament has been dissolved.

The radio quoted from a communique setting out aims of the new regime as raising the standard of living, advancing industry and training the nation's young men for responsible posts. It said foreign capital would remain untouched.

CLAIMS ARMY SUPPORT

The crown prince, eldest son of Selassie, said the new regime is backed by the army and the police. He did not give the precise composition of the new government but said it would include himself, the army and "educated Ethiopians."

The prince visited the United States and met President Eisenhower last year.

Much of the prince's brief radio announcement was devoted to claims that Ethiopians were being held back from achieving prosperity.

"The people of Ethiopia have

"PERFECTLY CALM"

Emperor Selassie

waited for a long time with patience in the hope that they will be free some day of oppression, poverty and ignorance," the crown prince said.

"But empty promises can no longer satisfy the people who now want concrete action, aimed at improving their standard of living.

"Development plans have not been executed in practice and the long strides being made by the newly independent African states have made the people of Ethiopia realize that these new nations are advancing pretty fast, leaving the people of Ethiopia behind.

"The laws and regulations of the country have been abused to deprive the common people of their rights and privileges in order to boost up the riches of the favored few."

To Selassie, the new leaders of Africa are upstarts. He traces his ancestry back to King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. His country has been independent almost continuously since the 11th century B.C. Its people are Coptic Christians and the emperor's name is translated "Power of the Holy Trinity."

He was named Ras (prince) Tafari Makonen by his father, viceroy to the throne, and became governor of a province at 18, shortly after his father died. He was regent in the 1920s and had to fight and conspire to gain the throne. In 1928, he led troops that killed Empress Zauditu's husband, who was not of royal blood.

In 1930 he ascended to the throne after winning out over other feudal barons. He abolished slavery, gave his country a constitution and Parliament but declared his own power indisputable.

In 1936, when Mussolini attacked Ethiopia in an effort to build up an empire for Italy, Selassie emerged from obscurity and pleaded for action by the League of Nations.

"International morality is at stake," he warned.

The plight of the small king, slightly more than 5 feet tall, drew worldwide sympathy but the League of Nations did nothing to check the spread of fascism. Soon the world was on the way to World War II, and the league on its way to oblivion.

Selassie Ousted in Ethiopia

The Florida Times-Union

Thurs. 12-15-60

New Regime Headed by Son of 'Lion of Judah'

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—A new Ethiopian government under Emperor Haile Selassie's son was formed today at Addis Ababa while the "king of kings" was thousands of miles away on a state visit to Brazil.

The new regime has some of the earmarks of the nationalism and socialism prevalent in neighboring Egypt and Sudan. It was proclaimed by Crown Prince Asfa Wassan, 44, as a means to end "3,000 years of injustice," a date that would go back to pre-Christian times.

The announcement broadcast rome Addis Ababa left in doubt the future of Haile Selassie, the bearded Coptic Christian who sprang from Biblical forebears and has been known as "the holy lion of Judah" as well as "king of kings." He mounted the throne 30 years ago, was driven into exile by Mussolini's Fascist legions, and returned to command in 1941 with British aid.

Selassie Calm

In Sao Paulo, Brazil, the emperor said he was "perfectly calm," and that everything was normal when he heard from home this morning. Later a spokesman there said:

"The emperor has decided to keep his schedule while awaiting information from official sources in Addis Ababa on this revolution."

Addis Ababa radio said parliament has been dissolved.

The radio quoted from a communique setting out aims of the new regime as raising the standard of living, advancing industry and training the nation's young men for responsible posts. It said foreign capital would remain untouched.

The crown prince, eldest son of 68-year-old Selassie, said the new regime is backed by the army and the police. He did not give the precise composition of the new government but said it would include himself, the army and "educated Ethiopians."

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Much of the Prince's brief radio announcement was devoted to claims that Ethiopians were being held back from achieving prosperity.

"The people of Ethiopia have waited for a long time with patience in the hope that they will be free some day of oppression, poverty and ignorance," the crown prince said.

Empty Promises

"But empty promises can no longer satisfy the people who now want concrete action, aimed at improving their standard of living.

"Development plans have not been executed in practice and the long strides being made by the newly independent African states have made the people of Ethiopia realize that these new nations are advancing pretty fast, leaving the people of Ethiopia behind . . .

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Ethiopian Ruler Ousted By Son

The Commercial Appeal

Crown Prince Seizes Reins While Haile Selassie Visiting Brazil

By United Press International

Crown Prince Asfa Wassan of

Ethiopia led a "pe[illegible] d'etat yesterday [illegible] sent father, Em[illegible] Selassie I, the [illegible] Lion of Judah, an Addis Ababa broadcast announced.

The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry reported the "peaceful change" while the 69-year-old Emperor was on a state visit to Brazil.

Selassie, reached in Sao Paulo, refused to comment on his downfall, but an aide said "everyone is surprised."

The coup by the crown prince ended 30 years of rule by Selassie, who governed like a feudal monarch from his palace in Addis Ababa.

A series of broadcasts made it clear the coup came about because the 44-year-old crown prince and his backers believed Selassie had failed to turn his kingdom into a modern nation.

Normal communications with Addis Ababa were out. First reports of the uprising came in coded dispatches from the American, British and French embassies which said the Imperial Household Guard of 6,000 elite troops had risen against the Emperor.

Selassie is a Coptic Christian who claims descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

He won world sympathy in 1935 when he went before the League of Nations in Geneva to appeal for aid against Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, then ready to invade Ethiopia.

He won sympathy but no support and the Italians marched in, capturing his kingdom after a long and drawn out fight with his ill-equipped troops. He fled to London in May, 1936, but returned when the British drove out the Italians four years later.

AFRICA: THE SEARCH FOR UNITY

The New York Times New York

Proposals for a Strong Union Run Into National Rivalries and Fears of a New 'Imperialism'

Sun, 6-26-60

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 25 — Representatives of a score of African states, either independent or hoping soon to be, have labored for solidarity here for the past two weeks. But they disclosed by their deliberations that unity, like independence, entails growing pains.

When their meetings ended Friday night the delegates had agreed unanimously on recommending strong sanctions against the Union of South Africa including cutting off diplomatic relations. But of the independent states represented at the conference only the United Arab Republic has diplomatic relations with South Africa.

It was easy to obtain virtually unanimous agreement on other resolutions. The delegates urged full material and moral support for the Algerian provisional government and they unanimously condemned France for exploding experimental nuclear devices in the Sahara. They unanimously urged collective and individual state efforts to eradicate colonization from Africa and recommended united efforts by the African states to improve economic conditions for Africans.

Diverse Voices

But the voices of emerging personalities and ambitions, individual and national rivalries seemed not always ready to yield to the cause of a yet-to-be-defined common good of all Africans.

Ghanaians, as is widely known, were eager for a United States of Africa — a strong union—as advocated by Kwame Nkrumah. But Maitima Sule, the chief delegate of Nigeria, advised the conference that plans for African union were premature and dangerous. Without naming names he said union now could permit the rise of an ambitious leader of the Hitler type who could subject the newly independent states to a new imperialism. Nigeria supports the idea of a loose association of states as proposed by President William V. Tubman of Liberia.

Other delegates such as Julius Nyerere, nationalist leader of British-ruled Tanganyika, were for regional alliances bringing together states with common political and economic interests and needs.

Mr. Nyerere, respected generally as a moderate nationalist, is among those who fear above all the emergence of a Balkanized Africa. He would like the prospective independent states to develop a little more stability first. He is said to be motivated in part by a desire to maintain the services of the British-controlled East African High Commission with headquarters in Nairobi, which administers communications, customs, excies and currencies for the territories of Tanganyika, Kanya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

Local Disputes

The conference never got down to discussions of the purely local disputes which almost all states have. The delegate from Somalia, which gains independence as does the Belgian Congo on June 30, urged "friendly and cooperative" settlement of boundary disputes which he said were faced "all over the continent." But out of respect for the Ethiopian hosts he refrained from mentioning the Ethiopian-Somali boundary dispute, settlement of which his new government will probably be pressing soon.

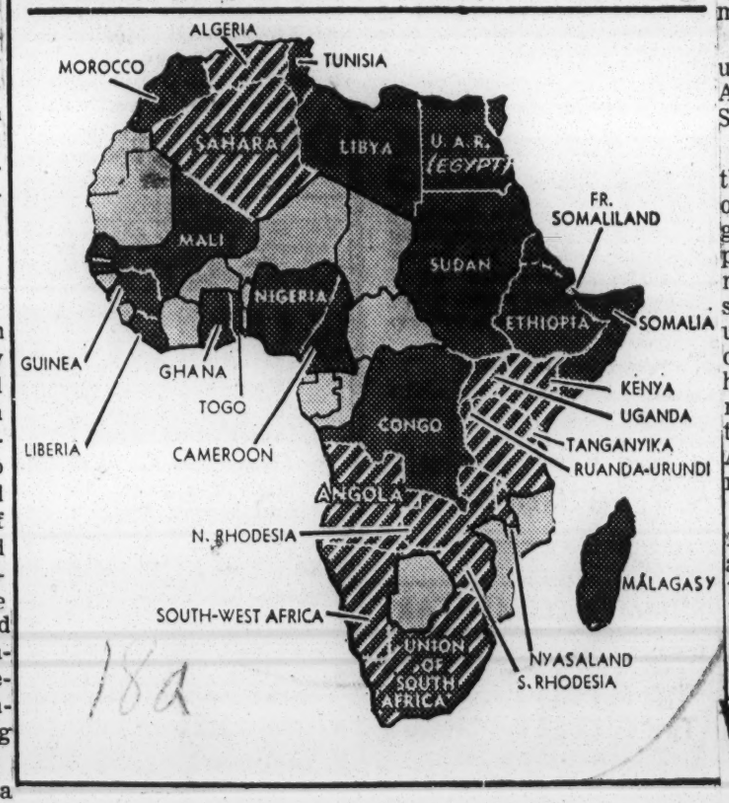
While the meeting revealed a common resolve to punish South Africa by diplomatic and economic boycott for its repression of natives, discussions made it just as clear that most states would be preoccupied for a long time with their own political and economic problems.

The United Arab Republic sought to use the conference as an instrument for advancing the "war" against Israel. Its chief delegate warned, in the name of "outcast" Palestine refugees, against infiltration by Israeli technicians and investors in under-developed countries. But many states south of the Sahara are benefiting from Israeli technical and economic help, and one delegate of a beneficiary government said: "We have no stomach for the Arab-Israeli dispute. We have enough troubles of our own and will take all the help from Israel we can get."

AFRICAN NATIONALIST CONFERENCE

Represented at conference:

Independent nations or those becoming independent this year — Other areas represented by African nationalists



182

Boycott of South Africa spreads over continent

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The 13 - member Conference of Independent African States voted unanimously Friday to boycott South African goods, ships and planes. 7-2-60

The unprecedented action, amounting to a political and economic boycott of the Verwoerd Government, was taken toward the end of the week-long conference of African states held here.

Lashing out at South Africa's policy of total racial segregation, the conference delegates also invited African states which are members of the British Commonwealth to take all steps to secure the exclusion of South Africa from the commonwealth.

Arab nations were asked to urge oil companies to prevent Arab oil from being sold to South Africa.

Nana Mahomo, a member of the National Executive Council of the Pan - Africanist Congress, presented the boycott proposal to the delegates in a memorandum, in which he said that the South African situation could precipitate "Another Algeria ... on a more horrible, more destructive, more bloody scale because of the . . . fanaticism of the South African Herrenvolk (master race.)

He urged to delegates to carry to the governmental level all economic and political sanctions proposed and voiced the hope that by the end of July "all African states will be acting collectively on- the boycott of South African goods."

Why Be Surprised?

The Afro-Am

(An Editorial)

Arthur L. Richards, a career diplomat in foreign service for 30 years has arrived in Addis Ababa as the new United States ambassador to Haile Selassie's empire.

Baltimore, Md.

He is one more in a long succession of white men the State Department has sent to this black African country. Not only have all of his predecessors been white, but so have their assistants. 7-2-60

The Point Four director in Ethiopia is white and all previous directors have been white. All officers of the U.S. Military are white. The director of the U.S. Information Service and all of his assistants are white.

No colored American has ever been assigned to an official position with any American organization operating in the land of the Lion of Judah.

Yet when Emperor Selassie, following a recent tour of Russia and her satellites, returned home with a Soviet loan of $100 million, the State Department expressed surprise, consternation and distress.

It shouldn't have.

World bank grants aid

The Afro-Am Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Ethiopian agriculture is being promoted by the World Bank through loans for the development of highways, bridges processing facilities, and a telephone system, reports a recent issue of "Foreign Agriculture," a U.S. Department of Agriculture publication. 6-10-60

As a result of new roads, Ethiopia's coffee exoprts have risen 75 percent. The country also exports grains, hides and skins and oilseeds.

Within the past 10 years, the World Bank has lent Ethiopia $23.1 million. The program of the World Bank for making credit available to under - developed countries will be enlarged soon through the establishment of the International Development Association as an affiliate of the bank.

Asks Congolese to Settle Differences

The Pittsburgh Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa

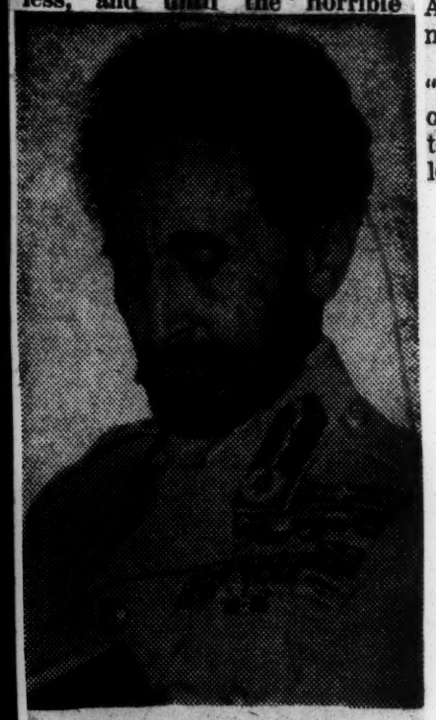
Selassie Denounces Racial Bigotry

Sat. 11-12-60

(Courier Press Service)

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia —A ringing denunciation of racial bigotry plus an appeal to Congolese leaders to settle their differences marked Emperor Haile Selassie's 30th anniversary address.

Keynoting the annual celebration of his coronation by over 20 million subjects, the "Lion of Judah" declared, "No African can rest content with the prospects of the future, unless, and until the horrible



HAILE SELASSIE

. . . "no African can rest" ract of racial discrimination has been wiped from the face of the globe."

The Emperor also urged a settlement of differences in the Congo between African leaders there, asserting that they should "lay aside personal differences and ambitions and work together for unity and stability in their nation."

■

AT 68 YEARS OF AGE, Emperor Haile is ruling over the oldest Christian nation in the world. He is the 225th in line of the oldest dynasty in history, tracing his descent back to the Queen of Sheba and Menelik, her son by King Solomon.

To his countrymen he is known as the "King of Kings," "Elect of God," and the "Conquering Lion of Judah."

Born Ras Tafari Makoennen, a grandson of Emperor Mehelik II, he was crowned Emperor on Nov. 2, 1930. The title Haile Selassie means "The Mighty of Trinity."

The Emperor also hailed aid given his nation by both the United States and the Soviet Union but emphasized, "Ethiopia continues to welcome foreign private investment despite past disappointments." He announced that he is planning to visit Latin America and West Africa in the near future.

The Emperor pointed out that "personal contacts among heads of state can contribute greatly to resolving the perplexing problems facing the world today."

The Afro-Am — Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-12-60 — Sat. 11-12-60

Ethiopia p. 9 18a

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE
Hits Racial Bigotry

Selassie denounces jim crow

The Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-12-60

p. 9 18a

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Emperor Haile Selassie observed the 30th anniversary of his coronation by soundly denouncing all aspects of racial discrimination.

In a speech opening Ethiopia's Parliament, the Emperor said:

"No African can rest content with the prospects of the future unless and until the horrible fact of racial discrimination has been wiped from the face of the globe."

The Emperior thanked the United States government for its recent offer to start building Ethiopia's first university.

The American offer was made after the Soviet Union had made an outright gift of a large technical school.

The Emperor also called upon leaders of the Congo to "lay aside personal differences and ambitions and work together for unity and stability in their nation."

To those who would thwart the Congolese struggle for freedom, the Emperor said:

"Do not seek to perpetuate in some different guise the old forms of economic and political exploitation and oppression. Africa needs and desires and welcomes help other than physical and moral but Africa must, nevertheless, be left to develop herself, people and resources as Africans determine."

'Inhuman Massacre' Reported In Ethiopia

The Courier-Journal

Embassy Says Support Rising For Selassie

Louisville Ky.

Tue 12-16-60

London, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Ethiopian radio reported Thursday night an "inhuman massacre" in Addis Ababa, where Crown Prince Asfa Wassan has been proclaimed King, replacing his father, deposed Emperor Haile Selassie. Several civilians were reported killed and many wounded.

The broadcast said "a group of bandits . . . opened fire on peaceful civilians demonstrating for the new representative people's government." It reported later that "the two fighting parties have settled their dispute" and agreed to work with the new regime.

But the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris, still loyal to the bearded 68-year-old "king of kings," said the fighting was between partisans of father and son. Claiming rising support for Selassie, the Embassy said fighting had also broken out in Asmara, a city of 90,000 between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea.

Two Called Traitors

The role of the military in the kingdom of northeast Africa was in doubt. But at least part of the army in the capital was known to be loyal to the new regime. Officials in London were told army units were guarding British, United States, and French embassies in Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopian radio declared those who attacked the demonstrators were "under the influence of two traitors."

These were named as General Kabeda Gabre, former commander in chief of the Ethiopian Army, and Merid Mengesha, who was Selassie's minister of state under the Defense Ministry. A spokesman at the Ethiopian Embassy in London said the two "seem to be supporters of the Emperor."

Associated Press Wirephoto Map

BATTLE SCENE . . . Cross marks Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, where fighting reportedly broke out yesterday.

Prince 'Under Pressure'

While the fighting raged, Selassie headed home from Brazil for a showdown, cutting short a visit abroad. Apparently bent on keeping him from landing, the Ethiopian regime barred all flights in and out of the kingdom.

Selassie arrived late Thursday at Roberts Field, Liberia, after a transatlantic hop from Recife.

Three hours later, his Ethiopian airliner was reported to have started the 4,000-mile flight across Africa.

General Abiye Abebe, the Emperor's representative in Eritrea, on the Red Sea, cabled the Ethiopian Embassy in London insisting that the army air force, and the country at large were loyal to the Emperor. Abebe said the Crown Prince was "under pressure from certain elements of the imperial bodyguard and police." The implication was that these forces, not the army, were behind Wednesday coup.

Said To Be Neutral

The Ethiopian radio announced that Ras Imeru, 68, former ambassador to the United States, the Soviet Union, and India, is the new Premier under Wassan.

Imeru commanded Ethiopian forces fighting Mussolini's Italian invaders in the 1930's and was jailed in Italy in 1936 after the conquest of Ethiopia. He was assigned to Washington in 1949 and served four years.

The Ethiopian ambassador in Stockholm, a friend of the new Premier, said Selassie deliberately had kept Imeru in assignments abroad.

The Ambassador, Teferi Chareou, implied the 44-year-old Crown Prince will be pretty much of a figurehead, saying "he will not be a ruler in the same spirit as his father."

Chareou said the new Government will be non-Communist and neutral. Selassie has leaned to the West.

ETHIOPIAN REVOLT REPORTED BROKEN; SELASSIE HAILED

The New York Times

Envoys in U. S. and Britain Say Rebels Were Seized —Emperor in Asmara

New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 — The Ethiopian Embassy here reported today that the attempt by the Imperial Guard to overthrow Emperor Haile Selassie had "ended in complete failure early this morning."

Ambassador Mikael Imru issued a statement saying that the army and air force, which had remained loyal to the Emperor, had captured Addis Ababa, the capital, and "overpowered and seized" the "disgruntled officers" of the Imperial guard. The rebels had seized the city last Wednesday.

[The Emperor arrived at Asmara, Ethiopia, Friday after a hurried journey home from Brazil and was cheered by thousands of his subjects and notified of the reports that the rebllion had been crushed, according to Reuters.]

Post 12-17-60

Prince Not Mentioned

The rebel group was reported at first to have been led by the Emperor's son, Crown Prince Asfa-Wossen. Later reports suggested that the Crown Prince might have acted "under duress."

The Ambassador's statement this noon made no mention of the part played by the Crown Prince and threw no light on his fate or his whereabouts.

Nor did the Ambassador say anything about his father, Ras Imru, the 68-year-old cousin of the Emperor who was reported to have been appointed Premier of the government formed by the rebels.

The Ambassador stated that the loyal forces had been led by Maj. Gen. Merod Mengsha, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Kebede Guebre, army commander, and Brig. Gen. Assefa Ayene, air force commander.

According to the Ambassador, the Emperor, who had been in São Paulo, Brazil, when the revolt occurred, had arrived back in Ethiopia.

General Sends Message

The Ambassador's account of the situation was based on a message from Gen. Abye Abebe, the Emperor's representative in Eritrea.

Meanwhile, the State Department reported that the United States Ambassador in Addis Ababa, Arthur L. Richards, had toured the city and found the fighting apparently had ended.

Ambassador Richards has informed the department that there were no known American casualties.

Loyalty to Emperor Reported

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 16—The Ethiopian Embassy here reported tonight that it had received a message from Gen. A. Abebe, the Emperor's son-in-law and the Governor of Eritrea, saying that loyal army and air force units were waiting to push toward Addis Ababa with the Emperor at their head.

The message also said that Addis Ababa had been recaptured from the rebel group.

Reports received at the United States Embassy and at the British Foreign Office told of scattered fighting in Addis Ababa this morning. But this was described as sporadic.

Diplomatic sources said the reports seemed to suggest that the rest of the country was quiet.

The 68-year-old Emperor was reported to have declared in Asmara that he could not believe that his son could have "indulged in such an affair."

"I have no doubt that his name was only used by the rebels," he said.

It was believed that some units of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor's personal troops, had led the uprising. Behind them was a group of young, Western-educated civil servants and Government officials who had become dissatisfied with the pace of the Emperor's program to modernize his primitive country.

A message from General Mengsha, the Chief of Staff, was broadcast in Ethiopia. He said that three of the revolutionary leaders had fled.

They were named as Maj. Gen. Menges Tou, Maj. Gen. Neway and Maj. Gen. Tsingue Debub.

Later, a broadcast was heard appealing to the population to remain faithful to the Emperor. It advised the insurgents to pray for his forgiveness.

The Emperor had been in Brazil on a state visit when the uprising began. He immediately started to return to Ethiopia in his personal airplane. He arrived at Fort Lamy, Chad, early today, but the aircraft developed engine trouble and another had to be flown to him from Asmara.

Asmara was said to have 10,000 soldiers and a complete air wing based there—all loyal to the Emperor.

Crowds Cheer Emperor

ASMARA, Dec. 16 (Reuters) —Emperor Haile Selassie I returned here today to the cheers of thousands amid reports that loyalist troops had crushed a rebellion in his capital, Addes Ababa.

Apparently cheerful and confident, he said the latest reports had been "very encouraging" and that he planned to leave for Addis Ababa shortly.

FATHER AND SON CONTESTING FOR ETHIOPIAN RULE

Radio Reports Addis Ababa Massacre; Crown Prince Proclaimed King

LONDON (AP)—The Ethiopian radio reported Thursday night an "inhuman massacre" in Addis Ababa, where Crown Prince Asfa Wassan has been proclaimed king replacing his father, Emperor Haile Selassie. Several civilians were reported killed and many wounded.

The broadcast said "a group of bandits" opened fire on "peaceful civilians demonstrating for the new representative people's government."

It reported later that "the two fighting parties have settled their dispute" and agreed to work with the new regime.

Loyal To King.

But the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris, still loyal to the bearded 68-year-old "King of Kings," said the fighting was between partisans of father and son. Claiming rising support for Selassie, the embassy said fighting also had broken out in Asmara, a city of 90,000 between Addis Ababa and the Red Sea.

The role of the military in the kingdom of northeast Africa was in doubt. But at least part of the army in the capital was known to be loyal to the new regime. Officials in London were told army units were guarding British, U.S., and French embassies in Addis Ababa.

The Ethiopian radio declared those who attacked the demonstrators were "under the influence of two traitors."

They were named as Gen. Kebeda Gabre, former commander in chief of the Ethiopian army, and Merid Mengesha, who was Selassie's minister of state under the Defense Ministry. A spokesman at the Ethiopian Embassy in London said the two "seem to be supporters of the emperor."

Heads For Home.

Selassie headed home from Brazil, cutting short a visit abroad. Apparently bent on keeping him from landing, the Ethiopian regime barred all flights in and out of the kingdom. But a Swedish charter plane with 54 Swedes aboard was allowed to land at Addis Ababa, a Cairo report said.

Gen. Abiye Abebe, the emperor's representative in Eritrea, on the Red Sea, cabled the Ethiopian Embassy in London insisting that the army, air force and the country at large were loyal to the emperor. Abebe said the crown prince was "under pressure from certain elements of the imperial bodyguard and police." The implication was that these forces, not the army, were behind Wednesday's coup.

The Ethiopian radio announced that Ras Imeru, 68, former ambassador to the United States, the Soviet Union and India, is the new premier under Wassan.

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The Ethiopian ambassador in Stockholm, a friend of the new premier, said Selassie deliberately had kept Imeru in assignments abroad. Other reports said Imeru once turned down the emperor's offer of the premiership because he felt it carried no real power under Selassie's tight rein.

The ambassador, Teferi Chareou, implied the 44-year-old crown prince will be pretty much of a figurehead, saying "he will not be a ruler in the same spirit as his father."

FIGHTING REPORTED IN ADDIS ABABA—Cross locates Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia (shaded portion of map), where fighting broke out yesterday following a coup in which Crown Prince Asfa Wassan was proclaimed king of the African nation in place of his father, Emperor Haile Selassie.

Haile Selassie calls for African unity

The Baltimore Sun

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia last week called for a "second Bandung conference," aimed at the complete independence of all African peoples. The Emperor made the suggestion at a conference attended by more than 250 delegates from 20 African states and territories at Addis Ababa.

Sat. 6/25/60

ALBERT HERTZOG, South African Minister of Posts, reiterated the South African Government's refusal to establish a television network in the country. Introduction of TV, he said, "would spoil our youth for leadership by exposing them to kiet en donder (blood and thunder) entertainment."

* * *

JAMES DOUGLAS, a 39-year-old English resident of South Africa, won an appeal of a four-month prison sentence for violating South Africa's miscegnation laws when the South African Supreme Court accepted his contention that each time he had relations with **Lydia Ndua**, the African mother of his child, the couple drove nine miles into Rhodesia, where it is legal for white and non-white to live together.

* * *

PATRICE LUMUMBA, leader of the Congolese African Nationalist party, was granted additional time last week to form the first government of the Congo which is due to gain independence on June 30. Though the 34 year-old Lumumba won 35 seats out of 137 in the National Assembly in recent elections, he needs 34 more to form a majority. While he said he had guarantees of enough seats to form a majority, his initial efforts fell short of the mark.

CHIEF F. S. OKOTIE EBOH, Nigerian Minister of Finance, formally presented a license to operate in Nigeria to the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the largest commercial banks in the world.

DR. E. G. MALHERBE, principal and vice-chancellor of Natal University (South Africa), last week described South Africa as "a land behind a corrugated iron curtain."

"As long as our children are being kraaled off into separate schools," he said, "all this talk of unity in (South Africa's) Jubilee Year will be idle chatter."

* * *

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, United Nations Secretary General, said last week that he will visit Somalia and the Congo a few weeks after they become independent. He said **Constanten Stavropoulos** of Greece, UN legal counsel, would attend the independence celebration in Somalia and Ralph J. Bunche, UN Undersecretary, would attend the one in the Congo.

OSTRACISM ASKED FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Nationalists at Addis Ababa Talks Urge New States to Shun Diplomatic Ties

New York

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 20—Six African nationalist leaders from South Africa urged all African states today to refuse or sever diplomatic relations with their country as part of a general boycott of the Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

The petition was presented to the special political committee of the conference of independent African states conference at a closed session. It was received "sympathetically," it was reported. Informed sources believed it had a good chance of being accepted by the fuel conference before its adjournment at the end of this week.

Cairo Maintains Ties

The United Arab Republic is the only African state maintaining diplomatic relations with South Africa. Its delegates declined comment, but Cairo spokesmen here have expressed general support for the African independence movement.

The consensus among observers was that the idea of a diplomatic boycott would make headway during the discussions here and would make normal relations between the dozen newly independent African states and South Africa remote.

The proposal was presented this afternoon by Nana Mahomo, a member of the National Executive Council of the Pan-Africanist Congres.

"The South African situation is fraught with all elements likely to precipitate another Algeria," Mr. Mahomo told the committee in a memorandum. "Perhaps an Algeria on a more horrible, more destructive, more bloody scale because of the unprecedented intransigence and fanaticism of the South African Herrenvolk [master race]."

Mr. Mahomo urged the delegates to carry to the governmental level all economic and political sanctions previously proposed against South Africa.

"We hope by the end of July all African states will be acting collectively on the boycott of South African goods," Mr. Mahomo said. He proposed that the sanctions should include the denial of landing facilities and repair services to South African planes.

Closed Sessions Under Way

Mr. Mahomo said trade unions acting in collaboration with governments could play on "effective role" in the boycott by refusing to load or unload cargoes bound to or from South Africa.

Closed meetings of several conference committee began today after five days of public sessions. The special political committee agreed this morning on an agenda including eradication of colonialization from Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and eradication of racial discrimination.

S. O. Ayodo, speaking for Kenya, urged the committee to support the "immediate release" of Jomo Kenyatta. Mr. Kenyatta was convicted in 1953 of having ben the "manager" of the Mau Mau rebellion. He is now confined to a frontier district.

"The people of Kenya will not rest until Jomo Kenyatta is released," Mr. Ayodo declared.

The Kenya delegation has observer status here.

The Angola delegation, another observer group, said Africans there were suffering "repressions, assassinations and massacres" under Portuguese rule. It urged the conference to support a petition to the United Nations for a special mission to study the plight of Angola's Africans.

AFRICANS AT ODDS ON PLAN FOR UNITY

The New York Times

12-Nation Parley to Debate Issue of Alliance in Addis Ababa Session Today

New York

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 19 — The delegates of twelve independent African nations will turn tomorrow to the task of building a working union with their newly won freedom.

Morning Post

In their conference here that began last Tuesday, the delegates have expressed divergent views on the practical form that should be taken to achieve African unity. They will debate the issue in closed sessions starting tomorrow and hope to resolve it by the time the conference adjourns next week-end.

The delegation sent by Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, has strongly supported the establishment of a United States of Africa, presumably with Mr. Nkrumah as its leader.

However, the delegate from the young African state of Nigeria—Malama Maitama Sule, Minister of Mines and Power—has issued an oblique attack on that idea. Africans do not want a "messiah or a hitler type" leader, he has declared.

Besides Ghana and Nigeria, the African states represented at the parley here are Morocco, the United Arab Republic, Tunisia, Libya, Liberia, Guinea, Togo, Ethiopia, the Cameroons and the Sudan.

Ethiopia Seeks Role

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia has stated repeatedly that his nation should have a key role in the movement toward a union since Ethiopia has been "independent" for thousands of years.

Despite their differences on the pace and shape of an eventual African union, the delegates here were nearly unanimous on two other African issues after their public sessions last week. These are Algeria and the Union of South Africa's racial segregation policies. Algeria should be free from French authority and South African apartheid must be ended, the delegates have declared.

Hardly any speakers in the last five days failed to denounce France for holding Algeria under an "imperalist yoke" and for setting off nuclear blasts in the Sahara Desert. When the leader of the Algerian delegation, M'hammed Yazid, accused American bankers yesterday of financing French operations against the Algerian rebels, some delegates cried, "Shame on America."

However, observers believe the conference will not go all the way to endorse the rebel Algerian Provisional Government.

New Nation Stirs Dispute

Another issue for the new African state involves Somalia, which achieves freedom July 1. Haile Selassie, in his opening address here, had warm words for the aspirations of Africa's freedom-loving peoples. But it is known that Ethiopia is counting heavily on French support to prevent Somalia from forming Greater Somalia. This would absorb a large sector of Ethiopia occupied by Somali peoples. The Emperor is dead set against this plan. He has gained some comfort from the adamant stand of President de Gaulle of France against releasing French Somaliland, with its Red Sea port of Djibouti.

Arab leaders here would like to make this conference an instrument of their war against Israel. Libya's delegate, Dr. Whibi el Bouti, declared Friday that the expulsion of Palestine Arabs from their homeland was a "human tragedy" to be compared to the oppression of the Algerians by the French and the beating down of Africans in South Africa.

On the same day Hussein Zulfikar Sabri, Deputy Foreign Minister of the United Arab Republic, told the conference that Israel would "long ago have disappeared from history" if she had not received heavy foreign aid

COMMON POLICIES URGED FOR AFRICA

The Wash. Post

New York, N.Y.

Ethiopia Calls for Unity on Foreign Affairs Without Losing Outside Funds

June 6/19/60

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 18—Ethiopia declared today that the nations of Africa must form a common African foreign policy based on African unity" but not precluding the attraction of foreign capital.

The call for a common foreign policy came from Menassie Lemma, the Ethiopian delegate to the conference here of eleven independent African states.

Although he urged the importation of foreign capital, Mr. Lemma warned the conference to "avoid entanglements" that could result in "political turmoil."

p. 4

He denounced what he called European designs of "changing Africa into a lucrative market."

Urges Ban on Atomic Tests

Mr. Lemma added his protest to those of other African nations against France's explosion of an atomic device in the Sahara Desert. He called on the conference to request the United Nations to draft a declaration banning all such tests.

The Ethiopian delegate advised the conference to be "vigilant" against the two major European trade blocs lest "political freedom in Africa be hampered by a new form of colonialism."

Algerian independence from France, he added, cannot continue to be denied. He called for a step-up of efforts to bring about the speedy solution of the Algerian problem.

Mr. Lemma also declared that pressure must be brought in the United Nations and elsewhere for solving the "tragic South-West African problem." The Union of South Africa has a mandate over South-West Africa.

Calls for Unity in Congo

Referring to what he called a "critical moment" in the Belgium Congo, Mr. Lemma appealed to Congolese political leaders to "forget and cast aside persona lambitions and unite in effective independence."

He also assailed Britain's rule over her colonies and territories in Africa as well as South Africa's racial segregation policies.

Mr. Lemma proposed pooling African airlines, and combining African funds for the establishment of an African bank for to finance projects on the continent. The Ethiopian delegation will introduce a resolution to this end, he said.

The conference recessed until Monday, when debates and the drafting of resolutions will begin in closed sessions.

Meeting in Ethiopia

The New York Times 18a

The second conference of independent African states, meeting at Addis Ababa, is significant in the mere roster of attending nations. Two of them, Cameroon and Togoland, are making their debut among their peers. The Belgian Congo, Somalia and Nigeria—all due to become free by Oct. 1—will participate without voting. An interesting possibility is the establishment of a community of African states, as suggested at a meeting in Liberia last year. And there is a historic footnote, in that 1960 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the invasion of the host country by Fascist Italy in the stroke that doomed the League of Nations. Emperor Haile Selassie, who survived his conquerors and their regime, opened the conference yesterday.

But the true importance of the meeting will lie in how it faces up to the bitter contemporary problems facing the continent. Algerian nationalists will be on hand as observers, thus serving to dramatize the principal clash in the north. The French are likely also to be involved to the extent of disapproval of their nuclear tests in the Sahara. Soviet-bloc penetration of Guinea may have ramifications at the conference; and the aggravated tensions in South Africa are sure to be considered. So is the situation in the mandated territory of South West Africa.

The Belgian Congo will achieve sovereignty on June 30; and the outlook is for a period of political turmoil. The internal situation in the Congo would not ordinarily figure in the agenda of such an international meeting. But if an example of statesmanship is set by the foreign ministers in attendance, the rivals for leadership in the Congo may benefit.

Sanctions Proposed Against South Africa

The New York Times New York, N.Y. 18a

By JAY WALZ

(Special to The New York Times)

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, June 24—The conference of independent African states unanimously called on its members tonight to invoke strong trade sanctions against the Union of South Africa and urged that diplomatic relations be either severed or withheld.

In a final session of the fortnight of meetings here, the conference approved, in most cases unanimously, fifteen resolutions bearing on the question of ending colonialism in all Africa and on promoting the political and economic welfare of Africans.

Among major items, the delegates voted to continue "material and diplomatic" support of the Algerian nationalist cause, but they "welcomed" the recent offer of President de Gaulle of France to discuss an Algerian cease-fire immediately.

The resolution "invites" France and the Algerian Provisional Government to seek agreement on conditions for a "fair and sincere implementation of the right of self-determination of the Algerian people."

Thirteen African states belong to the conference, whose second meeting began ten days ago, but Congo and Togo failed to send delegations. Seven other territories that are to receive independence soon or that are working toward it attended the sessions as observers. The final plenary session was reported to have been delayed by an abortive effort by the United Arab Republic to win conference support for sanctions against Israel. A source said the Cairo delegation made strong representations, unsuccessfully, to obtain an anti-Israel vote before a closed meeting of the Steering Committee earlier in the day. A United Arab Republic delegate denied this; he said: "We just tried to caution them against Israeli political and economic infiltration in Africa."

Jussein Sabri, the United Arab Republic's chief delegate in a statement warned the states against Israeli trade and economic inroads. He declared that Israel had the financial backing of "imperialists."

The United Arab Republic is the only independent state in Africa now having diplomatic relations with the Union of South Africa. The delegation is reported to have argued against severing those relations, on the ground that the presence of a South African envoy in Cairo afforded an important means of obtaining information on developments in the Union and the British Commonwealth.

At the open meeting, the Egyptians raised no objection to the resolution on severing diplomatic relations with Pretoria and the future of the South African mission in Cairo was left uncertain.

Projected Boycott Outlined

After expressing "indignation" over the "shameful policy of racial discrimination" in South Africa, the conference urged on members a series of trade sanctions. These included the closing of member states' ports to all vessels flying the South African flag, prohibiting ships of the free states from entering South African ports; boycotting all South African goods and refusing landing and passage facilities and airspace rights to all South African aircraft.

African States Act Boycott Leveled At South Africa

Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass. Sat. 6/25/60

By Reuters

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Hitting out at South African racial policies, the Conference of Independent African States has agreed unanimously that member countries should boycott South African goods and close their ports to vessels flying the South African flag.

The meeting here also decided that its 13 member states should refuse landing and passage facilities to South African planes and bar their air space to them.

The conference invited African states which are members of the British Commonwealth to take all possible steps to secure the exclusion of South Africa from the Commonwealth.

Arab nations were asked to approach oil companies with a view to preventing Arab oil from being sold to South Africa.

Angry Reaction

The boycott and allied moves constituted the latest angry reaction of Africans to the apartheid (racial segregation) policies of South Africa's all-white government and to the government's alleged suppression of Africans' rights in South Africa.

In another field the conference recommended the establishment of a "Council of African Eco- ic Cooperation" to promote mic cooperation among na- on the continent. One of irst tasks of the council l be to organize the es- ment of a joint African pment bank and a joint n commercial bank, the g decided.

r Resolutions

ther resolutions, the con- e:

Demanded that the Brit- vernment take immedi- s to dissolve the Central Federation of Northern Southern Rhodesia and and.

Decided to establish a l fund to aid "freedom " in Africa.

ondemn France's Sahara nuclear-weapons test.

commended the con- of material and diplo- pport for the Algerian

ed France to desist

ensive NATO ia."

d colonial powers to set up independence dates for all nonindependent countries.

The list of resolutions showed that Ethiopia and Liberia have signified their intention to institute proceedings at the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, challenging South Africa's mandate in Southwest Africa.

Zulfikar Sabry, chief delegate of the United Arab Republic, said that the Suez Canal ports were exempted from the resolution to close ports to South African shipping.

Sanctions Sanctioned

He said Suez ports were Arab ports forming part of an international waterway with international obligations and would not be closed to South African vessels.

During the day Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia gave his personal backing to sanctions against South Africa.

He told reporters here that sanctions were meant not only for "material effect but as a symbol of sympathy for those suffering racial discrimination in South Africa."

Reports said there was a prolonged struggle in the conference's private session to win unanimity on the sanctions question.

18a 1960

African Women Told How to Get Own Way

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

By Harriet Stix

When little children in the deep of the African forest hear an airplane pass overhead, they call up to it—"freedom now."

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, back from a visit to six countries in Africa says:

It is always—Africa for the Africans—they don't want to hear anything else. Everywhere there is a mood of impatience."

Medical Director and Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine at Howard University Dr. Ferebee is also a vice-chairman of the Women's Africa Committee of the African - American Institute. It was as the Committee's representative that she went to Africa, to attend a conference in Ghana. She also attended a women's conference in Nigeria, spoke to women's groups everywhere she went.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee

Organization

"It was a delight and an amazement," she says. "All my previous illusions were shattered. And all for the better."

"For example, I expected the conference in Ibadin would be slow - moving, an almost elementary kind of session."

In fact she found the conference, called "The African Woman Designs Her Future," was excellently organized. The auditorium rivalled the UN in the extent of its equipment — earphones for simultaneous translation, a horse shoe meeting table — the lot.

"Generally speaking, the women in Africa have a very good grasp of the problems they face," she said. "The level of education is high. But the missing link is that they don't yet know how to translate their ideas into action. That is where we Americans can be helpful — we have the practical know-how."

Dr. Ferebee says that the women there are slowly realizing what we knew all along —the only way for a woman to get what she wants is for her to persuade some man to give it to her.

Education Stressed

She said: "In Nigeria, the women have decided that the best attack is to make the men realize the importance of education for women. But first they must educate the men to what women can do. Visual aids are very useful for this —films showing how women in other countries do things."

The problems varied tremendously. In Western and Eastern Nigeria she found the women progressive — "on the move, along with the men." In Northern Nigeria, on the other hand, the women are still in purdah, as it is a Moslem country. The problems there are how to build the strength of the family, and how to combat polygamy, which Dr. Ferebee found the educated women could no longer tolerante.

"The education level varies tremendously too," she said, "from very educated to illiterate to bush women. But even among the illiterates in the market place you would be amazed how they could transact business. Women are the traders of Africa. They handle the money. They manage the stalls and generally dominate the markets."

At the conference in Accra, which had as its theme "Progress and Challenge of Our Times," Dr. Ferebee gave a talk on "The Non-Governmental Organizations in the United States." And everywhere she went in Africa, she was "booked" by the United States Information Service to talk to various groups, usually on social service work and how to do it or on the political role of women.

Everywhere, Dr. Ferebee found a great interest in the ancient culture of Africa, a move to revive and appreciate it.

Dr. Ferebes thinks this is all to the good. Though she thinks some American know-how would be useful, and therefore approves of student exchanges and the like, she would not like to see the Africans become carbon copies of Americans, Europeans or anyone else. Trained leadership, with both ideas and practical knowledge is the greatest need she says.

Besides acting as vice-chairman of the Women's Africa Committee, Dr. Ferebes is a member of the national boards of the Y. W. C. A., A.C.T.I.O.N. and the Girl Scouts. She is a former president of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and the National Council of Negro Women. A graduate of Simmons College and of Tufts Medical School, she has a son who is studying to be a dentist and four grandchildren.

Dr. Ferebee reminisced cheerfully about some of her more hair-raising experiences —she was detained by the authorities for thirty hours in South Africa when she landed in Johannesburg to make a plane connection, attended the trial of four young intellectuals arrested as agitators in Salisbury.

In the quiet offices of the Women's Africa Committee it all seemed rather remote. . . .

Just half a block away is the U.N. where policemen seem to outnumber people two to one.

Ghana Opposition Chief Decries Police Action

Christian Science Monitor

By

Accra, Ghana

The national chairman of Ghana's opposition United Party, Solomon Odamtten, has announced his withdrawal from an important parliamentary by-election at the end of August because of "restrictive" police measures against his party.

Mr. Odamtten's withdrawal Aug. 25 followed a government order placing 13 persons, mostly members of the United Party, in preventive detention. They were accused of "acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the state."

Boston, Mass

Mr. Odamtten was standing as a candidate in the Accra central constituency held by Kwame Nkrumah until his recent inauguration as President. Dr. Nkrumah then ceased to be a member of Parliament.

The by-election Aug. 30 was to have been a straight fight between Mr. Odamtten and the ruling Convention People's Party candidate, H. S. T. Provencal.

But Mr. Odamtten told reporters the police had refused to allow him to hold public political meetings or campaign with loud-speaker trucks.

He said his opponent was permitted to broadcast and hold meetings "during and outside permitted official hours with impunity."

Mr. Odamtten also charged that Ghana's "only independent newspaper, the Ashanti Pioneer, which presents the opposition point of view, is now muzzled."

On Aug. 23, Ghana's Parliament rushed through a censorship bill to restrict the distribution and import of publications "contrary to the public interest."

A leading opposition member, Joe Appiah, said the paper did not appear Aug. 25 because government censors had advised the paper to remove an editorial. The paper preferred not to appear at all than be censored, Mr. Appiah said.

Mr. Odamtten said he hoped his withdrawal from the by-election would serve "as an effective means of calling attention to and protesting against this shameless mockery of democracy in Ghana."

He said his position as a candidate was worsened by the arrests of his fellow party members.

GHANA THREATENS TO QUIT U. N. FORCE

Nkrumah Urges Free Hand for Lumumba—Sends Mission to Congo

New York

By Reuter

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 13 — President Kwame Nkrumah threatened today to withdraw Ghana's troops from the United Nations force in the Congo unless Patrice Lumumba received a free hand.

Mr. Nkrumah sent a message to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations. He said that Ghana reserved the right to place its troops in the Congo entirely at the disposal of Mr. Lumumba.

Ghanaian soldiers in control of the Leopoldville radio station turned Mr. Lumumba away Sunday and Monday when he attempted to broadcast. Mr. Lumumba was discharged from the post of Premier by President Kasavubu but maintains that he still holds the office.

A special mission from Ghana left for Leopoldville today for discussions with Mr. Lumumba.

N. A. Welbeck, leader of the group, said that he planned to see repreesntatives of other independent African states to discuss the possibility of a "joint African attitude toward the illegal government" set up by President Joseph Kasavubu of the Congo.

Mr. Nkrumah's ultimatum followed the announcement by the United Arab Republic yesterday that its troops attached to the United Nations in the Congo would be withdrawn immediately because the United Nations had "deviated from its mission there."

Guinea's representative in the Congo last week announced that his nation's contingent was seeking authority from President Sékou Touré to withdraw from the United Nations force. The Guineans accused the United Nations of "flagrant interference in Congolese affairs."

Mr. Nkrumah's note to Mr. Hammarskjold said that Ghana would withdraw its troops if Mr. Lumumba was not allowed to "use his own radio station at Leopoldville."

INSIDE AFRICA:

Nkrumah of Ghana sets trip to U.S.

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 9-17-60

ACCRA, Ghana — The Russians and the Chinese are beating Americans to the punch in Africa. They have planes, with two crews, at the disposal of African leaders.

A colored American working in Ghana quipped to newsmen: "During the airlift to the Congo, every three minutes a U.S. plan flew over my house. I went out and looked up with pride at the U.S. markings on them.

"I said, 'Here we are carrying the burden of the world—and yet we are getting kicked in the teeth. We are getting kicked because of our racial policies.' "

President Kwame Nkrumah is coming to the United Nations in the early sessions of the General Assembly meeting which starts on Sept. 20. He will not, however, head the Ghana delegation. Foreign Minister Ako Adjei will lead the Ghana delegation.

* * *

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia — One day after the law giving Africans the right to enter restaurants, hotels and movies went into effect, racial violence broke loose.

Enraged whites here tried to use force to keep the natives from patronizing such business establishment. Despite the screams of their children and the begging of their wives, the men inisted on starting fights with Africans.

* * *

NAIROBI, Kenya — The four advisors from the United States who came here recently to supervise the African Students Air-lift, ran into a bit of trouble with the local people.

Local criticisms are:

The students selected had poor academic records.

The best students were going to the United States, taking them away from local institutions.

The American institutions that the Africans were attending were of poor academic standing.

The airlift program was a political scheme principally for the benefit of Tom Mboya, Kenya political leader, and

The students were inadequately financed and many of the 81 flown to the United States last year were "starving."

The British Embassy in Washington scotched the "starving" report, but noted some of the students are in financial trouble. It recommended that the Kenya Government help.

* * *

DAKAR, Senegal—A 53-year-old poet and statesman, Leopold S. Senghor, last week was elected the first president of the Senegalese Republic. The election followed Senegal's break with the Sudan.

Despite the break between the two countries, there is still harmony among the leaders of both nation.

JOHANNESBURG — Eric Louw, external affairs minister, charged last week that a former high-ranking U.S. State Department official was hired to advise the All-Africa Congress in Ethiopia on what actions could be taken against South African's segregation policies.

"It is not known," quipped Louw, "whether the former State Department official will also be consulted about recent anti-riots at Jacksonville and elsewhere in his own country."

* * *

BOKSBURG, South Africa—Some 11 gold miners were killed in a cave-in here last week. One was rescued but 16 others are still trapped in the tunnels 7,000 feet in the ground.

mining town s.ilh mT 'oses..3i

This mining town is some 13 miles east of Johannesburg.

The cave-in is expected to boost South Africa's mining accident toll to the 500 mark.

Ghana Leader Demands Europe Leave Africa

The Washington (D.C.) Post

Sat., 9-24-60

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23 President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, making himself the spokesman for the 230 million people of Africa, warned Europe's colonial powers today to get out of Africa immediately. He demanded that the United Nations keep the cold war away from his continent.

Nkrumah (whose full name is pronounced Kwah-meh en-kroo-mah) is the chief advocate of a pan-African federation of states, as contrasted with what he terms a "balkanization" of competing independents. He made a dramatic appearance before the U. N. General Assembly, wearing great flowing robes of yellow and brown at the high podium and speaking with a heavy British accent.

Like a bride carefully kept unseen before the ceremony, he had remained closeted in his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel suite ever since his arrival here from West Central Africa Wednesday. And his speeech, far more critical of the West than the East, came just after a confidential chat with President Eisenhower in the same hotel last night, and just before a long oration against the West by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, on the same General Assembly podium here this noon.

Nkrumah's speeech was so much in harmony with Khrushchev's appeal to the new African nations that, except for its delivery ahead of the Soviet leader's, it might have been interpreted as Ghana's agreeing response.

"Colonialism, imperialism and racialism are doomed in Africa, and the sooner the colonial powers recognize this fact the better it will be for them and the world," Nkrumah declared. "It is quite clear that a desperate attempt is being made to create confusion in the Congo, extend the cold war to Africa and involve Africa in the suicidal quarrels of foreign powers. The U. N. must not allow this to happen. We for our part will not allow this to happen."

Raps Belgium

He accused Belgium of applying "calculated political castration" to the Congo during a century of colonial "imperialism, exploitation and degradation."

And he accused the United Nations and, by implication, its Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjold, of running out on its mandate to preserve "law and order" in the Congo. He said the U. N. presumed to be "neutral" between ousted Premier Patrice Lumumba, representing the Congo's "legal authorities," and "the law breakers," who oppose Lumumba.

As his solution for the Congo, Nkrumah proposed that the U. N. disarm the Belgian forces still in the Congo and replace such European U. N. troops as the Swedes with an all-African force, composed of soldiers from such newly independent states as his own Ghana.

He also reiterated his backing of Lumumba and urged the U. N. to support him against "a colonel Joseph Mobutu who disregards the authority which appointed him and uses the troops under his own command for his own purposes." Without naming him, Nkrumah referred to Col. Mobutu as a "mutineer."

Nkrumah also scored the Union of South Africa's white minority government for "racial discrimination and persecution which in its essential inhumanity surpasses even the brutality of the Nazis against the Jews."

Nkrumah urged that the Union Africa be asked to surrender its mandate over South West Africa and that the territory be made a trusteeship under some of the newly independent African states. He noted that another way to deal with the Union of South Africa was to impose a boycott on its goods, such as Ghana began doing on August 1.

He also urged the West's NATO members to bring pressure on their colleague, Portugal, which he accused of encouraging "forced labor which is akin to slavery" in its African colonies of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and Cabinda.

Khrushchev Approves

As Nkrumah concluded, the General Assembly gave him a long and loud applause. Soviet Premier Khrushchev stood up for his handclapping and the cue was quickly picked up by the rest of the Communist Bloc leaders. Then, as Nkrumah went down the aisle to his delegation's seats, Khrushchev grabbed Nkrumah's robed arms in a hearty clasp.

Elsewhere in his long speech, Nkrumah urged:

- The U. N. charter be amended to provide permanent seats on the Security Council for Africa, Asia and the Middle East. At the moment, only Free China, Soviet Union, U. S., United Kingdom and France enjoy permanent seats on the Council. Six other seats are rotated.
- African states make no military alliances with foreign powers.
- All nuclear powers be prevented from possessing military bases in Africa and states, newly admitted to the U. N., be obliged to "register without any treaties they may have entered into with their former colonial powers."
- The nuclear powers should agree "to keep Africa out of their nuclear warfare plans" and be assisted in disarming by inspection teams composed of small neutral nations.
- France desist in further nuclear tests which purposely have been held in the Sahara as a form of "nuclear blackmail" to demonstrate to African states their political weakness."
- Communist China should be admitted to the U. N. so that the General Assembly's representation can become "more realistic and more effective and useful."
- General elections should be held in both divided Korea and divided Viet-Nam so that the Communist and non-Communist elements of these countries can be united "in the interests of world peace."
- The U. N. establish "machinery" to make it "impossible either for Israel to attack the Arab states or for the Arab states to attack Israel."

At the conclusion of Nkrumah's speech, Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Wigny demanded the privilege to reply to the attacks against his country's policies in the Congo. When Wigny was given his chance, following the Khrushchev speech, the delegates of Ghana and Guinea, with whom Ghana is loosely federated, walked out of the assembly hall. Khrushchev however, remained to listen.

Although Nkrumah has come to look upon himself and his country as the spokesman for all of newly independent Africa, other African leaders periodically have indicated that they prefer to do their own speaking. One such leader, Sylvanus Olympio Prime Minister of Togo, anticipated Nkrumah has his own way of doing things.

African leaders, however, do not think that Nkrumah's ambitions for a non-aligned pan African federation necessarily thrust him into the Communist camp.

Ghana threatens S. African boycott

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA) — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, said Thursday that if South African continued its present racial policy "Ghana will be called upon, in concert with all African states, to consider the initiation of a social, diplomatic and economic boycott of South Africa."

He declared that no Commonwealth member owed allegiance to another, and "it is in this spirit that we have agreed to remain in the Commonwealth."

Sat. 6-18-60

Referring to the racial policies of the South African Government, Dr. Nkrumah said Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, and his associates should realize now that their policy was contrary to the multi - racial character of the Commonwealth.

p. 9

He said he personally regarded the present Union of South Africa Government as "an alien government."

Dr. Nkrumah said he felt that Dr. Verwoerd must be made to understand that no area of Africa belonged to the white man. He deplored a recent speech by Dr. Verwoerd to the effect that his Government would continue apartheid (rigid racial segregation).

He suggested that the United Nations should set up a committee among its members to discuss the matter of world peace with Britain, France, the United States and Russia. The committee, he said, should be drawn from all parts of the world, including Communist China.

the boycott movements against the racial policies of the Union of South African gained momentum.

Addressing the annual meeting in Johannesburg of the Federal Consultative Association, he said the Union "is facing the most difficult position it has had to face for the past 50 years."

There is a boycott movement against South Africa in almost every country in the world, he said. "We are already feeling the effect in a small way," he stated.

Schoeman said the outside world demanded full equality for non-whites. "Unless we accede to these demands, attacks on South Africa will continue," he said. "yet if the demand is met, it will mean that the white man in South Africa must commit racial suicide."

South Africa beginning to feel boycott

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NNPA)—The South African Minister of Transport, Schoeman Tuesday warned his countrymen that they would have to "tighten their belts" if

FIRST AIR HOSTESS for Ghana is attractive Miss Johanna Ashrifie of Accra, shown beside one of the twin-engine planes on which she works. Ghanaian Airways now has 13 "ambassadors of the air" serving its passengers. Miss Ashrifie began work with the airline as a receptionist four years ago. (Authenticated News)

Ghana air hostess spreads African personality abroad

Baltimore, Md.
The Afro-Am
9-24-60

ACCRA — Ghana's rapid development into a land of progress has opened tremendous new vistas for her sons — and for her daughters, too.

Take attractive Johanna Ashrifie of Accra for instance. She is an air hostess.

First Ghanaian girl to break this romantic new ground, she joined the staff of the West African Airways Corporation as a receptionist and stewardess four years ago - and got her first insight into her new job when she flew as a passenger to Lagos, Nigeria, for training.

There, under a special tutor from the United Kingdom, she and five Nigerian girls underwent a two-month course of tuition, followed by three months of practical work before she returned to Accra. And later, like other Ghanaian staff with the Corporation, she transferred to Ghana Airways when it was established in 1958.

p. 9

Together with four more Ghanaian girls, Johanna went to the B.O.A.C's Catering Training School in London and for eight weeks tried to learn all there was to know about flying, cooking, passenger service and a multitude of other subjects which have to be at the finger tips of all air hostesses. They had lessons in deportment and in modes of addressing people from various countries. But it was worth it. Today, Johanna and her colleagues earn good money doing interesting work.

* * *

STARTING at five o'clock in the morning, Johanna's business day begins with the polishing of her brass buttons and shoes and the pressing of her uniform. Then, after breakfast she leaves for the airport, arriving well before the scheduled time for her flight so as to have time to prepare and to see to it that all she will need is sent aboard.

As the passengers embark she welcomes them, tells them how long the flight will take, inform them of the altitude at which they will fly and explains the emergency drills. As the plane takes off she plies them with sweets and, later, with breakfast, which she sometimes prepares herself.

During the flight she is constantly at the beck and call of every passenger, constantly concerned to make flying a pleasure for the traveller. And towards the end of the journey, she helps passengers with their immigration forms. She also assists passengers with passport details and currency problems and, on arrival at their destination, provides them with the correct local time and temperature.

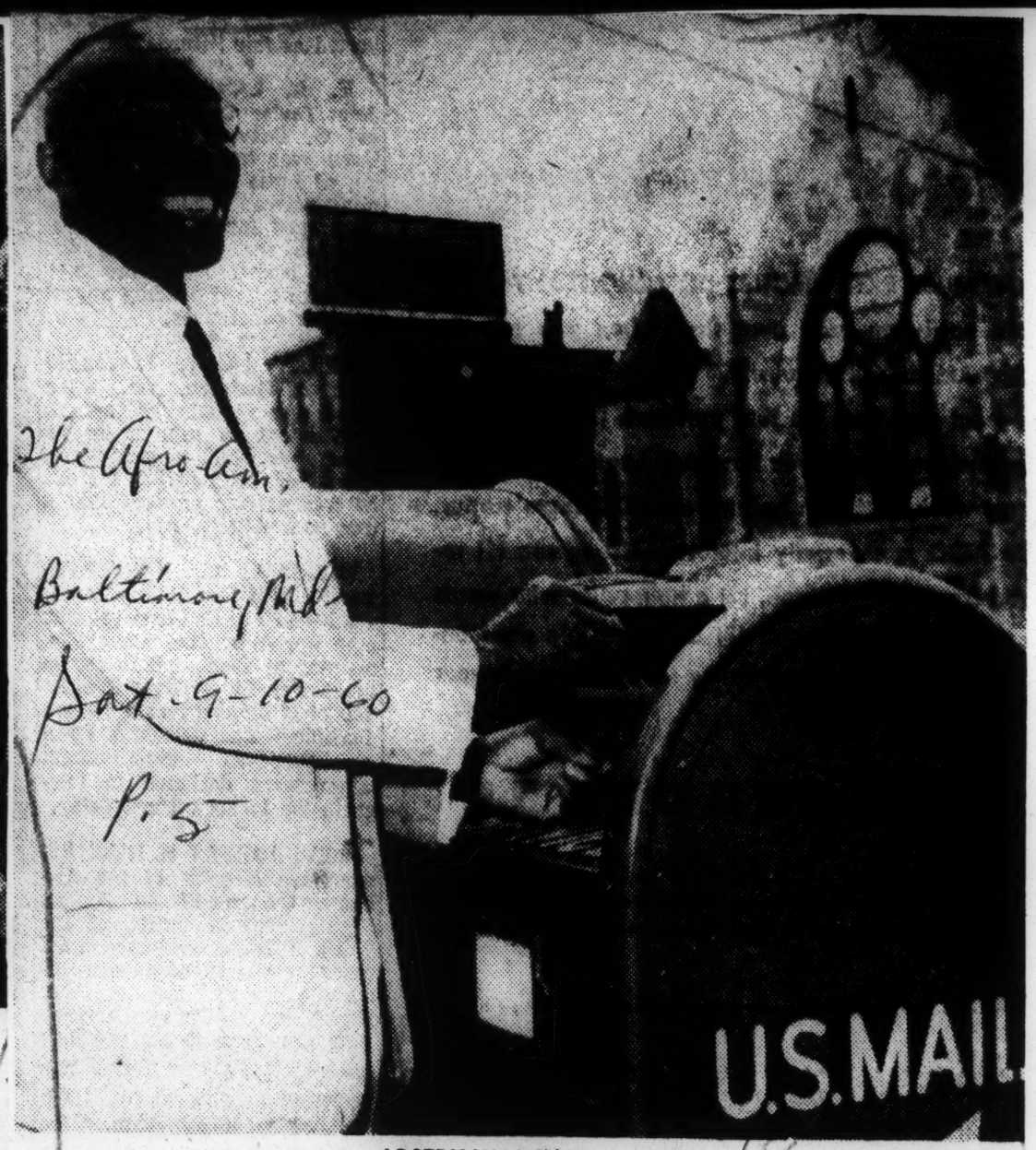
This is almost always the routine for Johanna, who has served on flights to Britain, Spain, Libya, Italy, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal and Nigeria. She likes it, too.

"It's a fascinating job, and I love it", she says.

Johanna must be right, for for the number of Ghanaian air hostesses has increased. There are now 13. These "ambassadors of the air" not only add that touch of glamour which makes flying more enjoyable; they project the African personality to the many other parts of the world where Ghana Airways serves the sky ways.

KHRUSHCHEV MEETS GHANA DELEGATES

Coatless Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev chats with members of a Ghana government delegation as he vacations on the southern coast of the Crimea. The Africans are (left to right): J. Tettega, general secretary of the Ghana Congress of Trade Unions, and T. Adamafio, general secretary of the Peoples Party of Ghana. The others are unidentified.—AP Wirephoto.



JOSEPH WADELL
Thanked by the Ambassador of Ghana

18a

Nkrumah Urges 'Bold' Western Aid Plan for Africa

Associated Press

Oath of office is administered to Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, during ceremony in Accra. The African nation became an independent republic last Friday.

The New York Times 7-6-60

ACCRA, Ghana, July 5 (Reuters)—President Kame Nkruman said today that the West—particularly the United States—had not "come out boldly enough" with a plan to assist under-developed countries in Africa.

If the West does not help, other countries might, he said at his first news conference since his inauguration as Ghana's first President last Friday.

"The West has a lot to contribute toward our development," he said. "We don't have the technical know-how and so son. But the assistance must come to us as equals and friends."

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, July 5 — Communist China and Ghana have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors.

Ghana is the second African nation to recognize the Peiping government. The first was Guinea.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announcement of the accord was reported here tonight by Hsinhua, the Chinese Communist press agency.

NKRUMAH TAKES PRESIDENCY POST

Becomes Ghana's First Chief of State Under Charter Establishing Republic

The New York Times 7-2-60

ACCRA, Ghana, July 1 (AP)—Kwame Nkrumah was sworn in today as the first President of Ghana, a new office that gives the African leader wide powers. Ghana's traditional tribal drums spread the news to the back country.

Mr. Nkrumah, who has run Ghana since 1957 when, as the Gold Coast, it was granted independence by Britain, stepped up from Prime Minister to President under a new Constitution approved in a national referendum.

The Constitution makes Ghana a republic within the British Commonwealth, similar in status to India and Pakistan. Queen Elizabeth II no longer is Ghana's ceremonial chief of state—Mr. Nkrumah has that post as well as almost all the political power. The Queen now is regarded in Ghana as Chief of the Commonwealth.

New laws also give President Nkrumah the power to veto all or part of bills passed by the National Assembly.

Propaganda trucks of Mr. Nkrumah's Peoples Party played music and women cheered almost incessantly to welcome Mr. Nkrumah to the state house for his inauguration.

After the ceremony several tribal chiefs, adorned with gold headdresses and rich robes, joined the women to dance to the drums.

Mr. Nkrumah, wearing a red and yellow cloak with black stripes, mounted a dais and stood there erect and motionless for about five minutes as a twenty-one-gun salute was fired.

A crowd estimated at 100,000 watched the ceremonies.

Nkrumah Names New Cabinet

ACCRA, July 1 (Reuters)—One of Kwame Nkrumah's first acts as President of Ghana was to name a new Cabinet. It showed no major changes from the old Cabinet, although there are now fifteen ministers compared to twenty-three under the parliamentary system.

President Nkrumah commuted all death sentences and ordered a year cut off jail sentences of nonpolitical prisoners serving terms of three or more years. There are about 100 political detainees in Ghana.

President Nkrumah moved into the State House today after the last Governor General, Lord Listowel, had left Accra.

President Sékou Touré of Guinea attended Ghana's ceremonies. The two heads of state are holding talks on a possible Ghana-Quinea union.

They appeared on the balcony of the State House after the inauguration. A twenty-one-gun salute roared and for the first time the President's standard was hoisted. It consists of a coat of arms on a blue background. A gold lion on the coat of arms symbolizes the continued link with the Commonwealth.

Soviet presents Nkrumah with gift of helicopter

The Afro-American

ACCRA, Ghana — The Soviet Ambassador to Ghana, Sytenka, said last week that the helicopter presented to President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana by the Soviet Government is enroute to Ghana by boat.

Ambassador Sytenka made the announcement of the presentation during the celebration of the birth of the Ghana Republic.

Baltimore Md

The leader of the Czechoslovakian delegation to the Ghana celebrations, Joseph Vaalo, also made a presentation of a special flower vase to President Nkrumah.

FOUR VOLUMES of the autobiography of Abraham Lincoln were presented to the Ghanian Chief Executive by Palter Phillips, president of the board of trustees of American University, both because of the similarity of the life of Nkrumah to that of Lincoln and because Nkrumah had attended a University named after the Great Emancipator.

Det. 7-23-60

A Ghana news agency report stated that President Nkrumah has accepted an invitation to visit Communist China. No date has been fixed for the visit, the report added.

The Ministry announced also that Ghana has moved to establish diplomatic relations at Ambassadorial level with Communist China.

Atlanta Daily World

STAMP HONORS LEADER. A smiling likeness of Premier Kwame Nkrumah highlights this stamp issued by the Ghana Postal Department. The stamp will commemorate Republic Day, July 1, at Accra.

Ghana Minister Arrives Here

Dr. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of the Republic of Ghana, arrived at New York International Airport yesterday from London. He was on his way to Washington for talks with officials of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Developement on a hydro-electric project.

Howard coach tutors Ghana Olympic athletes

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

ACCRA, Ghana—Dr. Thomas A. Hart, assistant professor of physical education at Howard University, Washington, D.C., will direct the Republic of Ghana's first national track and field team during the 1960 Olympic Games at Rome.

Dr. Hart, who is on leave from his position at Howard, has served since September as coordinator of physical education in the public schools of Ghana.

Sat. 8-6-60

Eleven athletes—10 men and a woman—will represent the West African nation at Rome. They will compete in the sprints, sprint relays, and 400 and 800-meter events.

p. 13

* * *

ACCORDING to Dr. Hart, the Ghana athletes have not developed to the point where they will be serious contenders for Olympic honors as yet.

"Their performances are subpar, according to our standards, but they are making rapid progress," Dr. Hart said. "This year the women have broken eight national records, while the men have broken 13. By 1964, Ghana will be a real threat, particularly in the sprints."

The Ghana team left Saturday for Tripoli where it will compete with the nation team of Libya and Egypt through August 9. The athletes arrive in Athens for more competition on August 10, and are scheduled to arrive in Rome August 22. Post-Olympic meets in East and West Germany and in Switzerland have been scheduled tentatively.

* * *

A NATIVE of Williamstown, Mass., Dr. Hart has been a member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty at Howard since 1948.

He holds the Bachelor of Science degree from New York University, where he was a quartermiler on the school's IC-4A championship track team the Master of Science from the University of Illinois, and the Doctor of Education from NYU. Prior to coming to Howard, he was a member of the faculty and coaching staff at Talladega (Ala.) College.

Dr. Hart will return to Howard in February.

GHANA THREATENS TO FIGHT BELGIANS

The New York Times

Nkrumah Says He Will Offer Troops to Katanga if U.N. Step Is Unsatisfactory

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 6—President Kwame Nkrumah threatened today to order Ghanaian troops into Katanga Province to fight the Belgian forces if the United Nations failed to compel their withdrawal.

8-7-60

On Monday, Mr. Nkrumah will request a mandate of the National Assembly for complete mobilization of Ghana's armed forces and for a general mobilization of all Ghana for military action.

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The President made his threat at a news conference after learning that United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold had postponed the entry of United Nations troops in Katanga. Mr. Nkrumah declared:

"If no United Nations solution is forthcoming Ghana would lend such armed assistance as the Republic of Congo might request. Ghana would provide this assistance even though it meant Ghana and Congo had to fight alone against Belgian troops and other forces maintained and supplied from Belgium."

Mr. Nkrumah hinted that he would expect in such military action "aid and assistance from other countries which value as a principle the conception of African independence."

On Belgium's stand in Katanga, Mr. Nkrumah said:

"Despite various assurances, the Belgian troops remained in Katanga and are in fact responsible for denying entry to Katanga to United Nations forces. It is perfectly clear that since Belgian forces militarily control all airfields in the Katanga area, they could have prevented these airfields' being closed to United Nations forces."

Mr. Nkrumah then declared:

"The behavior of the Government of Belgium in regard to Katanga has in my opinion and that of my Government created a situation which, if not dealt with firmly and immediately, will constitute a major threat to world peace. If Ghana decided to give the Congo Government military aid, a break by Ghana of diplomatic relations with Belgium might precede such action."

The President made a possibly significant reference to a Soviet statement issued last night on the Congo. Mr. Nkrumah said:

"The Soviet Government seems to be telling the United Nations that if it cannot solve the Congo problem it should get out and let someone else do it. Some action must be taken and this is what I propose."

Of Ghana's 5,000 troops, 2,100 are in the Congo as United Nations forces.

Before Mr. Nkrumah's announcement, members of the Builders Brigade offered themselves for military service. The brigade of 12,000 is a youth corps, formed ostensibly for labor. But it is getting some military training.

Tshombe Reaction to Threat

ELISABETHVILLE, the Congo, Aug. 6 (AP)—Premier Moise Tshombe of Katanga Province, commenting on Ghana's threat to join forces with the Congo to force the Belgian troops to leave Katanga, said:

"This is an affair between Belgium and Ghana and it has nothing to do with Katanga really."

Premier Nkrumah of Ghana sent Mr. Tshombe a cablegram last week asking him to allow United Nations troops into Katanga. Mr. Tshombe said:

"I sent a cable to Mr. Nkrumah this morning telling him there is no need for United Nations troops intervening here."

AIR EXPERTS TO CONGO

U. N. Sending 2 Specialists to Regulate Traffic

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 6—The United Nations announced today that it was sending two air traffic experts to the Congo. They expected to leave for Leopoldville early tomorrow.

The experts are John Babin and Victor Legault, both of Montreal. They were recruited by the International Civil Aviation Organization, an agency of the United Nations, to assist in handling the increase in Congo air traffic that followed the United Nations forces' entry.

Mr. Babin, who has been in the Congo before, said he knew of four major airports in the republic and possibly dozens of smaller airstrips. He said special efforts would be needed to keep air traffic running smoothly in the wake of the heavy influx of troops and supplies.

Leader of Ghana Dreams Of U. S. Of Africa

p. 14

The Call

Kansas City, Mo.

Aug. 12, 1960

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Mrs. Carlotta Stewart Watson of Memphis, an official representative at the Ghanian president's inauguration last month, reports that the United States of Africa, is a dream of Kwame Nkrumah-American educated president of Ghana and Americans can help him achieve it.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE WATSON

She says the British taught Ghanians much during their 116 year rule, which ended three years ago, but there was still a great and thrilling opportunity for any American Negro who would go to Africa today.

Mrs. Watson says she was treated royally.

NKRUMAH IS GIVEN POWER ON CONGO

N. Y. Times

N. Y. N. Y.

Parliament Votes Authority to Fight Belgians and to Mobilize Ghanaians

Aug. 8, 1960

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Parliament authorized the Government tonight to "commit Ghanaian troops to offensive military action against Belgian troops now in the Congo" and to mobilize Ghana's forces if necessary.

The authority was provided under a motion presented by the Government and approved, 55 to 11, after a two-day debate.

The motion said the Government could send Ghanaian troops to oppose Belgian forces in the Congo "in defiance of the unanimous resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations." It also gave the Government authority to take "all such other steps as may be necessary to mobilize the armed forces of Ghana for such a purpose."

A Government spokesman said the purpose of the motion was to let Ghana prepare for direct action in case the United Nations failed to solve the Katanga problem. Katanga has declared its independence from the Congo and has refused to let United Nations troops enter. Belgian troops are helping the province's regime keep order.

An Opposition amendment, defeated by 57 to 11, would, in effect, have rejected the Government motion.

It would have substituted another expressing "regret" over the situation in the Congo and authorizing the Government to "take all such steps, in concert with other independent African states, as may be necessary to carry out any decisions which may be taken by the United Nations organization for the settling of the crisis in the Congo."

Meanwhile, Britain denied reports that British officers in the Ghanaian Army would be withdraw if Ghanaian forces moved into the Congo without the authority of the United Nations.

A British Government spokesman said here that reports of the recall of Maj. Gen. Henry T. Alexander, British chief of Ghana's defense staff, and other British officers were "entirely untrue."

In another development, President Kwame Nkrumah invited Julius K. Nyerere, leader of the African National Union in Tangany, Ka, to discuss the Congo situation.

Mr. Nkrumah sent a telegram saying he would like an exchange of views with Mr. Nyerere as soon as possible. He said they should meet before the "summit conference" of independent African states scheduled to be held in the Congo capital of Leopoldville Aug. 25 to 30.

BRITISH AID ASKED IN FREEING AFRICA

Nkrumah Asks Macmillan to Help Campaign by Ghana —Says 'Time Is Short'

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 9 — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah urged Britain tonight to assist Ghana in the "liberation" of the remaining colonial territories in Africa.

Speaking at a state dinner in honor of Prime Minister Macmillan, he warned: "The time is short."

He also made a direct request for financial aid, especially in connection with the Volta River power project, an essential part of Ghana's second five-year development plan. Mr. Nkrumah said:

"We will leave no stone unturned to find the funds we need."

This was considered a hint that if help was not forthcoming from Britain, Ghana might turn to the Soviet Union.

Cites Interest in Project

Mr. Macmillan said Britain would follow the progress of the Volta River project "with sympathetic interest."

He told Mr. Nkrumah that there was a strong demand for capital from all over the world and that "the supply is nothing like adequate to the demand."

He said capital would flow to projects that were economically sound and "to those countries which set out to attract investments by creating confidence in their political efficiency and their economic stability."

He said the British "buy a lot of your cocoa and bananas and we could buy a lot of Volts aluminium."

Discussing Ghana's "preoccupation" with the liberation of the remaining African colonies, Mr. Nkrumah said he appreciated that Britain was "heavily involved in Africa."

He said he hoped the British would realize that Ghana, "which has been in the vanguard of the freedom movement, is also faced with equally great problems."

"I am glad to observe that the United Kingdom has been the first to show favorable reactions to the call for independence," he added.

"We hope sincerely, therefore," he said, "that it will be possible within the Commonwealth context to formulate policies and programs within which our two countries can work together in the best interests of the people of Africa, in full realization that in the face of the strong forces of nationalism that have been unleashed today time is short."

This morning Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Nkrumah were cheered by huge crowds as they drove through downtown Accra in an open car.

Perhaps the cheering was mostly for Mr. Nkrumah, but at least it was a promising change from the climate of the last two days, which was clouded by Mr. Nkrumah's repeated warnings that colonial powers were trying to "Balkanize" Africa.

Mr. Macmillan heard a few loud cries of "free Africa," but throngs lining the streets in the commercial section seemed friendly. Both he and Mr. Nkrumah were in good humor. There was nothing to indicate that their talks apparently had been unproductive: they had met for only two hours in private meetings and now the discussions were over.

British sources emphasized that Mr. Macmillan had not come to settle any issues but merely for a general exchange of views. If he had any hopes of persuading Mr. Nkrumah to tone down his attacks on "colonialism" and "imperialism," these hopes were futile. For Mr. Nkrumah, in his speech at a political rally yesterday, assailed colonial powers even more bitterly than before.

Macmillan Exhorts Leaders

ACCRA, Jan. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Macmillan told Ghana's leaders gently today that they should use their positions of leadership not to gain personal advancement but for the benefit of their nation.

He spoke to several hundred students at Achmiota School with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and Kofi Baako, Minister of Education and Information, at his side.

Macmillan Sees Differences

ACCRA, Jan. 9 (Reuters) Prime Minister Macmillan said tonight he "frankly" recognized the differences between Ghana and Britain over African affairs.

But Mr. Macmillan, speaking at a state banquet, said it was important that both countries understand the other's views during the "difficult period of change" on the continent.

Visit to Italy Scheduled

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 9 — Prime Minister Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd will visit Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government from March 22 to March 24, the Prime Minister's office announced tonight.

African Nationalist Released

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 9 (Reuters) — Kenneth Kaunda, former president of the banned Zambia African National Congress, was released from the Lusaka prison today.

Ghana Would Yield Rule to Africa Union

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 7— Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said today Ghana was willing to surrender her sovereignty and submerge herself in an African union to avoid the "Balkanization" of the continent.

Mr. Nkrumah, who had not received foreign newsmen in more than a year, said at a news conference that without such a union the African states emerging from colonial rule would be too weak to resist continued exploitation by the colonial powers.

He said Ghana's new republican constitution, now being prepared, would be unique in that it would allow for the surrender of sovereignty to a union of West and East African states.

West Africa, particularly, is split into too many fragments, Mr. Nkrumah said, adding that the rulers of these fragments tended to regard themselves as "tin gods."

Togoland Premier Cited

These rulers are the greatest stumbling block to union, he declared. He promptly identified one such ruler as his former friend, Sylvanus E. Olympio, Premier of neighboring Togoland. That French trusteeship achieves independence April 27.

Mr. Nkrumah's dispute with Premier Olympio is over the division of the intelligent and large Ewe (pronounced evvy) tribe, which is split almost evenly between Togoland and Ghana. While both men favor the unification of the Ewe, Premier Olympio does not want Togoland to become the "seventh region" of Ghana as Mr. Nkrumah proposes.

At today's news conference Mr. Nkrumah also made the following points:

¶He had urged Prime Minister Macmillan in the first of their talks here last night to publish a "firm timetable" for the independence of the remaining British possessions in East Africa.

¶He opposed the attendance of Nigeria at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London in May. Mr. Nkrumah contended Nigeria was still a British colony and would not be independent until Oct. 1. Admit Nigeria and you would have to admit Singapore, he argued.

¶He insisted that Commonwealth membership be restricted to "completely free and independent countries." He complained that the British press failed to distinguish between the Empire and the Commonwealth. The latter is a free association of independent states.

¶He announced that he would summon a conference of all African political groups "sincerely interested in African redemption and unity." The conference, to be held in Accra late this year, will try to achieve a united front by "linking up our programs and policies."

¶He predicted the start of actual construction of the Volta River hydroelectric project by late 1961.

¶He conceded that union talks with Guinea had struck a snag over currency. Guinea is in the franc zone, he explained, so achieving a unified currency presents knotty problems. Language is no obstacle, he said, because Guinea is making English compulsory in her schools.

¶He said he would introduce Mr. Macmillan to nationalist leaders from British possessions at a garden party Saturday afternoon. These nationalists, some exiled by their Governments, should give Mr. Macmillan a fresh slant on African problems, he explained.

¶He indicated Ghana would refuse to recognize the Cameroon republic. Ghana contends that the Government of Premier Ahmadu Ahidjo in Cameroon is not representative and is a stooge of France.

The New York Times

Kwame Nkrumah

Newsmen arriving at Flagstaff House, Mr. Nkrumah's plain white residence, were greeted by a large, friendly Labrador Retriever, Mr. Nkrumah has been assailed as a dictator by some critics and he likes to watch the reaction of visiting diplomats when he introduces the Labrador. Its name is Black Caesar.

Prime Minister Nkrumah seemed relaxed and confident. He brushed aside the inevitable question about Ghana's Preventative Detention Act under which two leaders of the Opposition in Parliament have been jailed without trial.

"I don't like it," he said of the act, "but if we did not nave it this country would have broken down long ago. I'm sure this temporary thing will soon be over."

His statement of willingness to surrender Ghana's sovereignty for Agrican union went beyond his previous appeals for federation. Observers believe ne feels Ghana is so far ahead of the rest of West Africa that it could dominate any federation.

Talks Are Resumed

After the news conference Mr. Nkrumah resumed his talks with Mr. Macmillan.

This morning Mr. Macmillan went for a ride in a surf boat, then visited Accra's steamy, smelly market, where hundreds of women traders shrilled, "Akwaaba" (welcome).

The women showered Mr. Macmillan with gifts, including two beer mugs imported from Czechoslovakia, glass flower pots and glass butter dishes.

When the Prime Minister perspired visibly one woman gave him a handkerchief.

A moment later he pleased the women by mounting a memorial and shouting in Ga dialect, "Omanye aha nye," which he had been told meant "Good luck to you all."

GHANA'S PREMIER TIGHTENS HIS RULE

Nkrumah Assumes Direction of Chief Party to Battle 'Devil of Colonialism'

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 8— Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah tightened his one-man rule over Ghana today. He said he acted because Africa faced a new onslaught by "the devil of colonialism."

He told a political rally that the Ghana Government was "only an agent" of his Convention People's party. He then announced that he was assuming the executive direction of party activities by becoming Secretary of the Central Committee.

The Prime Minister accused the colonial powers of a plot to "Balkanize" Africa. He said Ghana must be the vanguard of a struggle for a union of independent African states. He called for a convention of all nationalist parties of Africa late this year to form a united front against colonialism.

Hailed as a Messiah

A cheering crowd of 6,000, which jammed a local stadium, hailed Mr. Nkrumah as "the messiah of African redemption."

Earlier in the day Mr. Nkrumah showed Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain Ghana's Volta River development project.

Mr. Nkrumah believes this

hydroelectric and aluminum smelting project will make Ghana the industrial giant of West Africa. Thus Ghana could dominate an African union even though such partners as Nigeria would dwarf her in area and population.

Prime Minister Nkrumah wants a loan of £30,000,000 ($84,000,000) from Britain to help build the dam.

Critics warn that Mr. Nkrumah will turn to the Soviet Union if he is denied a loan from Western sources.

The talks between Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Nkrumah have ended. There were two private meetings lasting a total of two hours. No other conferences are planned although Mr. Macmillan does not depart for Nigeria until Monday.

No rift has developed, British sources said, suggesting that the two men had simply run out of things to say.

Warns of Rivalries

In his talk at the stadium Mr. Nkrumah said the purpose of the conference he had proposed was to prevent Africa from being divided into small states that would dissipate their energies in fruitless rivalries.

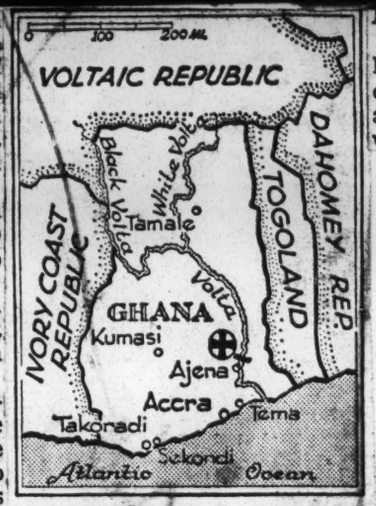
He expressed misgivings over newly independent nations of the French Community being admitted to the United Nations. These weak countries could still be easily controlled by the colonial powers, he said, and this would interfere with his dream of a union of African states.

At the site of the Volta Dam, seventy miles northeast of Accra, Prime Ministers Nkrumah and Macmillan had luncheon on a high spur overlooking the rive, the Volta is one of the great rivers of Africa, draining most of Ghana, part of French Togoland and the Voltaic Republic.

The proposed dam would create a lake 250 miles long and 3,300 square miles in area. This area will be served by the port of Tema which, when completed, will be one of the largest artificial ports in the world. Tema, eighteen miles east of Accra, is already a bustling city. There are few deepwater ports along the coast here and cargo handling at Accra is still dependent of primitive surf boats.

The Tema harbor, which Mr. Macmillan visited enroute to the Volta River, is nearing completion. Protected from the swells of the Atlantic by a main breakwater one and one-half miles long and sixteen feet high, the water area of the harbor is about 5,000 acres.

Prime Minister Nkrumah believes the Tema harbor will have a powerful econoomic pull



The New York Times Jan. 9, 1960

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME: The Volta River power project (cross) north of Ajena is an important factor in Ghana's industrial plan.

on the interior of French Togoland, which attains independence in April. Mr. Nkrumah wants Togoland to join Ghana but he is meeting opposition from Togoland's Premier Sylvanus E. Olympio.

Talk With Macmillan Asked

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 8—Northern Rhodesian nationalists leaders whose homes were raided Wednesday by the police are demanding to see Prime Minister Macmillan when he visits Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's capital.

The United National Independence party, which they lead, is regarded as the caretaker organizatioon for the Nationalist leader, Kenneth Kaunda. He is being released from jail this week-end after serving a nine-month sentence on charges of coonspiracy and holding an unlawful meeting.

The Government has banned meetings between representatives of political groups outside the Legislative Council and Mr. Macmillan.

"If African members of the Legislative Council are the only Africans Mr. Macmillan is going to meet, then he will go back to Britain with wrong notions about the dangerous political situation in this country," Nalamino Mundia, deputy secretary-general of the party, said tonight.

The belief grew here that Dr. Hastings K. Banda, Nyasaland nationalist leader, would soon be released.

C. W. F. Footman, chief secretary of the Nyasaland Government, arrived here today for talks with Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Mr. Footman is believed to have reported to Sir Roy on conversations with Dr. Banda and other detainees earlier this week.

S OF NKRUMAH AWAIT MACMILLAN

Times p. 7

Ghana Opposition Will Air Grievances in Discussion With British Leader

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ACCA, Ghana, Jan. 5—Political foes of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah assembled in Accra tonight to discuss their grievances with Prime Minister Macmillan. The British leader arrives tomorrow on a fact-finding African tour.

Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, long a fighter for Ghanaian independence, who lost control of the chief nationalist party to Mr. Nkrumah in 1949, said he realized it was useless to appeal to Mr. Macmillan for help against what he called the "Communist dictatorship" of Prime Minister Nkrumah.

"We know Macmillan can't interfere in dominion affairs," said Dr. Danquah, "but there are matters of common interest that can be usefully discussed.

Nkrumah Said to Meddle

"One is the attempt by Nkrumah to subvert other African countries. He has been interfering in the internal affairs of Kenya and Nyasaland. He wants to dominate the whole of Africa. He wants to seize French Togoland and part of the Ivory Coast.

"We can also warn Macmillan about the international implications of the Volta River hydroelectric project. Nkrumah says if he can't get financing from the West he'll get help elsewhere and he means Soviet Russia."

Last week the Opposition in the Ghanian National Assembly, teh United party, issued a "blue paper" replying to a Government accusation of revolutionary conspiracy. (Two leading parliamentary members of the United party were among those jailed last week on charges of conspiring to assassinate Mr. Nkrumah.)

Government Asks Evidence

The Government retorted today that the blue paper implied that the conspiracy was directed at Togoland rather than Ghana. It called upon the United party executive committee to furnish the police with evidence of the "possibility of such a conspiracy agains ta friendly neighboring state."

"This Government is mad, mad," cried Dr. Danquah. "There was no such implication in the blue paper. But the Government says we must submit evidence or go to jail for two years."

The impending arrival of Mr. Macmillan has drawn little attention in the Government press.

Today's Evening News, organ of Prime Minister Nkrumah's party, splashed a front-page attack on "Western imperialists," who are charged with attempting to cause friction between

The New York Times

AWAITS VISITS: Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, political leader in Ghana. He is looking forward to the coming talks with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

the emerging African republics. Any British or American publications that mention a possible rivalry for African leadership between Mr. Nkrumah and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic or between Mr. Nkrumah and Nigerian leaders are immediately labeled the "imperialist press."

Of the domestic Opposition, the Evening News suggested today:

"Get rid of these political twerps and if need be detain them in the interest of the peace-loving people of free Ghana, Africa and the world at large."

GHANA MONARCHY URGED

New York Times

Opposition Party Is Opposed to Plan for Republic

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Feb. 15—The Opposition United party, Ghana's second major party, has rejected the Government's proposal that Ghana become a republic. Instead it has proposed an "elective monarchy."

The party's national executive issued a statement today saying that instead of a President Ghana should have one of Ghana's traditional paramount chiefs as a ceremonial head. All powers would remain with the Prime Minister, who would attend the conferences of the Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth.

The United party has sixteen seats in Ghana's 104-member Parliament.

GHANA BEGINS WORK ON JET FIGHTER BASE

Chicago Sunday Tribune

Britain to Help Train 32 Plane Unit

Chicago Ill

Sun. 2-21-60

[N. Y. Times-Chicago Tribune Service]

ACCRA, Ghana, Feb. 20 — Work is under way on the Ghana air force, which will deploy two jet fighter squadrons of 16 planes each.

The plan, estimated to cost about 20 million dollars, involves the conversion of 6 square miles of wasteland, 20 miles from Accra, into a modern fighter station containing a 6,000 foot runway, 40 technical buildings, and barracks for 1,000 airmen.

The project has top priority. September, 1961, is the target date.

Britain to Help

A preliminary survey of design and construction of the air station is being undertaken by Taylor Woodrow, British engineering and construction company.

A team of engineers working on the site is led by E. D. Pendington, former royal air force squadron leader and an expert on design and layout of fighter air fields, and guided missile bases in Britain; and Robert Taylor, air field specialist engineer who was prominent in the design and construction of London airport.

Has 9 Battalions

A government spokesman said the air force would be run with the assistance of officers and men from friendly countries, especially Britain. Provision is being made to train Ghanaians to take over as soon as practicable.

The plan is part of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's program to establish Ghana as the greatest military power in Africa—perhaps second only to the Union of South Africa.

Ghana already has nine battalions of ground forces. The nucleus of a navy was launched last month with the purchase of two minesweepers.

Nkrumah Tells Rally in Harlem Negroes Form U.S.-Africa Bond

The New York Times

Says American Leaders Are Becoming Aware of 'Tremendous Advantage' —Ghanaian Chief Off for Accra

New York, N.Y.

By FOSTER HAILEY

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana declared at a rally in Harlem yesterday afternoon that the 20,000,000 Americans of African ancestry constituted the "strongest link between the people of North America and the people of Africa."

"I am informed that American leaders are beginning to grasp the tremendous advantage that is conferred on the United States by their presence in this country," he told the cheering crowd.

The rally was called by a group of Harlem leaders that included almost every political and religious grouping in the area. It was held in front of the Theresa Hotel on Seventh Avenue between 125th and 124th Streets. The street was closed to southbound traffic while the rally was in progress from 4:35 to 5:15 P. M. The police estimated the crowd at 1,000 persons.

Last Official Activity

The rally was the last official activity here of the African leader on his visit to the United Nations General Assembly. He had a quiet dinner in his hotel before leaving by chartered Pan American jet airliner for Accra, his capital.

Previously, he attended the morning session of the Assembly, at which he spoke in favor of the five-power resolution introduced by himself, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Sukarno of Indonesia and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. The resolution called for a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev.

He also was a guest of The New York Times at luncheon in the Times building at 229 West Forty-third Street.

President Nkrumah lived in Harlem for a time when he was in the United States to study. He knew many of the Harlem leaders who welcomed him yesterday.

Moderate Speech

President Nkrumah's speech was moderate in tone throughout in contrast to those of most of the other speakers.

The rally had a highly racialist tinge, led by a group of seventy-five to 100 persons with placards which read "Welcome Nkrumah," "Welcome Lumumba (Patrice Lumumba, ousted Premier of the Congo)" and "This Demonstration is for African Nationalism."

The placard-bearers heckled every speaker who used the word "Negro" and frequently interrupted with approving shouts all mention of the intent of Africans to "throw out the white colonialists and imperialists of Europe."

Among the speakers were Hope R. Stevens, prominent insurance executive, who was chairman of the committee that sponsored the rally; Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Malcolm X, leader of a Negro Moslem movement in New York City; Carlos Cook, head of the African Nationalist Movement and Hulan E. Jack, self-suspended Borough President of Manhattan.

Mr. Powell denounced Washington officials for not having paid more attention to the African leaders at the General Assembly. He said that he had attended four receptions given by African delegations one night last week "and the only representative of the American Government there was myself."

Some day, he continued, unless this is remedied, the United States will be in trouble.

"America without Africa is going to be a second-class power," he warned.

P. 3

Sat. 10-1-60

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ENTER AFRICA—Members of the Ghana delegation enter UN grounds en route to the historic sessions which marked the entry of 13 new African nations to the General Assembly.

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

GHANA PUSHES BID TO FREE COLONIES

The New York Times

U. N. Delegate Particularly Urges Portugal and Spain to Liberate African Areas

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 29—Ghana urged Portugal and Spain today to grant immediate independence to their African colonies.

Alex Quaison-Sackey, the Ghanaian representative, urged the General Assembly to adopt unanimously an African-Asian resolution calling on the colonial powers to take "immediate steps" for the grant of independence to the remaining non-self-governing and trust territories of the world.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey said that if the colonial powers heeded the colonial declaration, "all of Africa" would be free by 1962. He said it was urgent to grant freedom to Kenya, Uganda, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Ruanda-Urundi, South-West Africa, Malta and Algeria, as well as to the 11,500,000 Africans in South Africa.

However, Mr. Quaison-Sackey gave special emphasis to his statement expressing the hope that Portugal would take immediate steps to grant independence to Angola and Mozambique and that Spain would take the same action regarding Spanish Sahara and the tiny colony of Ifni, also on the Atlantic coast.

Ending of 'Fiction' Urged

Meanwhile, he urged both Spain and Portugal to abandon the "juridical fiction" that these territories were "overseas provinces" and hence not colonies. Although Spain has given ground, Portugal has become a favorite target of the anti-colonial delegates at this session of the Assembly because of her refusal to submit reports to it on her overseas possessions.

Mr. Quaison-Sackey gave a warm endorsement to a paragraph in the African-Asian resolution stating that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence." He remarked that "complete independence, with danger" was to be preferred to "servitude with tranquility."

The Ghanian delegate added that, as a "logical follow-up" to the African-Asian resolution, the Assembly should take steps to set up a United Nations capital development fund to help the newly independent states.

He remarked that if the "rich countries" contributed 1 per cent of their national revenues to suc ha fund, this would help avoid East-West competition to wi nallies.

Dr. Mario Amadeo of Argentina, the first Latin-American delegate to speak since the debate began yesterday, gave his endorsement to the African-Asian resolution "in principle."

GHANA TELLS U.S. SHE IS A NEUTRAL

The N.Y. Times

Nkrumah Assures Envoy in Accra His Nation Leans Neither East Nor West

New York Herald Tribune

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has made a special effort to reassure the West that his country is "neutral and non-aligned."

Herald 11-21-60

He apparently took the step to counter the widespread belief here and in other Western capitals that Ghana has been siding with the Soviet Union, at least on the issues of colonialism and the Congo.

Mr. Nkhumah gave his assurances Wednesday at a private luncheon in Accra for Wilson C. Flake, who is retiring as United States Ambassador to Ghana. The luncheon was given at Mr. Nkrumah's residence.

Reports of Mr. Nkrumah's remarks appeared in Accra newspapers hTursday, but their substance was not made public by the Ghanaian Embassy here until today.

"We are for Ghana, for Africa, for Africans," Mr. Nkrumah declared. "As I have stated publicly before, Ghana faces neither East nor West but forward."

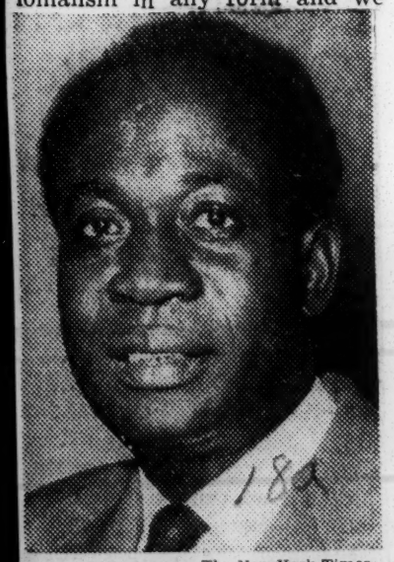
Warns on Colonialism

At the same time, Nkrumah said, "we are ever wary of colonialism in any form and we are vigilant in seeing that it is eradicated from Africa."

He mentioned the proposed investment of $180,000,000 by the Volta Aluminum Company in developing Ghana's resources. He and his country, he said, welcome this kind of capital from abroad.

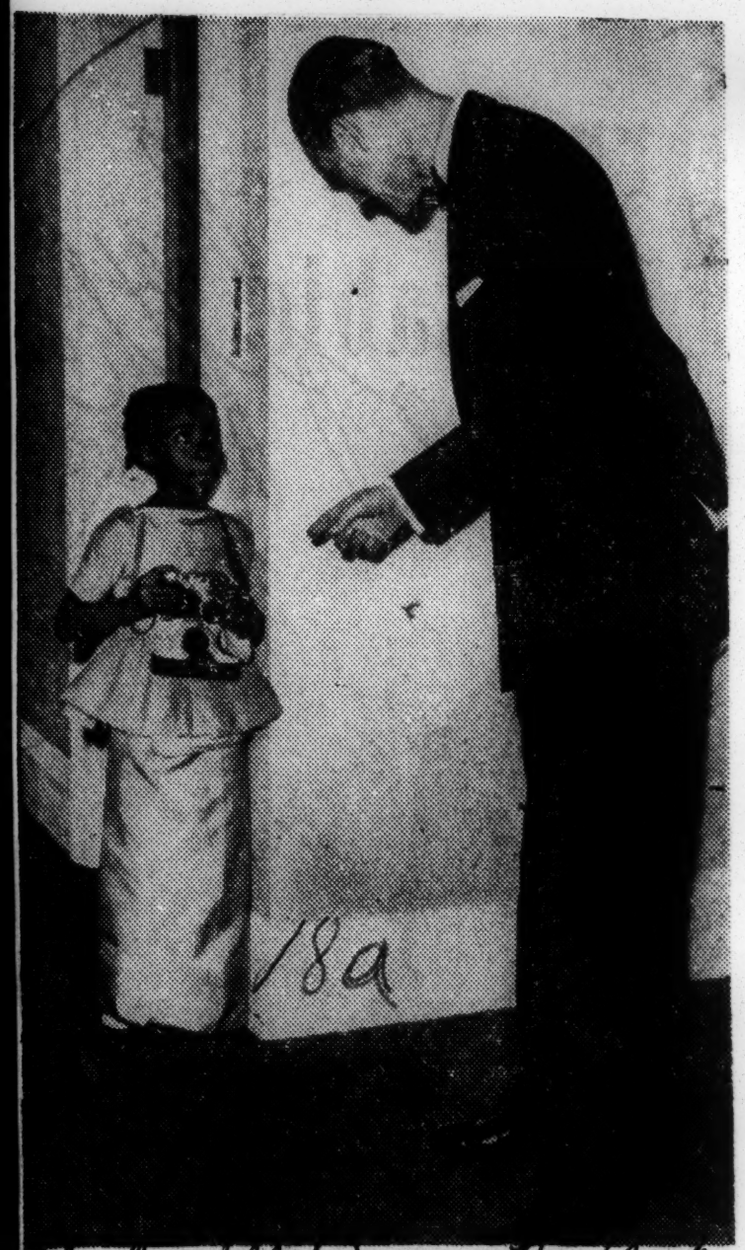
"We cannot afford that kind of capital unless we have stable policies," he said. "It is the best road for Ghana to follow."

Volta Aluminum represents a group of North American interests, including the Kaiser Aluminum Company. Mr. Flake was reported greatly pleased by Mr. Nkrumah's remarks.



The New York Times

REAFFIRMS POSITION: President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. He has made a special effort to reassure the West that his country is "neutral and non-aligned."



The New York Times Wide World Photo

JUST A BIT AWED: The 5-year-old daughter of the envoy of Ghana to London listens to a word from the Duke of Edinburgh. The child was waiting to take his picture when he arrived last week for dinner with her father.

Ghana Details Republic Plans

The Washington Post

By Horace Castell

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, March 6 Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah today published a draft constitution to turn Ghana into a republic—and give Parliament power to vote the country into a larger union of African states.

An African union has been Nkrumah's long-standing goal.

The draft constitution refers to "the confident expectation of an early surrender of sovereignty to a union of African states and territories."

The constitution made no mention of Ghana's membership in the British Commonwealth, but Nkrumah said if a republic were approved he would seek continued Commonwealth membership.

Two other republics—India and Pakistan—are in the Commonwealth.

Details of the constitution were explained in a broadcast by Nkrumah tonight.

A government report accompanying the 16-page draft said African frontiers "were drawn merely to suit the convenience of the colonial powers who divided Africa between them during the last century."

The constitution goes to a plebiscite in April. If approved, this West African country of 5 million—known as the Gold Coast until it received its independence from Britain three years ago today—will become a republic July 1.

Under the constitution, Ghana would have a president with executive power, a cabinet appointed by the president and a national assembly of a speaker and at least 104 members meeting annually. Judicial power would be vested in a supreme court.

The president and assembly would be elected by universal adult suffrage every five years. Unlike the United States system, the president normally would be the leader of the party holding power in the assembly.

"It is the government's view that it is essential in the interests of strong and efficient government that the president and the assembly should work as one," the accompanying report said.

The first president would be elected by the people. Candidates could be nominated by any 10 members of parliament.

The people would elect the president in April's plebsicite when they vote for or against the proposed constitution. Nkrumah is considered a certainty for the post.

The president, who must be over 35, would have veto power over any bill passed by the assembly. He would be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and "fount of honor" who provides decorations and awards.

On taking office the president would have to swear to strive to attain or preserve African union and uphold freedom and justice, racial, religious and tribal tolerance, property rights and economic justice.

In his broadcast to the nation tonight, Nkrumah said the keynote of the proposed constitution was "one man," one vote," and the unity of Africa.

His party and the government believed, he said, "that the people of Africa will never be truly great, happy or prosperous while they remain divided into a number of small states."

"So deep is our faith in African unity," he added, "that we have declared our preparedness to surrender the sovereignty of Ghana in whole or in part in the interests of the union of African states and territories."

Ghana's opposition United Party already has rejected the idea of a republic and proposed instead an elective monarchy with regional paramount chiefs rotating from 4-or 5-year terms as head of state.

But the government's proposed constitution, with possibly minor amendments, is expected to be approved.

GHANA GETS PLAN TO BE A REPUBLIC

The New York Times

Nkrumah Offers Proposals to Change Status on July 1 Under New Constitution

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 6—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah presented tonight his Government's proposals for a Constitution under which Ghana would become a republic but remain in the British Commonwealth.

In a broadcast speech he said the keynote of the new constitution was "one man, one vote and the unity of Africa, namely the political union of African countries."

A plebiscite will be held next month to obtain approval for the Constitution, according to a White Paper published wtih the draft of the document today. If the vote is favorable, it said, Dr. Nkrumah will inform the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at their conference in London in May that Ghana will become a republic but wishes to remain in the Commonwealth, like India and Pakistan.

Ghana has been a self-governing Commonwealth nation with Queen Elizabeth II as her sovereign since she was granted independence three years ago. As a republic, Ghana would recognize the Queen only as head of the Commonwealth.

Change Planned for July 1

It is planned to bring the republic into being July 1. At the same time the nation's first President would be inaugurated. urated.

The new Constitution provides for government by the President and Parliament, with the President having all executive powers.

Candidates for Parliament will declare their choice for President before a general election. Those elected will then select the President. Under the draft Constitution, the President can at any time dissolve Parliament, which has a maximum life of five years, but then he himself must be re-elected. The President must convene the National Assembly at least once a year.

The President will be commander in chief of the armed forces. He will have the power to appoint Cabinet ministers, to approve or veto legislation adopted by the National Assembly, to appoint judges, the attorney general and the auditor general and to appoint, dismiss or discipline civil servants.

It is assumed that Dr. Nkrumah will continue to exercise the chief political power here after the change in the form of government.

Certain entrenched clauses in the Constitution couldl be changed only after a referendum. These includes the provisions concerning universal adult suffrage, the Presidency and the legislative powers of Parliament.

Also in this category is a declaration that the President must make on assuming office. This must include a statement that:

"The powers of government spring from the will of the people and should be exercised in accordance therewith, that freedom and justice should be honored and maintained, that the union of Africa should be striven for by every lawful means, that no person should suffer discrimination on grounds of sex, race, tribe, religion or political belief, that chieftaincy should be guaranteed and preserved" and the freedom of speech, religion and assembly must be safeguarded.

The New York Times March 7, 1960

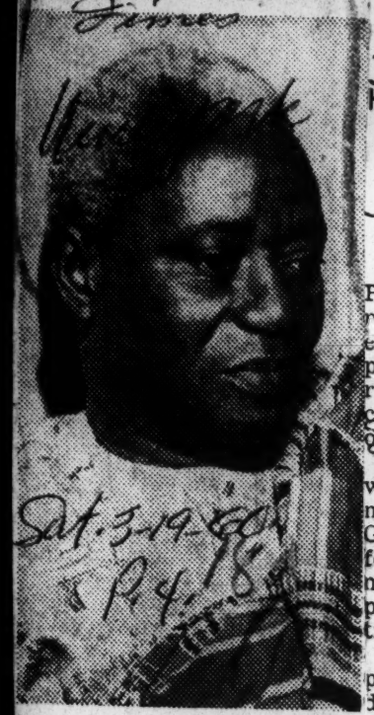
REPUBLIC IS PLANNED: Ghana (diagonal shading) would retain her seat in the British Commonwealth.

The White Paper says the Constitution does not copy that of any other country. It rejects any copying of the Presidential system of the United States, where "there is a division of authority between the executive part of the government and the legislative part of the government."

"Under the United States form of government," the White Paper says, "Cabinet ministers do not sit in Parliament and the members of Parliament are elected quite separately from the President, so that it is always possible that Parliament may be of one political complexion and the President another.

"When there is a disagreement between the President and Parliament, there is no machinery for an appeal to the people," it asserts.

Accra Crowd Jeers Nkrumah's Opponent



The New York Times

Dr. Joseph B. Danquah

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 18—Dr. Joseph B. Donquah, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's opponent in next month's Presidential election, was jeered by crowds today as he left the Parliament building.

In contrast, Mr. Nkrumah was greeted with songs of praise as he emerged from the building after having been nominated. Some youths lifting the Prime Minister to their shoulders.

Mr. Nkrumah's supporters chanted: "Here comes the man Nkrumah and Danquah takes to his heels."

Even wilder scenes occurred in Parliament. The uproar began as the Speaker announced the nominees. Governmental and Opposition members screamed catcalls across the floor. Cabinet ministers joined back-benchers in carrying Mr. Nkrumah on their shoulders.

Dr. Danquah said he was running to oppose the proposed Republican Constitution for Ghana.

NKRUMAH ASSAILS NON-AFRICA PACTS

He Calls Defense Alliances Threat to Independence —Again Urges Union

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 14—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah warned African independent states today against defense pacts with powers outside Africa. Such pacts, he said, would compromise and undermine the of African states.

Mr. Nkrumah issued his warning in a speech to Parliament during a debate on the Government's draft constitution for a republic. Africa, he said, must be free of defense and political commitments "not entirely African in complexion."

"Entanglement in military politics with foreign powers is danger to African unity," he said. "It will bring the cold war to Africa."

One of the clauses in the proposed constitution enjoins the Government to work for a union of African states.

Observers here believe Mr. Nkrumah's remarks were aimed at Ghana's neighbor, Togoland, due to become independent next month.

Togoland was reported recently to be contemplating a defense pact with France after independence as a precaution against Ghana's expansionist policies and a threat by Mr. Nkrumah to integrate Togoland as a province of Ghana.

Mr. Nkrumah said integration, which he termed as the removal of barriers between two countries, would be pursued "by all legitimate means available to us, including negotiation."

Mr. Nkrumah restated his plans to save Africa from imperialism and from the holding of nuclear tests on African soil.

"The African peoples will never forgive France for any repetition of atomic tests in the Sahara," he said.

He told the cheering members of Parliament to plan a conference for positive action "to mobilize world opinion against the horrors of French tests n Africa."

"Ghana," he said, "has a duty to speak for Africa."

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 14—The opposition United party withdrew its objection today to Ghana's becoming a republic.

S. D. Dombo, the party's leader, told Parliament, however, he still opposed the draft constitution announced by the Government a week ago.

He indicated that the Opposition would no longer press for Ghana to be an "elective monarchy" headed in rotation by the country's six senior paramount chiefs.

He said the United party insisted that the post of President be ceremonial and that the President not be the leader of the Government.

Mr. Dombo was the opening speaker for the Opposition in a debate on Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's constitutional proposals.

Mr. Dombo said that if the Opposition's new proposals were rejected it would campaign for a "no" vote in the April plebiscite on the republican constitution.

He said the United party would not contest the presidential election. He said the party believed that the choice of a first President in the election on the constitution was premature.

Mr. Dombo offered an amendment asking Parliament to appoint a constitutional reform commission to ascertain the people's wishes as a first step in producing a new constitution.

In the debate Prime Minister Nkrumah said he had notified the Privy Council in London, of which he is a member, that after June 30 it would no longer hear appeals from Ghanaian courts. Ghana becomes a republic July 1.

ISSUES PACT WARNING: Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana. He warned the African independent states against making defense pacts with powers outside of Africa.

Ghana Republic Set To Keep British Ties

ACCRA, Ghana, Mar. 7 (AP).—Ghana will become a republic in July of this year and will remain within the British Commonwealth, Premier Kwame Nkrumah said last night.

In a broadcast statement. he told the people of Ghana he will formally announce his government's decisions at the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London in May.

Mr. Nkrumah also outlined proposals for a republican constitution for the new nation. It read in part:

"The constitution recognizes that ultimately, all powers of state come from the people, and it will be for the people, not the constituent assembly, to determine the form of constitution. . . ."

The preface said the draft constitution has been designed to "meet the particular needs of Ghana and to express the realities of Ghana's constitutional position."

Leader to Have Powers

The draft proposes the actual head of the Ghanian government after July 1 this year should be the President of the republic. He will be chosen in a way to make him at the same time leader of the majority party in the National Assembly.

The President will exercise all powers now held by the governor general and the Premier.

The President will not be a member of the National Assembly but will be entitled to address the assembly occasionally and send messages to Parliament when he so desires.

His term of office will be identical with that of the National Assembly, unless he dies or resigns.

Retaining Cabinet

Concerning the cabinet, the draft proposals recommend that:

The President is to have a cabinet of at least eight ministers, who must all be members of a National Assembly of at least 104 members.

Subject to the general powers of the President, the cabinet will control the government of the country in the same way as it has under the existing constitution.

Until March 6, 1957, Ghana was the British colony of the Gold Coast. It was notorious in the slave trade of the last century.

When the British granted freedom in 1957, Mr. Nkrumah already was on record as a staunch advocate of total liberation of the African continent.

Ghana Names New Cabinet

ACCRA (ANP)—Members of President Kwame Nkrumah's cabinet under the new republican form of government—consists mainly of holdovers from the former parliamentary government.

Retaining the selfsame posts which they formerly held were Ministers K. A. Gbedemah, finance and presidential affairs; Kojo Botsio agriculture and parliamentary affairs; A. E. A. Ofori-Atta, justice; Ako Adjei, foreign affairs; Krobi Edusei, transport, communications and ceremonies; Kofi Baako, establishment and presidential matters in Parliament.

Other members are Ministers A. E. Inkumsah, interior; E. K. Bensah works and housing; P. K. K. Quaidoo, social welfare; C. de Graft Dickson, defense; F. K. D. Goka, trade; R. O. Amoa-Ko-Atta, labor and cooperatives; A. J. Dowuona Hammond, education, and Kwaku Boatng, information and broadcasting.

The New York Times New York Mar 3-20-60

European

TRANSFORMATION BEGINS: A lesson in walking is on curriculum at London models school for two of the eight girls sent from Ghana for training as receptionists for Ghana Airways. The two-month stay also includes traffic study at London Airport and experience in cabin service.

12 NKRUMAH FOES HUNTED BY GHANA

The New York Times New York

Regime Orders the Arrest of Advocates of Togoland Unity—14 Already Held

Mar 3-20-60

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 19—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah ordered today the arrest of twelve more of his political opponents. They included an Opposition member of Parliament, the Rev. Francis Ametowobla.

Home Secretary Emmanuel Inkumsah has issued the detention orders. If found by the police, the twelve can be jailed up to five years without trial.

All twelve are of Ewe tribal stock and have homes near the Togoland border. Fourteen other opponents of the Government from the same area were arrested early this week and are now in jail.

The Ewe people want the unification of French and British Togoland. The British section has been integrated into Ghana and the French section is to become independent in eight days.

Intervention Feared

According to Mr. Inkumsah, the Opposition members are being arrested for "conspiracy to break down civil administration through organized widespread violence and civil disturbances as excuse for seeking foreign intervention."

Dr. Nkrumah says he has discovered a plot for an armed attack on Ghana being prepared in French Togoland.

The Prime Minister is accusing Premier Sylvanus Olympio of Togoland of complicity in the plot. M. Olympio has denied the charge.

A Ghanaian Government statement today said conspiratorial meetings had been held since January in Ghana and in Togoland.

At one meeting the formation of an underground army and possible sources of arms were said to have been discussed. At another, men were selected for para-military training in Togoland, according to the Government. It cited as evidence the building of a bridge and the making of tracks in the bush to facilitate the passage of insurgents from Togoland to Ghana.

Refuge Sought in Togoland

The Government said it had information that the twelve men now being sought had plotted to organize transportation into Ghana of persons training in Togoland. The twelve, except Father Ametowobla, have taken refuge in French Togoland.

Premier Olympio told a reporter that he had sent an investigator to look into the allegation of bridge building and track making.

"He saw that small Ewe communities on both sides of the frontier were throwing logs into the river and improving the bush track to facilitate inter-village frontier trade," Mr. Olympio related. "Anyone who believes it would facilitate an attack on Ghana more than other frontier bridges has a Boy Scout's conception of military strategy."

GHANA OFFERS EVIDENCE

The New York Times

Publishes Document to Back Charge of Togoland Plot

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 4—Excerpts from a document described as a "draft constitution for Togoland," depicting large areas of Ghana as part of French Togoland, were published here today by the Ghanaian Government.

Foreign Minister Ako Adjei has handed a note to the French Ambassador to Accra, Louis de Guirangaud, maintaining that the document is genuine.

The Ghanaian Government contends the document is proof of a plot to annex Ghanaian territory by force to Togoland, the French-administered United Nations trust territory east of Ghana. The territory is to become independent April 27.

Three weeks ago Ghana asked France to investigate the allegations.

Africans Demand Vote, Nkrumah Tells Parley

The Washington Post Washington, D.C. P. A6

Reuter

ACCRA, Ghana, April 7—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah warned today that as long as Africans were denied the privilege of "one-man, one-vote," then insecurity, resentment and revolt will prevail.

Nkrumah castigated recent events in South Africa as "a brutal massacre" and the French Sahara nuclear tests as "an act of stubborn and inhuman defiance."

His attack came before 300 delegates and observers from governments and political parties from 16 countries or dependencies in Africa attending an "emergency" 3-day "positive action" conference for peace and security in Africa.

The beginning of 1960, he said, saw "ruthless outrages on the peace-loving people of our continent."

2 Swords of Damocles

There were "two threatening swords of Damocles hanging over our continent and we must remove them"—South Africa's racial segregation policy and French atomic tests.

Nkrumah said African union was not a dream and added that "I for one am prepared to serve under any African leader who is able to offer the proper guidance in this great issue."

He called for an end to the war in Algeria, adding: "Africa for the Africans" did not mean that other races were excluded from the continent but that Africans should and must govern themselves.

Africans faced neither East nor West, but forward, he said.

On the Sahara tests, Nkrumah suggested that future positive direct action against French nuclear tests might be taken by a "mass non-violent attempt to proceed toward the testing area." Hundreds of persons marching in this way, he said, would be a protest that the people of France and the world could not ignore.

Questions Church Stand

Dealing with South Africa, Nkrumah said: "The civilized world stands aghast at the brutal massacre of unarmed South Africans in South Africa. Yet this wanton outrage is hardly more terrible than the French atomic tests in the Sahara.

"It is ironical," he went on, "that the rulers of South Africa call themselves Christians. . . . What are the churches of the Christian world doing about these very contradictions of Christianity?"

Nkrumah called for the setting up among independent African states of a common market in industrial products and better communciations between neighboring states.

It is the third major pan-African meeting to be called in Accra since Ghana became independent three years ago.

Nkrumah Will Get $28,000 Salary

Atlanta Daily World

ACCRA, Ghana — (NNPA)—When Dr. Kwame Nkrumah became President of Ghana Friday, he began receiving an annual tax-free income of $28,000, of which $21,000 is salary and the remainder basic allowance. His salary as Prime Minister was $19,600.

The Finance Minister moved in the House Tuesday for the approval of this scale and new income structures for Ministers, regional commissioners, parliamentary secretaries and ordinary members of Parliament. These persons' income will not be exempt from income tax.

Mar 7-3-60

Ministers will receive $8,400 plus a basic allowance of $4,200 and $1680 housing allowance. Regional commissioners are to have $8,400, with $2,100 basic allowance and $1,680 table allowance.

Nkrumah becomes first President of Ghana

The Afro-American p.19

Baltimore Md.

ACCRA, Ghana — President - elect Kwame Nkrumah was inaugurated here Friday in a colorful ceremony climaxing a four - day celebration of the transformation of Ghana into a republic.

An estimated million persons to observe the birth of the republic. Natives dancing to throbbing drums swirled up streets decked with flowers and flags.

The change in government marks the realization of a life long dream of American-educated Nkrumah.

Officially, Ghana wes transformed into a republic at midnight June 30.

Sat. 7-9-60

SPEAKING AT the final session of Parliament under the old form of government, Nkrumah said he hoped Ghana would be "a source of inspiration and guidance to African states still under foreign domination.

Three years ago, the former colony became a self - governing dominion within the British Commonwealth. It joins India and Pakistan as republics in the Commonwealth.

Queen Elizabeth, in a message, said:

"I rejoice to note the great strides in the development of education and social services which have taken place in since independence."

Nkrumah replied that the change in Ghana's constitution was not through any lack of affection for the Queen but to "truly interpret the aspirations and hopes of the people of Ghana and give full expression to our African personality."

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The Afro-American Sat. 7-9-60 p.19

FACE OF A LEADER — A smiling likeness of Premier Kwame Nkrumah highlights this new stamp issued by the Ghana postal department. The stamp, commemorating Republic Day, was issued on July 1.

Ghana Becomes Republic July 1

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga. Duplicate

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) — In the hurly-burly of Africa's current political climate, July First is a significant date. That is the day, Ghana becomes a republic.

Sun. 6-26-60

There will be no immediate change discernible in Ghanian life. Though the six-million-plus citizens of Ghana will take time out to celebrate the holiday properly, they will not linger long over the celebration. Instead they will quickly return to the daily routine of building up the strength and substance of their young and dynamic nation.

p.1

But the changeover to a republican form of government will have far-reaching effects on Ghana, Africa, and the rest of the world. For this is the next step in the democratization of Ghana.

NKRUMAH HEADS NATION

The major difference that will occur in Ghana during the four-day celebration — from July 1 to 4 — is that Kwame Nkrumah displaces Queen Elizabeth II of England as head of the Ghanian nation. In becoming a republic, Ghana follows the path blazed in the British Commonwealth family by India and Pakistan.

Thus republicanism for Ghana and the establishment of an African as the chief of state is a natural evolutionary result of Ghanian nationalism and the basic African desire to depart from the tradition of European colonialism. And since Ghana will retain its membership in the British Commonwealth, its leaders will still recognize the Queen as head of the Commonwealth, but not of Ghana.

p.4

In essence, Ghana has achieved sovereignty in fact and theory with a bloodless revolution that has kept Great Britain friendly to Ghana in a turbulent time when bitterness could so easily have been generated

Coincidentally, the July 1-4 celebration of the emergence of Ghana as a republic falls precisely on the 184th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence from British sovereign rule. This Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 was part of a bloody war which gave birth to 13 loosely- coordinated states that later fused together and became the present United States of America.

African 3d World Force Urged By Ghana Chief

The Courier-Journal

By The Associated Press

Accra, Ghana, July 4.—President Kwame Nkrumah in an impassioned speech to Parliament Monday urged the creation of a bloc of independent African states as a first step toward "a nonnuclear world third force."

He said the bloc would be independent of East or West and all uncommitted African territories would be invited to join.

Addressing Parliament only three days after Ghana became a republic, Nkrumah declared:

"In 12 years from the fateful days of 1948 . . . we have started a movement that has set the whole of Africa ablaze and which aims to blast the last bastions of colonialism, imperialism, and racialism from the face of the African Contenint."

To Support Banned Groups

Nkrumah pledged Ghana's support for the banned nationalist organizations in South Africa, exponent of racial separation. He hinted that Ghana may leave the British Commonwealth if South Africa remains a member. He declared:

"It will be extremely embarrassing to Ghana to remain indefinitely in the Commonwealth with a Government that recognizes and practises apartheid and racial discrimination."

Most of the 114 members of Parliament wore traditional clothes for their opening session. A 21-gun salute, followed by the beating of drums and the sounding of African horns, heralded Nkrumah's arrival in the chamber for his speech.

Ghana Urges Non-Nuclear African Bloc

Washington Post

Tues. 7-5-60

ACCRA, Ghana, July 4 (AP) President Kwame Nkrumah in an impassioned speech to Parliament today urged the creation of a bloc of Independent African States as a first step toward "a non-nuclear world third force."

p.14

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A 21 gun salute, followed by the beating of drums, and the sounding of African horns, heralded Nkrumah's arrival in the chamber for his speech.

W. Q. M. Halm, the Ambassador of Ghana (right), greets Nicaraguan Ambassador Sevilla-Sacassa, dean of Washington Diplomatic Corp, as the latter arrives to attend the third anniversary celebrations of Ghana's independence. In the center is Miss Lucy Halm, the host's daughter.

Ghana Envoy Host

Washington Star

Ambassador W. Q. M. Halm of Ghana was host at a party last evening in celebration of the third anniversary of his country's independence.

Five hundred members of Washington society and the diplomatic corps braved snow flurries and chilly weather to be at the function held at the Ambassador's residence, 2929 Benton place N.W.

Under a green and white marquee, the guests admired a three-tiered pink-and-white birthday cake with three golden candles upon it, each one representing a year of the country's revival after its obliteration as an entity in the 13th century.

Near it was the Ghana national emblem done in green leaves. Overshadowing the emblem were two golden pigeons of peace, and a black, golden-edged star atop them, symbolizing the rise of modern Ghana.

The Black Star of Ghana pinpointed the "Freedom and Justice" motto on the emblem, while two ancient talking-drums were placed on either side of it, as if to say, the message was for all the world.

Adding color to the scene were the graceful toga-like costumes of the Ghana ladies. These robes of woven cotton and silk were in a variety of designs, each design having a meaning of its own.

Thus, for instance, the design on the robe worn by Miss Lucy Helm, the Ambassador's daughter, meant "gold dust." (The natural resources caused the British to give the name Gold Coast to modern Ghana.)

Miss Halm who, in the absence of her mother, was the official hostess, received her education in England. Currently she is studying beauty culture here.

The Afghan Ambassador's presence gave Mme. Menshikov, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, a chance to ask: "How is your Russian coming along?"

Guests ate a buffet spread of feast proportions, and wished Ghana "freedom and justice" and peace in the years to come.

The diplomatic corps was headed by its dean, Nicaraguan Ambassador Sevilla-Sacassa. Included were Ambassador Caccia of Great Britain, as well as ambassadors or representatives from all Commonwealth and most Asian and African countries.

In addition there were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hennomeyer, Ghana desk officer, Department of State; Francis O. Wilcox, Assistant Secretary of State, International Organization Affairs; Joseph Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; John N. Hayes, deputy director of International Education Exchange Service, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lewis, of the USIA African desk.

Nkrumah pushes Republic of Ghana

The Afro-American

ACCRA, Ghana — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah has released a draft constitution designed to turn Ghana into a Republic and give Parliament power to vote the country into a larger union of African states.

The Preamble to the Constitution says:

"We the people of Ghana, by our Representatives gathered in this our Constituent Assembly, in exercise of our undoubted right to appoint for ourselves the means whereby we shall be governed, in sympathy with and loyalty to our fellow-countrymen of Africa, in the hope that we may by our actions this day help to further the development of a Union of African States, and in a spirit of friendship and peace with all other peoples of the world, do hereby enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

PART I of the Constitution says the powers of the state derive from the people and goes on to establish the principle that the people are entitled to elect members of Parliament and to exercise the powers reserved to them by the Constitution on a basis of One Man — One Vote.

The theme of African unity, mentioned in Article 2, authorizes the Parliament ti surrender the sovereignty of Ghana to bring about a union of African states and territories.

Details of the constitution were explained in a broadcast by Nkrumah on March 6. The constitution will be voted on in April. If approved, this West African country of five million —known as the Gold Coast until it received its independence from Britian three years ago— will become a republic July 1.

Under the constitution, Ghana would have a president with executive power, a cabinent appointed by the president and national assembly of a speaker and at least 104 members meeting annually. Judicial power would be invested in a supreme court.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT and assembly would be elected by universal adult suffrage every five years. Unlike the United States system, the president normally would be the leader of the party holding power over the assembly.

The president, who must be over 35, would have veto power over any bill passed by the assembly. He would be commander-in-chief of the armed forces and "fount of honor" who provides decorations and awards.

On taking office the president would have to swear to strive to attain or preserve African union and uphold freedom and justice, racial, religious and tribal tolerance, property rights and economic justice.

U.S. Police Irritate Ghana Scribe

The Miami Herald

DENVER — (UPI) — A journalist from Ghana Thursday accused Denver police of arresting him without reason, threatening him, and spoiling the film in his camera. Miami, Fla.

Kafi Badu, sports editor of The Ghana Times in Accra, said the incident occurred while he was photographing the arrest of a drunk at Union Station. Badu is in the United States as an official guest of the State Department. Sun. 5-6-60

Police Capt. Lee Raedel said Badu interfered with officers in the performance of their duty by getting in their way with his camera. P. 13

Badu wrote an account of the affair in the Scripps-Howard Rocky Mountain News. He said that an officer called him over to a patrol car and told him he had no right to take pictures on private property.

Another officer grabbed his camera, he said, and three patrolmen shoved him into a patrol car. He said he was taken to police headquarters and asked "who in the hell I was and why should I be poking my nose into the police affair."

After a warning to stay out of police affairs or be jailed, he said he was released and discovered his camera had been opened and the film, including shots of the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, had been ruined.

Ghana Celebrating Birth of Republic

Washington Post, D.C.

Sun. 7/1/60 P. 12A

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, June 3 — An estimated million people swelled the capital's population tonight for the transformation of Ghana into a republic at midnight.

Natives dancing to throbbing drums swirled up streets decked with flowers and flags as the four - day celebration began.

Parliament will meet Monday under a new republican constitution. At its final session today president - elect Kwame Nkrumah, who will be inaugurated Friday, said he hoped Ghana would be "a source of inspiration and guidance to African states still under foreign domination . . ."

The 50-year-old leader of the ruling Convention People's Party will have wide powers as the chief executive and the new head of state.

Three years ago, the former colony became a self-governing dominion within the British Commonwealth. It joins India and Pakistan as republics in the Commonwealth.

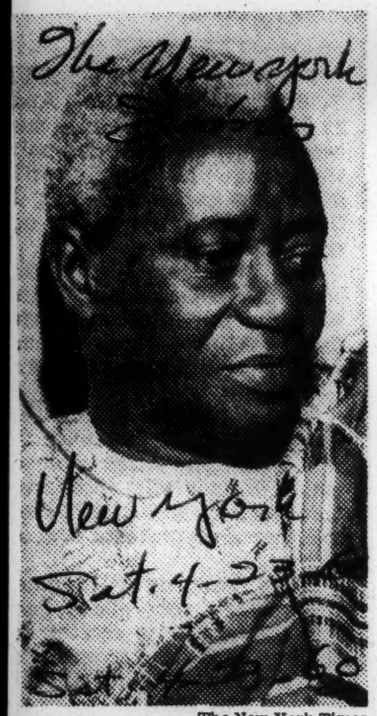
In a message, Queen Elizabeth said: "I rejoice to note the great strides in the development of education and social services which have taken place in Ghana since independence."

Nkrumah replied that the change in Ghana's constitution was not through any lack of affection for the Queen but to "truly interpret the aspirations and hopes of the people of Ghana and give full expression to our African personality."

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4/2/60 P. 11

GHANA STEWARDESSES TRAIN—Four of five girls from Ghana who are spending eight weeks at London Airport training to be air stewardesses with Ghana Airways are shown inside a mock-up of a passenger aircraft, learning how to serve passengers, under the guidance of British Overseas Airways Corporation stewardess Jeannie Lardner (center) from Glasgow, Scotland. Left to right: Gloria Wilhelmina Johnson from Axim, Ghana; Mary Grace Okwabi from Accra, Starr Annan ("Miss Ghana 1959" in the "Miss World" beauty contest) from Accra, and Miss Janet Snowdon, also from Accra. The fifth girl is Miss Victoria Boafo from Kibi.



The New York Times

ASKS VOTE DELAY: Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, Opposition leader in Ghana. He requested postponement of plebiscite, charging campaign of "terror and intimidation" against followers.

GHANA OPPOSITION ASKS VOTE DELAY

Says Ruling Party Is Waging 'Campaign of Terror'—Arrests Are Reported

Special to The New York Times.

KUMASI, Ghana, April 22—Dr. Joseph B. Danquah, Presidential candidate of the Oppositino United party, said today he had formally requested the postponement of tomorrow's voting in this area because of a "widespread campaign of terror and intimidation" against his followers.

Dr. Danquah led a delegation to police headquarters or the Ashanti region to appeal for protection against strong-arm tactics ascribed to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Convention People's party.

Ghana is in the midst of a protracted Presidential election, with the country voting by sections on different days. As of yesterday, Mr. Nhrumah was leading Dr. Danquah, 58,936 to 19,378, in this election.

At the same time the country is holding a plebiscite on a Government proposal to make the Country a republic. Up to yesterday the vote stood at 58,266 for and 20,446 opposed to the proposed constitution.

"We Are Not Reassured"

In discussing the request for postponement, Dr. Danquah said:

"The police said they had enough men to give the protection we require, but we are not reassured, so we made a formal request that tomorrow's vote be postponed for at least four days to given time to bring about stable conditions and let things cool down a bit."

Visiting the police with Dr. Danquah were four Ashanti members of the United party, including Joseph Appiah, whose wife, Peggy, is the daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Labor Government after World War II.

The Opposition leaders decided to call on the police for assurances after a meeting in Mr. Appiah's home yesterday to consider whether to carry out their threat to boycott the voting unless the "campaign of terror" was called off.

Meeting with Mr. Appiah and Dr. Danquah were other members of the party's executive committee, including three Ashanti Members of Parliament, Robert Otchere, B. F. Kusi and Victor Owusu.

Reports 100 Arrested

Mr. Otchere reported at the meeting that about 100 United party members had been arrested in his district, Amansie West, and sent to prison for a week, or until after the election.

The other Opposition leaders reported on arrests and incidents of violence in their districts.

As they spoke, about 100 of their supporters were milling aroound in Mr. Appiah's courtyard. Most said they were refugees from surrounding villages and had come to press for the United party to boycott tomorrow's vote. This would affect voting in fourteen constituencies for which there are 332,000 registered voters.

Bekwai Incident Noted

Three correspondents drove today to Bekwai, a cocoa-farming center where an Opposition motor vehicle was burned yesterday. The Opposition charged that its supporters were attacked near the education offices of the Convention People's party.

S. B. Boating, district education officer who is acting as electoral returns officer, said; "I was away in Kumasi when the incident took place."

At Bekwai Hospital a medical attendant said: "Five people were brought to hospital. They were suffering from contusions, swollen eyes and cuts across the back. Knives were used. We treated them."

The regional police chief in Kumasi said he was unable to comment on the incident until he received a report from Bekwai.

AFRICAN FREEDOM ON PARLEY AGENDA

Conakry Meeting to Weigh Demand for Continent's Independence by 1962

Special to The New York Times.

GHANA, April 11—A conference of 300 delegates from fifty African and Asian countries opened today in Conakry, the capital of Guinea. It will be asked to consider a resolution demanding independence for all African lands by 1962, a conference spokesman said.

African independence by 1962 is being called for under a major item of the conference's agenda, "the accelerated liquidation of neo-colonialism" and "imperialism" in Africa and Asia.

The conference program envisages establishment of a fund for the fight for freedom, the formation of an Institute of African-Asian Studies and the establishmen of an African-Asian common market. It also foresees the initiation of measures to increase economic and political cooperation between African and Asian countries and Latin America.

The conference will be asked to approve plans to hold a meeting of African, Asian and Latin-American countries early next year.

Parley Called Neutralist

Conference officials are stressing that the Conakry parley is not under Communist domination. It is neutralist in orientation, they say, and not subservient to East or West.

Delegates were still arriving today. Among the largest delegations were those from the Soviet Union and Communist China.

In a report of the activities of the conference's permanent secretariat in Cairo, the Secretary General, Yousef Sebai, proposed action on these issues: a campaign to win independence for the Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia, a stepped-up boycott of South African goods and a conference of independent African states to consider sanctions against South Africa.

Mr. Sebai also called for increased support of the Algerian rebels, including sanctions against France and the raising of a volunteer army. Action to stop further French atomic tests in the Sahara was also urged in Mr. SSebai's report.

15 Hurt in Hong Kong Fire

HONG KONG, April 11 (Reuters)—Nearly 1,500 persons were made homeless today when a fire swept a waterfront industrial district. Fifteen persons were seriously hurt in the five-hour blaze.

NIGERIA SEEN IN BID FOR BORDER PEACE

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 11—A Nigerian move to win West African support for effective guarantees of the area's borders was forecast here today by Anthony Enahoro, the Nigerian Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs.

Mr. Enahoro said an all-party motion was scheduled to be presented soon to Nigeria's Federal House of Representatives, requesting that the Government call an immediate conference of all West African countries, including members of the French community. The conference would consider the establishment of effective border guarantees.

If the conference fails to achieve its purpose, Mr. Enahoro said, the Nigerian Government will be asked to guarantee unilaterally the frontiers of the Ivory Coast Republic and Togoland.

Mr. Enahoro is the Action Group member of Nigeria's all-party Parliamentary delegation to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Anti-Nuclear Positive Action Conference here.

He first hinted at the plan for border guarantees in a speech at a party given by the Nigerian delegation yesterday.

"As imperialism recedes, new dangers and threats striking the very foundations of new states and the very roots of newly won freedoms are arising, particularly here in West Africa," he warned.

Mr. Enahoro confirmed later that by "dangers and threats" he had alluded to the border disputes embittering relations between Ghana and Togoland on the one hand and Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the other.

Ghana Refugees Stream Across Togoland Border

By George H. Pipal

LOME, Togoland, April 9 (UPI)—More than 3000 political refugees from Ghana have crossed the frontier into Togoland since March 18 and the daily flow is increasing, the head of a newly formed refuge committee said today.

The Rev. Francis R. Methowobla, 50, a self-exiled member of Ghana's opposition United Party, said more than 200 person's a day, including entire families, were fleeing from former British Togoland, now part of Ghana, to escape arrest or political victimization.

Formation of a Togoland refugee committee, with Methowobla as chairman, was announced today. He said aid in feeding and housing the refugees has been promised by Kaiser Bruce, Togoland's director of social welfare.

Methowobla, a Presbyterian pastor, said "most of these people are united party members whose homes were broken into."

He said refugees told him that the district commissioner at Ho near the border promised members of Ghana's ruling Convention Peoples Party that the homes of any United Party members remaining in the district would be broken into and looted, and families driven into French territory.

The pastor said refugees started coming over in numbers after a series of "preventive detentions" of United Party leaders, starting with the arrest of M. P. Emmanuel Dumoga on March 14.

One of the refugees who escaped arrest because he was in French territory was Methowobla himself. He came to Lome last October.

Methowobla's wife and children are still in Ghana. He said his wife had been warned she would be arrested if she tried to leave Ghana to join him.

Ghana Becomes Republic July 1

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala. Wed. 6/29/60

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) — In the hurly-burly of Africa's current political climate, July First is a significant date. That is the day, Ghana becomes a republic.

There will be no immediate change discernible in Ghanian life. Though the six-million-plus citizens of Ghana will take time out to celebrate the holiday properly, they will not linger long over the celebration. Instead they will quickly return to the daily routine of building up the strength and substance of their young and dynamic nation.

But the changeover to a republican form of government will have far-reaching effects on Ghana, Africa, and the rest of the world. For this is the next step in the democratization of Ghana.

NKRUMAH HEADS NATION

The major difference that will occur in Ghana during the four-day celebration — from July 1 to 4 — is that Kwame Nkrumah displaces Queen Elizabeth II of England as head of the Ghanian nation. In becoming a republic, Ghana follows the path blazed in the British Commonwealth family by India and Pakistan.

Thus republicanism for Ghana and the establishment of an African as the chief of state is a natural evolutionary result of Ghanian nationalism and the basic African desire to depart from the tradition of European colonialism. And since Ghana will retain its membership in the British Commonwealth, its leaders will still recognize the Queen as head of the Commonwealth, but not of Ghana.

In essence, Ghana has achieved sovereignty in fact and theory with a bloodless revolution that has kept Great Britain friendly to Ghana in a turbulent time when bitterness could so easily have been generated.

Coincidentally, the July 1-4 celebration of the emergence of Ghana as a republic falls precisely on the 184th anniversary of America's Declaration of Independence from British sovereign rule. This Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776 was part of a bloody war which gave birth to 13 loosely-coordinated states that later fused together and became the present United States of America.

Policemen Apologize to Ghana Scribe

The Pittsburgh Courier 6/25/60

DENVER, Colo. — Police Chief James Childers reprimanded a captain and reassigned him to sub-station duty for the way he treated an African newspaperman and trade union official who had not violated the law.

Kofi Badu of Ghana and a State Department guest had been arrested for taking pictures which probably showed officers subduing a prisoner at Union Station.

He said his camera was "grabbed" from him by police officers who pushed him into a paddy wagon with three drunks and hauled him to jail.

■

COMMENTING on the case, Police Captain Lee Raedel told reporters: "It was some n—— r with a goatee beard. He was brought in for interfering in police business . . ."

After his release and a full-scale investigation headed by manager of safety, John M. Schooley, Badu received an apology. Schooley said he also sent a written apology to the Ghana Embassy in Washington.

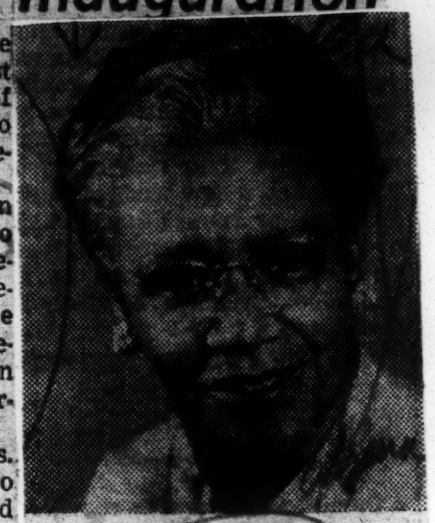
Childers also reprimanded and reassigned to lesser posts the four officers who had Badu taken to police headquarters.

Radio Personality Goes To Ghana for Inauguration

The Pittsburgh Courier 6/25/60

MEMPHIS — When Dr. Kwame Nkrumah is inaugurated as first president of the new republic of Ghana July 1, Memphis Radio Station WDIA will have a representative on hand.

Mrs. Carlotta Stewart Watson — known as "Aunt Carrie" to WDIA listeners — will also represent the City of Memphis at ceremonies in the capital, Accra. She has been promised an airport reception by Steve Okonor, Ghanian government worker, who arranged for Mrs. Watson's visit.



"AUNT CARRIE"

Young Okonor read about Mrs. Watson in an American Negro magazine, in an article that told about her activities at WDIA. As "Aunt Carrie," Mrs. Watson gives daily advice to the lovelorn.

In his first letter, Okonor wrote: "I observed that you worked at WDIA radio station and was fascinated by the type of work you were doing. I chose to write you, since I have never had the opportunity to enjoy the love of a mother. I am sure I will enjoy the friendship of one who seems to be so motherly and kind to everyone." In subsequent letters, the broadcaster's new-found pen pal arranged for an official invitation to the inauguration.

Mrs. Watson will be received by President Nkrumah, who is a member of Phi Beta Sigma, brother organization to Mrs. Watson's sorority, Zeta Phi Beta. From Ghana, she will be driven to Liberia, where she plans a visit with President William V. S. Tubman and Mrs. Tubman, a sorority sister. While in Africa, Mrs. Watson will also visit Nigeria.

Her African junket will not be the first overseas sojourn for "Aunt Carrie." She has toured Europe and South America. In 1952, after a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, she returned with water from the River Jordan, which was used to baptize 50 babies at her home church in Memphis (Mt. Pisgah CME).

Nkrumah confers with 2 American professors

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ACCRA, Ghana — Just three days after Ghana became a republic, and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was inaugurated as its first president, he set up a conference with two American scholars — Dr. St. Clair Drake and Dr. L. D. Reddick.

Dr. Drake, on leave from Roosevelt University, Chicago, is serving as head of the Department of Sociology at the University College of Ghana.

Dr. Reddick was invited to Ghana as an all-expenses-paid guest of the government when that the Governor of Alabama had fired the professor without granting him a hearing.

Sat. 7-30-60

THE GHANA president asked Dr. Drake and Dr. Reddick to bring him up-to-date on the latest phases of the civil rights struggle in the U.S.A.

He was particularly interested in the student sit-in movement which, he felt, is similar to his own program of non-violent positive action.

The President's dream of a United States of Africa, the Americans felt, is similar to the dream of a strong federal union for the U.S.A. during the dark days of confederation.

* * *

"JUST AS America solved the problem of union, so will Africa. Perhaps a United States of West Africa may come first," declared Dr. Reddick.

Dr. Drake will remain at the University College of Ghana for another year.

Just three Dr. Reddick said that he could not accept an invitation to remain in Africa just now because he must go back and finish the fight for academic freedom in Alabama; and also, he must complete the book that he is writing on the sit-in movement.

L. D. REDDICK

Nkrumah Brands All of Ghana With the Stamp of His Authority

The New York Times
New York, N. Y.

President's Image and Name Mark Nation Struggling for Economic Gains

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 16—There is a fine new fountain in Accra at a traffic roundabout where a neon sign flashes "Kwame Nkrumah Circle" through the night.

Kwame Nkrumah Avenue leads into the circle and Kwame Nkrumah Road is near by. The fountain was dedicated by Kwame Nkrumah.

A couple of miles away, in front of a red-tiled Parliament building that looks like a Howard Johnson roadside restaurant, Kwame Nkrumah—by official title "Victorious Leader, the President of the Republic of Ghana"—stands in bronze.

His words are chiseled into the pedestal: "Seek ye first the political kingdom and everything else shall be added unto you."

Everywhere in this gay and jostling tropical capital on the Gulf of Guinea there is the presence of Kwame Nkrumah. He peers down from billboards, he is engraved on stamps and coins, and he stares out from the masthead of a newspaper. Praise of him blares from radios and is chanted at political rallies almost every day.

After three years of independence this former British colony of the Gold Coast is the personal political fiefdom of the nationalist who once walked Harlem's streets in hunger.

The dream that inspired him from youth—the dream of African unity—remains far from a reality. But Mr. Nkrumah has as his base a country he shaped himself and that greets him with love and laughter almost everywhere he goes.

The state of Ghana is authoritarian and the authority is Mr. Nkrumah. He has followed the classic modern pattern — the creation of a personally controlled party that reaches into every village and directs every aspect of social and political life.

The New York Times
Kwame Nkrumah

In the once revolutionary Convention Peoples party Mr. Nkruham has centralized control over unions, farmers, business men, the press, youth organizations, women's organizations and social welfare. In Ghana, if a man wants a job or a push forward economically or politically, the starting point is a C. P. P. card.

All effective opposition was eliminated. It did not take much—a Preventive Detention Act, under which just about anybody the Government dislikes or fears can be clapped into jail without trial, and a news censorship bill that was passed by Parliament in fifteen minutes.

About 100 of Mr. Nkrumah's opponents are now in jail. The so-called opposition paper prints through a censor's muzzle and the Government newspaper is filled with angled news and great headlines of praise for "Osagyefo"—"Victorious Leader."

Opposition Is Bullied

Officials of the nominal opposition group, the United party, are either bullied out of holding meetings or are too frightened to call them. Enemies of the Government generally are not jailed, but they find it harder and harder to make a living.

Still, this is not a grim land of silence ruled by a feared man with a whip. In Ghana, Mr. Nkrumah is beloved, perhaps not by so many people as he says he is, but by a majority, even according to his opponents.

His enemies can talk against him, but not in public. His opponents do fear him, but the city is busy trading and building and there is music in the streets and a great deal of laughter.

Ghanaians smile a great deal and the outdoor dance halls are filled with people shuffling to the quick beat of the "High Life" dance; these things may not be politically significant but they do affect the tone of life in the city.

Nobody denies Mr. Nkrumah's one-man rule. "But you have to understand conditions and not judge by Western standards," say the Ghanaians and foreigners who are embarrassed by the worship with which Mr. Nkrumah is surrounded and the power with which he has armored himself.

The argument is that when Mr. Nkrumah took power he found not a united country but four chunks of territory divided by custom, tribe and language. It was a geographic entity only by grace of British colonial decision. It was his job as he saw it to weld these bits into a whole and to do it he had to break the feudal power of the Ashanti tribal chiefs in the North. The chiefs were broken and Mr. Nkrumah increased his power.

His Followers Explain

His followers offer this explanation: Unity was too new to stand on its own and anyway Mr. Nkrumah's next job was to push the country forward economically. Parliamentary tradition was weak, they say, and authority was what was needed.

There is another argument put forward for Mr. Nkrumah and it runs this way:

"You come from the West and you may be startled by what looks like a tough dictatorship. But the people in this country are involved in a moral and political battle against colonialism and Nkrumah is their leader."

His toughness does not mean much to them when they think of prison camps in South Africa or police shootings in Rhodesia.

"He has brought benefits: you can't take that away from him," is a statement heard often in Accra.

Foreign economists here say readily that Mr. Nkrumah has supplied a push that has indeed brought benefits. The number of children in schools has been tripled and with new roads and airlines the Ghanaians are for the first time moving easily about their own country.

The individual income in Ghana of about $170 a year was the highest in Africa when he took over and it has risen slowly but steadily at a rate of 1 per cent a year. The cost of living has gone up at about the same rate, but part of the reason is that consumption has increased and broadened. A worker who once was content with yams may now buy tinned fish.

The British may have created the base for this advance, but Ghanaians and many foreigners believe that it would not have taken place so rapidly without independence and Mr. Nkrumah.

The benefits of independence do not change the fact that among many of the educated here there is a bitterness toward Mr. Nkrumah for having wiped out real political freedom. His opponents concede he is popular, but they do not think popularity excuses oppression.

"That party of his is an octopus but it is also a fraternal society," one of them said. "It knows how to make people feel good. He gives people a feeling of being lifted up.

"If you are a party member in a village and you die, why, a big man comes from Accra and makes a speech and brings flowers and everybody says Nkrumah loves even the lowliest."

Another political opponent of Mr. Nkrumah said:

"Even now if he meets me he puts his arm around me. Yes he is a charmer. But he had me sacked from my job.

"That man, he makes people feel like somebody, but if you are against him, watch out, you become nobody."

Satchmo Is New 'Weapon'

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-22-60

Pepsi-Cola Wars With Coca-Cola For Ghana Market

ACCRA, Ghana—The Pepsi-Cola Company has found a new weapon to fight the "cold pop" war in Africa—Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong.

The war, according to a marketing expert, is between Pepsi-Cola and Coca-Cola for the prized African market.

Armstrong, according to the expert, has caused the following slogan to prevail in Ghana "You like Satchmo. Pepsi brings you Satchmo. Therefore you like Pepsi."

Louis Armstrong

To help him spread the goodwill, Pepsi-Cola has invested $300,000, part of which it hopes to recover in ticket sales from Armstrong concerts.

■

ARMSTRONG is filling his role well. As he arrived in Accra more than 2,000 fans mobbed the trumpet star.

Police had to force a way for him through the crowd and escorted him to a press conference in the airport lounge.

Satch wiped the perspiration from his face and said, "It's a thrill to be back in Accra after four years."

The campaign apparently will not be without its hazards. In Lagos, Nigeria, where Armstrong will travel later, a Briton, acting as an advance man for Pepsi-Cola, was thrown into jail and his ticket booths were removed from the streets by authorities.

Pepsi officials later arranged for his release.

Ambassador Of Ghana To Visit Florida A&M

TALLAHASSEE — A major address, a visit with Gov. LeRoy Collins, a reception, attendance at a football game, and a press conference are among the highlights of activities scheduled for His Excellency William M. Q. Halm, Ghana ambassador to the United States, when he visits the Florida A&M University campus, Nov. 10-12.

Tentatively, Governor Collins will receive the ambassador in his Capitol Building executive offices at 3 p.m. on Thursday, Nov. 10. University President George W. Gore Jr. will accompany Ambassador Halm.

A complete listing of the tentative schedule follows: Nov. 10, 11 a.m., convocation, Lee Auditorium, President Gore, presiding; 12:30 p.m. luncheon, Dr. and Mrs. Gore; 3 p.m., campus tour guided, Dr. H. Manning Efferson; 7 p.m., motion picture of Ghana's independence, Lee Auditorium; 8 p.m., informal chat with members of the Student Congress and the students who toured Africa, William Larkins, Student Government Assn., President, Dean B. L. Perry, and Dean Edna M. Calhoun, assisted by dormmitory personnel, will be in charge.

Nov. 11, 10 a.m., tour of Tallahassee and view of Armistice Day parade, guide C. J. Smith IIII, 3 p.m., visit to meet the governor (time tentative), Dr. Gore, 4:30 p.m. press conference, Charles Winter Wood Theater, C. J. Smith III, 8 p.m., reception by the Cabinet at Sunshine Manor, Dr. H. Manning Efferson in charge.

Nov. 12, 10 a.m., second showing of films from Ghana, Charles Winter Wood Theater, comments by the ambassador, John Riley, presiding (classes in political science, history, geography and graduate school are assigned to attend and other are invited); 11 a.m., meeting with class in political science 407, contemporary Africa, Dr. W. E. H. Howard; 2:30 p.m., football game, Bragg Stadium, special band program,

AMBASSADOR HALM

Dr. William P. Foster, director; 7 p.m., dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edmonds, and 8 p.m., informal social in the Africa Room of the Edmonds' residence, Dr. and Mrs. Edmonds in charge.

Harlem Told Of New Africa By Nkrumah

'Afro-Americans' Are 'Welcome Back'

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana yesterday told a cheering Harlem crowd that "once imperialism and colonialihm have been eliminated from Africa, then all Afro-Americans iwll be able to come back as free citizens. All artisans, doctors, scientists — —those of you who want to come are welcome back."

"The fire of nationalism is burning fiercely in Africa," he added. The crowd of about 2,500 persons shouted back encouragement.

President Nkrumah continued:

"We recognize the African ancestry of the 20,000,000 Afro-Americans who were originally from Ghana and the area surrounding it. Americans of African descent have a responsibility. The American leaders are beginning to recognize that the 20,000,000 Afro-Americans are the strongest bond between Africa and America."

U. S. Freedom Cited

Decrying "colonialism and imperialism," the African leader declared that the United States would "not be where it is today if America were still under the colonialism and imperialism of Britain. It was after America smashed the chains of bondage that it has been able within these 175 years to make this phenomenal progress. . . . In the same manner we in Africa hope that after the destruction and liquidation of colonialism and imperialism, economic and industrial development will come to fight against poverty, disease and illiteracy and raise the living standards of our peoples."

President Nkrumah spoke on a platform erected near the front of the Hotel Theresa and shared by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat and Hulan E. Jack, self-suspended Manhattan Borough President.

Mr. Jack spoke first and was followed by Rep. Powell, who whipped the crowd into a near frenzy by telling them:

"Today I overheard some one saying that Dr. Nkrumah should stay in his Rolls-Royce. Harlem might not be safe for him. Nkrumah is safe here. Maybe it is the security forces that aren't safe. This is your (President Nkrumah's) home."

An earlier speaker had referred to "American Negroes" and Rep. Powell retorted that the phrase should be "Afro-Americans, not American Negroes."

The crowd took up the chant, thundering "Yet, Afro-Americans, not American Negroes."

The rally, for which southbound traffic on Seventh Ave. had been halted, broke up after the Ghana President's address, which followed Rep. Powell's.

GHANAIANS BACK SOVIET-BLOC TIES

Nkrumah Regime Says Aim Is Marxist Socialism, Not a Communist State

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 17—"Of course the Communists are gaining in Ghana," the Ghanaian teacher said with a smile that showed more anger than mirth. "After all, they have all of the West working for them."

The city of Accra, capital of a small African country with large African hopes, is jammed these days with foreigners. Most of them spend a good deal of their time trying to find out from each other and the Ghanaians the answer to one question: Is Ghana going Communist?

The question evokes a tinge of resentment here, especially since the comments of Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Senator John F. Kennedy that Ghana was following the Communist line. It has been given urgency by President Kwame Nkrumah's determined campaign for African leadership and his day-to-day involvement in the Congo crisis on the side of Patrice Lumumba, a man feared by the West.

Question of Three Parts

But the question existed before the Americans' comments and before the Congo crisis. The answer, as best as it can be pieced together from Ghanaians and foreigners, has three parts:

1. Soviet-bloc propaganda and influence is growing. This is not so much a result of the eager activities of Russians, Poles, East Germans and Chinese Communists in the city. It is more because in Ghana, as in other countries of Africa, the detested colonial masters were Westerners and the enemies of the day are still Westerners—the white South Africans, the British in the Rhodesias, Portuguese in Angola and French in Algeria.
2. The Ghanaian leaders are convinced Marxists but they are also convinced they can develop their form of socialism without becoming a satellite of the Soviet Union. In that sense Mr. Nkrumah and most of the men around him have no intention of "going Communist."
3. The final answer may not be Mr. Nkrumah's to decide, despite the near-religious worship of himself that he has cultivated and despite his power in Ghana. On his road to socialism and complete power he has built a centralized society with a powerful party that could be turned ready-made to Communist purposes.

Soviet Bloc Seen Ally

The Ghanaians see the Soviet bloc as an ally in their fight against colonialism and are not interested in the warnings about their being gobbled up by a new colonialism. One result is that Ghanaian neutralism has a decided anti-Western flavor.

The indicated aim of the Soviet Union here is not to create a new Communist party, but to indoctrinate and influence enough leaders of Mr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party so that a takeover of the existing authoritarian political machinery becomes relatively easy.

An important reason why the Soviet bloc has found the muggy Ghanaian climate so politically attractive stems from Africa's hopes and fears.

"Life is not yesterday, it is today," said a Ghanaian newspaperman. In that sentence, he provided a revealing clue.

To Ghanaians, Western talk of Soviet imperialism in Europe and elsewhere is flat and meaningless. To them, today is what counts and when they look around they believe that their enemy is in the West. A foreigner put it this way:

Courses in Marxism

"Telling Ghanaians to beware of Communists is like telling a man in a burning house not to go outside because it may start to snow."

The Convention People's party gives members compulsory courses in Marxism. The chief text, on sale for a few pennies everywhere, is "the A.B.C. of Socialism" written in 1953 by an American, Leo Huberman. It is full of dire statements about life in the Unitde States and praise for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nkrumah, like other African and Asian leaders, makes capital out of his neutralist position. But his supporters, like the supporters of other neutralist leaders, are upset by questions about the possibility of a Communist takeover.

They feel that at last they have their destiny in their hands and are angered by suggestions that they may lose control of it again. Westerners in Accra are in the unhappy position of crying alarm against a danger unacknowledged.

Why All The Double-Talk?

U. S. SECRETARY of State Christian Herter has defied the Western diplomatic tradition of refusing to call a spade a spade, and now there's heck to pay, it seems.

During the Communist-created chaos of the current United Nations meeting, Herter, commenting on a talk made before the General Assembly by Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah, observed, before the press, that Nkrumah "had marked himself as leaning very definitely toward the Soviet bloc."

A more accurate statement could hardly be conceived. As an observation of Nkrumah's political activities, in Ghana, in Africa and in the halls of the United Nations, it qualifies for a prize for understatment.

But what horrified reaction is created. The Canadian minister for external affairs clucked his tongue loudly. Other Western diplomatic officials stated that they could read nothing like that in Nkrumah's address. The Ghana leader himself, evidently depending on diplomatic courtesies to maintain for him the fallacious mask of neutralism, expressed pained surprise that the U. S. secretary could come to such a conclusion, and then, presumably, have the gall to say so publicly.

Whatever the elements of Nkrumah's eech before the United Nations may have been, his policies and actions definitely stamp him as a tool of Moscow. He had been a warm partisan of Communist stooge Patrice Lumumba in the ex-postal clerk's mad political gyrations in neighboring Congo, even advising Lumumba as to methods of double-crossing the United Nations and grabbing unchallengable control of the Congo.

The flooding of the Congo with Communist "technicians" and advisers by Lumumba was hardly accomplished without Nkrumah's knowledge, and possibly was done with Nkrumah's active support. Ghana's UN troop levy is now dedicated to the task of guarding Lumumba and keeping him alive politically.

Secretary Herter's frank comment on Nkrumah may have violated diplomatic tradition of courteously modulated double-talk in international dealings. But, possibly, we could use profitably a lot more blunt language in the international rough-house into which we have been pushed by Khrushchev and his Communist hoodlums.

Nkrumah . . . Pained Surprise

GHANA REASSURES PRIVATE BUSINESS

Nkrumah Denies His Regime Intends to Nationalize Foreign Companies

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 9—Ghana's Government, uneasily watched by the West for signs of a swing toward the Soviet bloc, issued an unusual statement today to emphasize that private foreign capital was needed and welcomed in Ghana.

President Kwame Nkrumah went on the radio to denounce reports that Ghana intended to nationalize all foreign business concerns. He said the reports were "pernicious, wicked and deliberately calculated to damage the reputation and good faith which Ghana has built up."

Speaking about the Congo, Mr. Nkrumah said that Ghanaian troops should not be removed from Leopoldville. This was a change from his advance text, which said Ghanaian troops should not be removed from the Congo.

Change Stirts Interest

The change in wording aroused interest because the United Nations has announced that Ghanaian troops were being sent to the secessionist state of South Kasai to replace Tunisians. Ghanaian officials were not available tonight to explain the President's change.

Mr. Nkrumah, who calls himself a "nondenominational Christian and a Marxist socialist," said Ghana would find here own way to socialism. Yet he read his countrymen a little lecture on the benefits of foreign private investment.

The demand for foreign capital, he said, is greater than the supply. It thus tends to go "where it feels welcome."

He said Ghana received $1.12 in taxes out of every $2.80 in profit made by foreign and local companies—"a 40 per cent nonvoting shareholding for which the Government invests no capital."

The New York Times

WANTS FOREIGN FUNDS: President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who emphasized that private foreign capital was needed and welcome.

Mr. Nkrumah, whose face peers down from billboards all over the city and is on every coin, said that his Government had protected itself against the possibility of domination by foreign capital but that foreign capital was entitled to the concessions that would guarantee a reasonable profit.

President Nkrumah's speech was to have been devoted to foreign affairs, but the reports of impending nationalization had become so wirespread that he had to make the denial of the reports his keynote. Most of the trading business in Ghana is in British hands and last night foreigners were trading rumors.

The rumors were given urgency by the fact that for the last two months many foreigners here have felt that the Nkrumah Government was drifting toward the Soviet bloc. While Mr. Nkrumah is not considered a Communist, there is speculation that his ambitions for a united Africa are tempting him to try to use the Soviet bloc in his international maneuvers.

Mixed Economy Favored

Mr. Nkrumah made it clear that he was clinging to his concept of a mixed bag of economic ownership — state-owned industries in public utilities and other fields, joint state-private enterprises where private capital was "unwilling or unable" to act on its own, private industry and an expanding cooperative sector.

President Nkrumah said that the Government intended to foster cooperatives in wholesale and retail trade but that there would be no restrictions aimed at crippling private trading.

Harlem Welcomes African Leader

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10/15/60

'Ghana Welcomes Negro Technicians' - Nkrumah

NEW YORK—The role of Africa in future world affairs was dramatized by Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah last week when he said: "The wind now blowing in Africa is not an ordinary wind—it's a hurricane; and countries like the U. S. should look on Africa as a big man, no longer as a little brother."

Addressing a 2,500 crowd welcome rally in front of the Hotel Theresa, he invited American Negroes to come to Ghana to work.

- **He said that the dignity of the African nations will have an effect on the dignity of people of African descent all over the world.**
- **He said Ghana would welcome all persons of African descent who wished to go to that country.**

His invitations was specially beamed at doctors, engineers, scientists, technicians and others who could play a part in building up the economy and social services of his country.

■

MR. NKRUMAH was greeted by a large turnout of African nationalists from various Harlem groups. They waved placards bearing his pictures and those of Lumumba and other African leaders.

Throughout his speech he was greeted with shouts of "Long Live Nkrumah."

Congressman Adam C. Powell took the opportunity to criticize the lax attitude of the U. S. State Department towards the new African nations.

He said he had been the only federal official present at three recent receptions given by the Government of Ghana, Ethiopia and Nigeria.

■

HE CONSIDERED it unfortunate discourtesy on the part of the Government.

Shortly before the commencement of the meeting there were expressions of dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Lawson and some of the nationalists present over the arrangement of the rostrum in front of the Theresa Hotel with a huge billboard in the background advertising the candidacy of Senator John F. Kennedy.

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH ... cheered in Harlem

NKRUMAH IN HARLEM — Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah addresses crowd in front of Theresa Hotel in Harlem. The rally was the last public appearance in the U.S. before he ... plane for home.

Billy Graham lays egg in Africa by silence on atom bomb testing

Los Angeles Tribune

Los Angeles, Calif.

Billy Graham hit as he refuses to take stand on Sahara "hell test"

Oct. 29-60

ACCRA, Ghana — Billy Graham's brand of 'Negro sinner come to salvation', revivalism, which exempts discrimination-practising white people from duty on the mourners' bench, hasn't set well with the newly independent country of Ghana, which is on the verge of becoming a republic, and Graham has all but been told to go home during his evangelical tour here.

Attendance at Graham's rallies fell sharply here this week and he has been severely criticized after literally 'laying an egg' by refusing to take a stand on the planned atomic blast in the Sahara desert by the French government.

Ghana, through Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and its delegation to the United Nations, has been the leading spokesman against the French plan to try out their atom bomb in the Sahara desert in order to qualify among the countries which have the bomb.

A Harmattan wind, the haze from which obscured the moon Monday night when Graham opened his revival meetings here, will bring radioactive dust from the Sahara explosion to Ghana and other African countries, Ghana spokesmen told Graham. The wind blows from the North and is always laden with dust and sand.

Immediately upon his arrival in Accra from Liberia, the heavily American-subsidized first republic in Africa, where Graham's fervent religiousity met an enthusiastic response, he was questioned by the Ghana press about his stand on the dropping of the bomb which has been an issue before the United Nations and discussed in France, England, Russia, the free African countries, and, literally, all over the world.

ISSUE TOO POLITICAL

Graham told reporters he would not comment on atomic weapon tests because of the political connotations.

The effect of his position was like an atomic explosion itself.

Newspaper reporters all over Accra heralded the news, "Graham mum on French hell test!"

The Accra Evening News called Graham's "excuse that this is a political year in the United States . . ludicrous."

The official paper of the Convention People's Party, which sustained Dr. Nkrumah's struggle to free Ghana and put him into office, said sharply:

"Not a few (Africans) have been disappointed, actually stunned, by Dr. Graham's attitude toward the intention of Christian France to detonate an atom bomb in the Sahara, the evil effects of which will not spare any African Christians."

Although Ghana, a member of the British Commonwealth, is a Christian nation, many of its people are Mohammedans and pagan.

Ghana is the most rugged independent and politically-forthright of the 13 independent African nations and through its leader, Prime Minister Nkrumah, who was elected to office while he was imprisoned for his political activity by the British, is considered to be the most pervasive force for self-determination in all of Africa.

It becomes a republic on July 1 of this year although it will still remain a member of the British community of nations.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN LIBERIA

Graham, fast-talking North Carolina-born religionist who has employed the talents of entertainer Ethel Waters to sing for him in selling himself as the foremost revivalist, and sent a Negro "associate evangelist", Howard Jones, ahead of him to prepare the way for his 16-city, 9-country "Safari for Souls" through Africa, expected the same reception in Ghana that he got in Liberia, where the President, William V. S. Tubman, now in his fourth term, is a preacher of the Methodist church.

Graham's press secretary, Tom McMahan, religious editor of a daily paper in Columbia, South Carolina, one of the most prejudiced cities and states in the U.S., reported from Monrovia last week that Graham's tour of Africa, judging by his reception in Liberia, was "nearer an official project of the national government than any other campaign the globetrotting evangelist has ever held."

McHahan said Liberia is "probably the most Christian nation in the world, officially speaking, from the Protestant point of view.

"Many high officials double as ministers," and Liberia's declaration of independence was addressed to the "nations of Christendom.

However, McMahan noted that "Animism (a belief that all objects have souls) is still prevalent in the interior and it is estimated that up to 25 percent of the population is Mohammedan."

Nonetheless, the Graham party was domiciled in a government rest house as guests of President Tubman.

Graham was given a luncheon by Tubman at the Executive Mansion, where the Order of African Redemption, Liberia's second highest honor, was conferred upon the former North Carolina farm boy.

McMahan claimed that Graham spoke to a first night audience of 8,500 and converted 500.

But after Liberia, Graham is expected to run into more of the same type of reception he got in Ghana, excepting possibly in Nigeria which will not be independent until October and where the British are still a restraining influence.

He is expected to cut his tour of Ghana short and go on to Kenya, where his failure to take stands on such issues as atom bomb testing and independence will doubtless cause the native population to make short shrift of him, also Tanganyika, and Ethiopia, where fierce old Emperor Haile Selassie is also expected to take a dim view of the religionist's expediency and failure to speak out against color discrimination, second class citizenship, and atomic explosions in Africa.

Macmillan Hails Ghana As Free of Racial Bias

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Mon. 1-11-60

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 10 (UPI)—British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said here today that he found Ghana to be "a very happy country" in which Africans and Europeans lived harmoniously with no racial troubles.

P. 5

Macmillan, winding up a 5-day visit, said he would travel on to African territories with "difficult" racial problems, having been "very much encouraged by what I have seen here."

The Prime Minister, who flies to Nigeria Monday on the second leg of a 17,000-mile African tour, denied that the politicians and people of Ghana had given him a cool reception. He said the exact opposite was true.

"I was given a warm reception in every sense of the word," Macmillan told a news conference. "Of course, the airfield here is a long way out."

When Macmillan arrived here Wednesday, he was met by only a few hundred persons at the airport. The 8-mile route into the city was deserted.

(In Lagos, Nigeria, political observers said today that Macmillan's reception there might be even cooler. The Lagos Daily Telegraph, calling for a reception "worthy of a British Prime Minister," expressed concern that only a few Nigerians knew or cared that Macmillan is arriving Monday.)

Bow Essay Proposes Colonial Independence

Reuters

LONDON, Jan. 10—A prize-winning essay published today in Crossbow, quarterly journal of the Bow Group of young Conservatives, calls for a planned policy for turning Britain's colonies into self-governing countries.

Under the title "One Man, One Vote," the essay was written by Iain C. Jarvie, research student at the London School of Economics, and member of the group.

Jarvie asked what would happen if the responsibility for carrying through the agitation of the population of Nyasaland were delegated to an interim administration headed by Hastings Banda, Nyasaland African leader now in prison.

"My guess," he said, "is that such an intelligent man would throw all his zeal into making a success of that to show that Nyasalanders are capable of running their own affairs."

Last week other members of the Bow Group called for the release of Banda and the announcement of a program for independence in some African territories.

MANY SPLENDORS OF DEMOCRACY

Life Chicago, Ill.

A VILLAGE LESSON IN LITERACY IS IMPARTED BY LAMPLIGHT IN GHANA

Mon. 1-18-60

Reasonable if sometimes madcap, moral if often maddening, democracy is the world's most enduring political system. This week we portray it in rich profusion. With half the world stirring to a new freedom, we begin an important series about the struggles of diverse nations on four continents —some new, some old—to turn themselves into modern democracies. Our report on democracy's birth pangs in Ghana (*pp. 78-91*) suggests why the outcome of this political effort is crucial.

Visiting Ghanaians would find the whole of U.S. society an object lesson in democracy at work, but we could hardly blame them if some of the lesson seemed confusing. Take politics. This year we elect a new President in a most dramatic test of any democratic system. But few things are so important in politics as cheerful confidence. On pages 24, 25 we show leaders of each party looking as jaunty as if the elections were already past and won—Ike delivering his confident State of the Union speech while Democratic presidential rivals exchanged hearty smiles on the sidelines.

To most Americans democracy goes deeper than politics to the simple expressions of free cooperation. We can think of no more stirring example of this than our story on pages 16-23. It tells how the whole community around Mt. Kisco, N.Y. joined to help the families victimized by a dreadful auto accident. This spirit of charity is an essential part of freedom.

The U.S. also has its own home-grown antidotes to any misconception that democracy has to be stuffy. The season's top Broadway musical, *Fiorello!* (*pp. 55-61*), commemorates the cocky little man who made himself into a legend for New York and the whole U.S. Our wish for Ghana, as for other new democracies, is that they try to cultivate their own home-grown Little Flowers.

BIG CITY LESSON IN POLITICS IS GIVEN BY "FIORELLO" ON BROADWAY

GHANAIAN DROPS SELF-RULE STAND

The New York Times

Danquah, Trailing Nkrumah at Polls, Declares People Are Not Fit to Govern

New York

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 20—Dr. J. B. Danquah, who is running behind Prime Minister Awame Nkrumah in the race for the Presidency, lapsed today into severe self-criticism.

"I am beginning to feel ashamed," he said at a meeting with correspondents in his shabby Accra home," of having said in the past that we were fit to govern ourselves. I was wrong."

Times 4-21-60

When Dr. Danquah began campaigning against the British for Ghana home rule, Mr. Nkrumah was an unknown student for the priesthood in a Roman Catholic seminary.

For the last fortnight Dr. Danquah has been campaigning around the country against tremendous odds for "no" vote against Mr. Nkrumah's constitutional proposals and offering himself as alternative for the Presidency.

P. 3

Dr. Danquah, who is leader of the Opposition United party, maintains that the proposed republican constitution is far different from what the people expected. He says it is being forced on Ghana and that the plebiscite was not a "clean fair fight."

Assails Rivals' Tactics

His party is fighting against the whole machinery of the Government, he said. He charged that regional and district commissioners and Government agents paid from public funds were openly campaigning in favor Mr. Nkrumah and that the country's radio was being used for Mr. Nkrumah. The people had one month to consider the present draft of a constitution, he said, whereas Britain took two years to formulate a transitional constitution in 1948.

"I am beginning to feel ashamed of things that are being done in the name of democracy here," he said, "I am beginning to get worried because people think this thing being done in Ghana is by Africans. Evidence is beginning to show that power is being flagrantly abused."

Nkrumah Far Ahead

Dr. Danquah spoke as he was reading early results in yesterday's vote, the first round in the plebiscite. They showed that in ten constituencies two out of every three voters backed Mr. Nkrumah and five out of every seven favored the draft republican constitution.

The second stage of the plebiscite, involving the central and eastern regions, takes place Saturday.

The Prime Minister polled 7,013 votes and Dr. Danquah received 4,692. In the constitution vote there were 6,980 in favor and 4,768 against.

Ghana Lass Finishes Study

Miss Ernestine Jantuah of 5210 Woodlawn, Chicago, came to America four years ago "to broaden her educational outlook."

On July 29, she will have fulfilled her ambition when she receives her diploma from Mundelein College, after having studied at two American colleges and one state university and traveled throughout 35 American states.

Miss Jantuah is a foreign student from Ghana and a sister of J. E. Jantuah, that country's ambassador to France. She will return to her native land next year, after completing her internship as a dietitian at Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati. She plans to continue work as a foods and nutrition specialist at a hospital in her home town of Kumasi, Ghana.

"I grew up in a Christian home," she began, "in an environment where education and its importance was always emphasized. I saw the social and political changes taking place in my country . . . and realized in order to contribute to these changes, I needed to broaden my educational outlook."

TAUGHT SCHOOL

Miss Jantuah completed high school work in Ghana and taught a number of subjects at St. Theresa's Boarding School there, which is comparable to the junior high school in the U. S.

Shortly before Ghana became an independent country in 1957, 19-year-old Ernestine set out to achieve her goal. She was one of 4,000 persons to apply for the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board Scholarships, established by the government. She was called in for an interview and finally chosen as one of the 800 recipients. Of this number, 275 came to the U. S. to study, including only 11 women.

"In preparing for its independence," she explained, "Ghana's government took stock of the country's future needs, which would include more engineers, lawyers, nurses and nutritionists.

"It was decided to send prospective nutritionists to study in America, since the foods of Ghana are more comparable to those common in the southern states than to those of Europe."

ARRIVES HERE

When she arrived in the United States in 1956. Ernestine began study at St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind. She transferred to Indiana State university, Bloomington, and finished her sophomore and junior years there, after which she came to Mundelein in Chicago for her senior work.

Last May, she participated in a home economics symposium at Mundelein in which she demonstrated the use of different foods in her native land.

"I am not the only one who will carry foreign study back to Ghana," she said. "Two of my brothers recently finished study in England—one was a law student at London University and the other an engineering student in Manchester." She also has a niece who is studying nursing in England.

Their zest for education and leadership was inspired in them by their father, who was a chief in Ghana, a country of 6,000,000, until his death in 1946.

FIVE SISTERS

In spite of the fact that Ernestine has five sisters, all married and living in Ghana, Mrs. Jantuah had some reservations about her daughter's going off to study.

"I am last born and my mother didn't want me to leave for a strange land at first. But my brother encouraged her and now she feels fine about it. But she is quite anxious for me to return."

Ernestine likes Chicago. "There is so much to do and see — museums and concerts. But one must be careful at night!"

However, she likes Ghana even better and began to discuss the advantages of her native land as well as to discredit some notions about that part of Africa commonly held by many Americans.

MILD TEMPERATURE

"When I tell people I am from African, someimes they don't even believe me," she exclaimed. "Actually, Ghana is a very nice part of Africa—the temperature ranges from about 60 to 82 degrees, with little humidity except during the rainy season.

"It was 90 degrees there once when I was a little girl," she continued, "and that's as hot as it's ever been."

Furthermore Ghana really is not over-run by large animals, Ernestine explained. There are wolves, lions and other such wildlife in the north, but most common throughout the country is the snake, of which there are all kinds.

"In fact, the first elephant I ever saw was in a zoo in England." she laughed.

MISS ERNESTINE JANTUAH of 5210 Woodlawn, foreign student from Ghana, glances with pride at the diploma she received July 29 from Mundelein College. She came to the United States in 1956 on a foreign study scholarship established by the government of the new independent Ghana "to broaden her educational outlook." She studied foods and nutrition and will return to Ghana after a year's internship in Cincinnati.

South Africa Race Hate Hit By Harriman

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 3 Averill Harriman, special envoy of presidential candidate John Kennedy, said here today most Americans were "shocked and offended" by South Africa's apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

The former New York Governor, now touring Africa on a fact-finding mission for Kennedy, said he was personally opposed to South Africa's racial policies and added: "I think an overwhelming majority of people in the United States are of the same opinion."

Harriman was answering a question at a press conference after talks with Ghana's President Kwame Nkrumah.

Harriman said Nkrumah was looked on in the United States as "one of the outstanding and dynamic leaders of the New Africa who will certainly play a great part in the development of Africa's future unity."

He said Nkrumah's plan for a federation of independent African states "is certainly an objective to which we in the United States would give our best wishes."

Both men agreed economic cooperation between African states should be expanded as rapidly as possible. They also agreed the cold war should be kept out of Africa.

Commenting on American aid to Ghana, Harriman said the only condition the United States would apply to its aid would be that it be used to improve conditions for the people.

Harriman was expected to leave Accra Sunday for Nigeria and the Congo Republic. He already has visited Senegal, Guinea and Liberia.

Ghana and Somalia Celebrate

By Reuters

Mogadishu, Somalia

As yet another new independent nation—Somalia—emerged in Africa July 1, away on the other side of the continent Ghana was becoming a republic still within the British Commonwealth.

First President of the Republic of Ghana is Kwame Nkrumah, hitherto Ghana's Prime Minister, who received best wishes from the former head of state, Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. Nkrumah was formally inaugurated July 1 as the country's first President in one of the final steps in Ghana's changeover from a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth to a republic.

One million persons gathered in Accra for festivities marking the change, and Queen Elizabeth sent a message asking God's blessing for this West African nation.

A two-man American delegation headed by Deputy Undersecretary of State Raymond A. Hare was present for the festivities. Lord Hailsham, a senior Cabinet member, represented Britain.

The Queen's message said: "I pray the blessing of Almighty God may guide the destiny of the new republic and secure happiness for its peoples."

Throbbing Drums

The citizens of Accra jumped the gun on republic celebrations, which will continue through July 4. Outgoing Governor-General Lord Listowel boarded a plane following a floodlit airport ceremony at 10 p.m., June 30.

After warmly shaking hands with Dr. Nkrumah, Lord Listowel mounted the ramp to the plane, turned and waved to the watching crowd. A sea of hands waved back and there were cries of "good-by" and "come back again."

As Lord Listowel's plane took off, Africans began dancing to throbbing drums along streets decked with flowers and flags.

The controversial Dr. Nkrumah was jailed 10 years ago after agitating for independence for the Gold Coast colony, as Ghana was then known.

Three years ago the former British colony became a self-governing dominion within the British Commonwealth. Now it has joined India and Pakistan as a republic within the Commonwealth—Ghana now only recognizes Queen Elizabeth as head of the Commonwealth, not head of state.

Women Elected

When the Legislature convenes again July 4, 10 women will be seated on government benches. They have just been elected by male members as an expedient to get them into Parliament before Republic Day. In the future, women will be elected by the people.

Meanwhile, in Somalia the United Nations Trusteeship (administered by Italy) has come to and end. And immediately plans were made to unite the territory with Somaliland, a smaller adjoining territory,

Kwame Nkrumah
First President of Ghana

which was granted independence by Britain June 26. Once united, Somalia and Somaliland will be known as the Somali Republic. Its population will be about 2,000,000.

First provisional President of the new Somali Republic was expected to be Aden Abdullah, a former general trader.

Power Struggle

There was a behind-the-scenes power struggle for the post of Premier, with strong support in some quarters for Abdullahi Issa, Somalia's Premier.

But the need to cement ties with Somaliland may result in selection of Mohammed Haji Ibrahim Egal, regarded as a moderate, for the Premier's post, observers said.

At midnight June 30 cannons thundered in salute and fireworks cracked and blossomed in the skies as the republic's flag—blue with white stars—was hoisted with full military honors.

Earlier, delegates from 72 nations attended a glittering reception.

Numerous problems confronted leaders of the united countries, topped by the question of a unified national army command.

Britain's aid to its former territory of Somaliland specified that Britain does not want a unified army command at this stage. The agreement with Britain said Somaliland troops would remain under British officers for six months.

The British aid is intended for the Somaliland region alone.

GHANA OFFERED AMERICAN LOAN

$30 Million Available for Volta River Project

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States has told Ghana that 30 million dollars from U.S. sources will be available toward financing the 170-million-dollar Volta River industrial project in that African country.

Announcing this Thursday, the State Department said the loan will be provided when the Ghana government reaches a satisfactory arrangement with the group of private aluminum companies for the construction of an aluminum smelter.

The Volta project includes a major hydroelectric installation to produce power for the smelting of aluminum and for other industrial and private uses.

The American offer of a loan was reported to have been made because Ghana considered the interest rate charged by the World Bank to be too high. The bank currently is charging 5¾ per cent. Only six weeks ago the Soviet Union offered to finance the bulk of the Volta River project for 2½ per cent interest on a long-term loan. The Moscow bid which would involve the use of Soviet technicians still is under consideration by the Ghana government.

GHANA BACKS U. N., NKRUMAH AFFIRMS

But Organization Must Aid Congo's Unity, He Says—May Visit Katanga

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — President Kwame Nkrumah reaffirmed before Parliament today his Government's faith in the United Nations.

He outlined three broad principles on which Ghana's Congo policy was based, making his second statement on the subject to the National Assembly in ten days.

¶The Ghana Government believes it is the duty of the United Nations to "assist the Government of the Congo in the maintenance of an ordered administration and to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of the Congo."

¶The United Nations force in the Congo should be made up mainly of African troops. "Only in this way can the people of the Congo be given tangible proof that their colonialism is over and only thus can the Congo be isolated from the conflicts of the 'cold war'."

¶There is a great danger of colonialism reestablishing itself in the Congo if there is no early settlement and it is the duty of the United Nations to "assist in preventing this occurring."

Mr. Nkrumah also said he is considering an invitation from President Moise Tshombe of the Katanga provincial regime to visit Katanga.

"I shall accept it if I consider that by so doing I could contribute to a solution of the problems of the Congo," Mr. Nkrumah said.

U.N. Receives the Statement

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NOTIONS, N.Y., Aug. 17 — President Nkrumah's statement in Accra today of his willingness to go to Katanga Province if the visit would help solve the Congo's new crisis was circulated here bythe Ghanian delegation.

The declaration fell short of an open offer to serve as mediator betweeen Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo's central government and President Tshombe of Katanga, who favorsthe secession of the province off a loose federal set-up is not established. Diplomatic observers noted moreover that there were obstacles to Mr. Nkrumah taking the role of mediator.

The new declaration by President Nkrumah continued the support he has given Premier Lumumba on certain controversial issues. Chief among these was Mr. Lumumba's demand that the United Nations should help unify the Congo—meaning restore the republic's authority in Katanga.

Mr. Nkrumah has reiterated his pledge to do nothing to impair United Nations authority, but to work for a compromise.

He said that Ghana, along with the other African states, was consulting on drawing up a common African policy.

A SPLIT DEVELOPS IN AFRICAN PARLEY

Independent Lands Absent as Mboya-Led Territorial Bloc Addresses Meeting

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 9 — A conference of twenty African states and territories that had been called to consider "positive action for peace and security in Africa" seemed today to have split into two conferences.

In one were delegates from the independent states of Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, the Sundan, the United Arab Republic and Liberia. Also included were delegates from Nigeria, Togoland, the Belgian Congo, Cameroon and Somalia, all states nearing independence, and from the Algerian Provisional Government.

In the other conference were Tom Mboya from Kenya and other delegates from dependent African territories, organized into the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa. In addition to Kenya, this group represents Uganda, Tanganyika and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Originally neither Mr. Mboya nor any other delegate of this group was scheduled to speak at the conference or participate in its committees, in which the real work was going on.

But yesterday the Kenyan African leader headed a delegation to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana to protest this and ask that delegates from dependent states be put on the conference's working committee. As a result, the conference was rearranged to give these delegates a chance to speak. They were also given five seats on the working committee.

Today, however, speakers from Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Cameroon made impassioned pleas for action before an audience from which representatives of the independent states were conspicuuosly absent. At the same time, resolutions to be presented to the conference tomorrow were being framed in private by committees of the independent states.

The indications are that the resolutions will include a call for an Africa-wide boycott of South African and possibly French goods to protest South Africa's race segregation measures and France's recent atomic tests in the Sahara.

Bonn threat doesn't worry Touré

(Special To AFRO)

CONAKRY, Guinea, West Africa — As the West German government in Bonn angrily debated over whether to withdraw recognition of Guinea, Prime Minister Sekou Touré calmly went about the business of developing his country.

He had been given an ultimatum by Bonn — either sever his diplomatic relations with East Germany or lose its connection with Bonn. The relation in the past had netted Guinea a $400,000 loan and the promise of $1,500,000 credit.

(In 1958, Guinea got $28 million from the new Republic of Ghana.)

West Germany had also provided agricultural and technical advisors to Guinea after the French pulled out in a huff when Touré said Guineans would rather be free in poverty than a French satellite in luxury.

CONTRASTED WITH the less than $2 million from West Germany is the $35 million credit promised by the Russians. The West Germans feel that this promise pressured Guinea into recognizing East Germany.

Touré and his ambassadors evade the question of whether Guinea has established diplomatic relations with the East.

(On the other hand, Moscow makes no secret of its recognition of East Germany — yet West Germany "recognizes" Moscow.)

Although Touré gave no indication of his position in the current controversy, it can easily be inferred from his previous statements.

On a visit to Moscow last year, the youthful African leader (called a "Marxist" by Time Magazine) declared:

"We want to cooperate with all nations. There is a place in our country for all who want to help us."

* * *

IN AMERICA the same year, he declared that Guinea believes in a liberty which knows no division of color or nationality but which "considers man for man's sake and which grants him respect and dignity."

In his own country, earlier in the same year, he declared:

"We judge our relations with other countries on the basis of their attitude and political concepts toward Africa as a whole, toward colonialism, the right to self-determination and economic development.

"There can be no middle way, no compromise policy between colonial interest and African interest, which are contradictory by nature and by definition.

"Africa," he concluded, "is moving quite naturally toward independence and unity and it is up to the older nations to become conscious of this."

* * *

OBSERVERS IN the East and West should not have had to wait for Touré's statements to know that this lean, intense thinker was both the fountain head and the symbol of his countrymen's deep desire for freedom.

In 1958 when deGaulle offered French territories the choice of complete independence, autonomy within the French Community, or status as a Department of France, Guineans rolled up a 95 per cent vote for complete independence.

In a huff, deGaulle withdrew all French aid and government functionaries. Guinea survived. It soon became evident that if the new nation was not to have aid from the West, it could get it from the East.

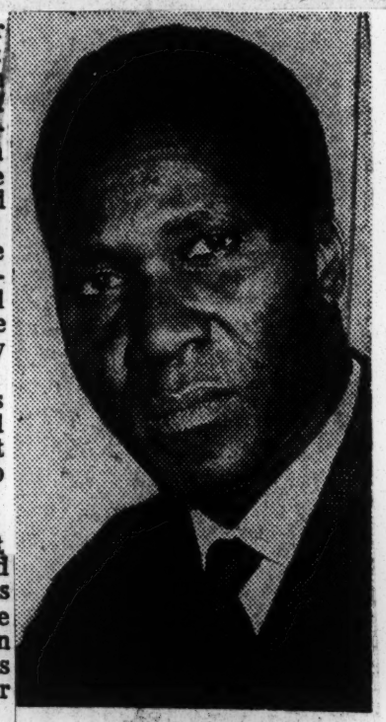
Now, both sides are assiduously courting the tiny Republic — one of the key new African nations.

* * *

WHAT BONN does concerning diplomatic recognition could very well tip the scales. Observers opine that the time has passed when white nations can control non-white nations at the drop of an ultimatum.

In their opinion, it would be far better for Bonn and the rest of the Western world to prove that they can beat the East in helping new nations gain a foothold.

The case in Guinea is not hopeless. Despite his friendliness to Moscow (as well as Washington) Touré organized



SEKOU TOURE

his country's labor unions in a strictly non-communist pattern.

His very independence of thought and statement overrule the possibility of communist domination.

Other African nations are watching to see if the West, as exemplified by Bonn, is committed to a new "diplomatic colonialism" to replace the outmoded variety.

CONAKRY PARLEY SCORES APARTHEID

African-Asian Meeting Calls for 'Total Isolation' of South African Regime

CONAKRY, Guinea, April 15 (Reuters)—The fifty-nation African-Asian Solidarity Conference here called on African and Asian countries to campaign for the "total isolation" of South Africa, beginning with a boycott of her goods.

A resolution adopted by the conference also urged African and Asian governments to "examine the question of breaking diplomatic relations" with South Africa in protest over her racial policies.

The resolution was one of a series approved at the last session of the five-day conference, attended by more than 300 delegates, including representatives from the Soviet Union and Communist China. The parley was arranged by the Asian Solidarity Committee, a group organized under the auspices of the Soviet-sponsored World Peace Council.

Apartheid Condemned

The conference condemned South Africa's apartheid (racial segregation) policies and the "savage massacre of unarmed African demonstrators" at Sharpeville March 21. The police killed seventy-two Africans at Sharpeville.

The resolution said the events in South Africa were a "serious threat to peace in Africa and throughout the world."

It "insisted" that the South African problem should be placed on the agenda of the next summit conference.

It recommended June 27 as South Africa Independence Day and called for demonstrations and protests against apartheid on that day.

Another resolution condemned the recently signed United States-Japanese treaty, which, it said, "aimed at reviving Japanese militarism and installing nuclear bases in Japan."

A resolution on Algeria recommended that all African and Asian states recognize the rebel Provisional Government of Algeria.

The first African-Asian conference was held in Cairo in 1958 and about 500 delegates attended.

It condemned as "colonialist" the policy of France in the "war of extermination" in Algeria. It denounced the "diplomatic, financial and military support given to France by the imperialist powers."

Withdrawal of Africans Urged

A message addressed to the heads of African governments in the French Community called on them to withdraw any African troops fighting "in the ranks of France's colonialist army" in Algeria.

Another resolution called for the withdrawal of all French and British troops operating in the new state of Cameroon and the cessation of United States aid to the French Government.

The conference recommended the holding in the near future of a second African conference patterned after the one held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955.

The conference would seek to establish a common African-Asian "liberation front," to set up a volunteer corps to aid all African-Asian peoples fighting for their freedom and to start an anti-imperialist "solidarity fund."

Nkrumah Sees Crucial Fight

ACCRA, Ghana, April 15 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said in a radio broadcast here that "the struggle for freedom and independence of the African peoples is now at the crucial stage."

Broadcasting last night on the eve of Africa Freedom Day, he said that "as long as a single inch of our African territory is under any form of colonialism we are not free."

"That is why we in Ghana must continue to be in the thick of the fight side by side with our brothers who are still under foreign domination, until they, too, are free and independent," he added.

Selassie Assails Racialism

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 15—Emperor Haile Selassie, in an African Day radio broadcast today, denounced racialism and called for freeing Africa from imperialism.

"Despite outraged world opinion, blood still flows on African soil in the cause of freedom and racial equality," the Emperor said. "All African peoples must insure that the unspeakable racial aggression against Africans which occurred during this year must never again be perpetrated."

Israeli Envoy to Protest

LAWRENCE FELLOWS

Special to The New York Times.

JERUSALEM (Israeli Sector), April 15—The Israeli Foreign Ministry acknowledged today that its Ambassador in Guinea has been instructed to register with President Sékou Touré his displeasure over being asked to leave the African-Asian conference yesterday.

Although there have been other minor diplomatic setbacks this week, the Israeli Government is giving none more than a sidewise glance in its pursuit of friends among the emerging nations of Asia and Africa.

The Israeli diplomat, Shlomo Hillel, went to the opening session of the conference yesterday as an observer. He told his superiors here that he had been invited to attend by the Guinean Government, as had everyone in Conakry's diplomatic community.

Arabs Raise Objections

However, the Arab delegates did not take kindly to his presence. Mr. Hillel took even less kindly to their suggestions that he leave. He did so only when the Guinean chairman sent him a polite note advising him to leave so that the meeting might get started in harmony.

Whatever assurances Mr. Hillel might receive from President Touré, the attitude among Foreign Ministry officials here is that the incident is a blemish of little significance in Israel's grand design to overreach the barrier of hostile Arabs states on her frontiers.

Israelis displayed the same calm assurance in explaining away an incident in Tel Aviv last week involving George Reeves, the young Liberian chargé d'affaires.

Mr. Reeves was easing his car into a parking spot, apparently with more determination than skill, when a passing truck driver called him, other things, a kushi. The literal translation of this Hebrew word is "African," but it has a connotation Mr. Reeves did not like. He pulled a pistol and shot the tires of the truck.

Good Relations Stressed

The Israeli Foreign Ministry took this opportunity to remark about the good relations that exist between Israel and Liberia and expressed the belief that Mr. Reeves would be recalled by the Liberian Government on its own initiative.

Little notice was taken here of the fact that Israel was not invited to an observance by Africans at the United Nations next Monday of Africa Freedom Day.

Israelis feel their influence is growing among African states south of the Sahara and that such rebuffs will soon be forgotten.

Israel has embassies in Ghana, Liberia and Guinea and consulates in Ethiopio, Nigeria and the Mali Federation of Senegal and Sudan. She had just appointed a diplomatic envoy to the Belgian Congo and is expected soon to appoint an envoy

to the Malagasy Republic (Madagascar).

There is almost unbounded confidence here that Israel is breaking out of the isolation that still harasses her at the United Nations and at conference tables around the world. There is a feeling that Asian and African states will make increasing use of Israel's experience in settling and developing her country to do the same in their own countries. For Israel this means new friends, new markets and added strength in her day-to-day tasks of diplomatic bargaining.

Prayer on South Africa Asked

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 15—William Cardinal Godfrey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, asked in a statement today for prayers that justice and charity would prevail in South Africa. All Christians must pray, he said, "that there will be a radical change in the thinking of those in power so that the rights and dignity of the human person may be recognized in all men, no matter what the color of their skin."

Guinea Chief Accuses French Officers of Plot

The New York Times

President Sékou Touré

CONAKRY, Guinea, July 29 (Reuters) — President Sékou Touré said today that French Army officers were in the British Colony of Gambia and Portuguese Guinea making contacts as part of a plot against Guinea's independence.

He said in an interview that the French moves were another phase of earlier plots against Guinea.

"We are kept well informed of everything that is happening," he said. "Our 4,300 village committees of the Guinea Democratic party are sufficient to insure our security. The last plot was defeated not by the Government or the police but by the people."

Earlier this year three persons were sentenced to death and others to long terms of imprisonment on charges of taking part in a plot to cause armed disturbances in Guinea.

United Press International Radiophoto

GUEST OF COMMUNIST CHINA: Sékou Touré, left, President of Guinea, being greeted Saturday by Liu Shao-chi, chairman of the Chinese Peoples Republic, after his arrival in Peiping for a state visit. President Touré is first African head of state to visit Communist China. Photograph was released by an official Chinese source.

Mississippi Negro Is Going To Guinea

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mississippi-born LaFlorya Levy, the first Negro girl to receive fashion and model training at a London school, will leave soon for Guinea to show women there how to combine traditional African dress with the latest Paris fashions.

Mrs. Levy, a journalist by profession, said: "There will also be a lot of public relations work connected with my new job." She added that she had taken the fashion courses at the special request of President Serou Toure, whom she met in London when he was last here.

"Guinea is desperately anxious for people to help in building up this country," she said. "I thought I could help."

LaFlorya is married to London teacher Eric Levy, who is white. They met and married in the United States, but decided to live in England, she said, "because people over here are so much more tolerant of mixed marriages."

Levy will go with his wife and hopes to get a job teaching.

Mrs. Levy was born and reared in Mound Bayou, Miss. Her maiden name was LaFlorya Young.

Guinea's President Arrives for U. N.

Pan American World Airways

President Sékou Touré of Guinea arrives at Idlewild.

President Sekou Touré of Guinea declined to say yesterday whether or not he would seek to have his troops removed from the United Nations forces in the Congo.

"I will have the opportunity later to define the position of my Government on the Congo," Mr. Touré said. "This is a most important problem bearing upon the very life of the African continent."

President Touré arrived at 1 P. M. at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, to head Guinea's delegation to the United Nations General Asssembly. He is staying at a private residence in Riverdale, the Bronx.

"The United Nations is not in such a degree of perfection that we can say that new conditions are not required," he said in rply to a question whether he favored changing the structure of the organization.

"The adaption of the United Nations to the new needs does not mean that we have a negative attitude toward it."

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

SCHOOL BELLS RING — Guinea's Ambassador, Telli Boubacar Diallo (second, right) got six answers to his wish "Teachers for Guinea Schools." Six Americans who were interviewed at the embassy will report to their new duties before Oct. 1. On the far left is Larry Selinker. Next in line is Phyllis Namm. On the far right is Thelma Sowley. Fri. 9-16-60 P. C3

Teacher-Recruits

Modern Pioneers Sign for Guinea

WHAT HAS HAPPENED to the good old American pioneer spirit? Nothing. It was very much alive, yesterday. Washington, D.C.

On Tuesday, Ambassador Telli Boubacar Diallo notified the African-American Institute that Guinea urgently needed 35 teachers ready to report for duty before Oct. 1.

By yesterday afternoon, the Institute produced 12 interested applicants. They interviewed and were interviewed by Ambassador Diallo. And within an hour, six had signed up and another three thought they would enlist "after thinking it over a couple of days."

The teachers are leaving America without knowing the salary they will receive or without definite arrangements for housing. But, as Ambassador Diallo said, "Without a little bit of risk, life is without salt."

In his briefing, the Ambassador explained that salaries would be determined by an education commissioner after the teachers arrived in Guinea. Fri. 9-16-60

Everyone will get rent-free housing, but size of apartment or house will be decided by the commissioner. Salaries are a bit lower than those in the United States and each teacher will pay a five per cent income tax to Guinea. P. C3

TWENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD Thelma Sowley asked whether her small knowledge of French would handicap her in teaching English. Not at all, the Ambassador assured the young New Yorker who later said she wanted to go but must finish her summer job before she can take off.

German-born U. S. citizen Jules Keller asked about the weather. He was assured it is "less hot" than Washington. The 36-year-old father of three children—ages 7, 4 and 3—said he is ready to go at once. "I was in North Africa and I liked it," he said.

Maine-born Harold Amrhein Jr.—who is 27 and bilingual—asked several questions, evidently liked the answers. He's going right away.

"It's a new nation, the people want to learn," said 25-year-old Virginia teacher Eli Mayo. "Here people don't care." Mayo's on his way "as soon" as he can get a passport.

Also on the list to go is American University graduate Larry Selinker. Sitting at his side and giving her enthusiastic consent was Phylis Namm who will be Mrs. Larry Selinker "before time to go."

WHY DO Larry and Phyllis want to go to Guinea? "This is what I've studied for," explained Larry. "And, there are many, many more reasons," added Phyllis. She didn't elaborate.

KENYA'S AT THE CROSSROADS

The Atlanta Constitution

By CHARLES P. ARNOT

NAIROBI, Kenya (NANA)—Kenya's "boy wonder," Tom Mboya, stands today at a critical political crossroads as this British East African colony rocks along the edge of a dangerous precipice.

Atlanta Ga.

Some experienced observers believe that the immediate future of this restive land may be determined by Mboya's next moves in attempting to survive his present political crisis.

Atlanta Ga. 6-5-60

After suddenly rocketing into the spotight as the leading native African champion of an independent Kenya, the 29-year-old labor leader and politician now finds himself fighting desperately for his political survival.

* * *

IT ALL happened almost overnight—the way things do in this mercurial part of awakening Africa.

Only two-and-one-half months ago the brilliant articulate Mboya returned from the London conference on Kenya's political future as the darling of the black masses.

Then the freeze set in.

Mboya's envious older rivals for local political glory began accusing him—both openly and in a sinister whispering campaign—of "selling out to the white man" by agreeing to follow a moderate and patient course toward complete independence.

Mboya struck back by "climbing aboard the Kenyatta bandwagon," as they call it here.

* * *

IGNORING his earlier appeals for patience and moderation, he delivered what amounted to an ultimatum for the release of convicted Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta now being held in political exile in the north Kenyan desert, 120 miles from the nearest town.

"Release Kenyatta within three months or there will be a mass campaign of civil disobedience," Mboya told the white-dominated government.

Kenya's stocky bespectacled British governor, Sir Patrick Renison, personally rose to the challenge.

To release the 67-year-old Moscow-educated Kenyatta now would be a "security disaster," Sir Patrick declared in an iron-fist statement. Such a move, he added, would encourage those who fought on the side of the Mau Mau terrorist organization and demoralize those who for more than six years aided the forces of law and order against the terrorists.

* * *

IN HIS latest statement, Mboya declared "we will not be able to hold the people back" if the government refuses to release Kenyatta.

The Kenya moderates — both whites and some blacks—accuse Mboya of "playing a dangerous, reckless game" for his "own selfish political ends."

"To his own amazement," one white moderate reported, "Tom Mboya suddenly found himself unpopular in his own country. He seized on the Kenyatta issue like all the others to prove to the African population that he, too, was not going to be soft. The tragedy of all this pro-Kenyatta propaganda is that none of these leaders really wants Kenyatta released. The big danger now is that this whole thing may get out of control in the political scramble among Mboya and his rivals."

* * *

JAMES GICHURU is considered Mboya's chief rival for political power in any future self-governing Kenya. His other top competitor is outspoken independence-now champion, Oginga Odinga, who has been flirting with the Communist dominated Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Group with headquarters in Cairo.

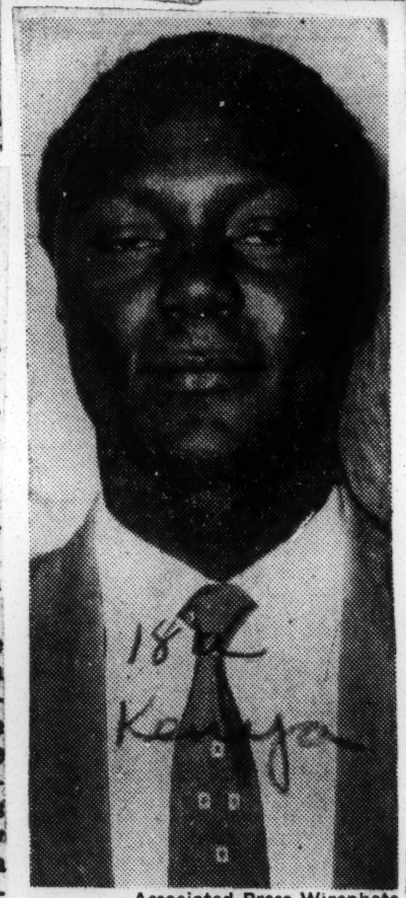
When three new native African ministers and one deputy minister were about to be named in the Kenya cabinet following the London conferences, the moderate group tried to persuade Mboya to accept one of the key ministries. But he refused and countered with his Kenyatta ultimatum.

Amid all this political jockeying, a new semimilitant group has emerged among the Kiyuku tribe, Kenya's largest. It calls itself the "Mutangiri" or "The Guardians of Those Still Inside." About 260 Africans are still detained as security risks, including Kenyatta.

Members are remnants of former terrorists gangs, and many wear black shirts—or strips of black tape on their shirts—in mourning for Kenyatta's detention.

Kenyatta was found guilty of "managing" the Mau Mau in 1953 and sentenced to seven years in prison. Since December he has been held in remote political exile as a security risk.

British officials deny native African reports that he is a sick man. They say he is in excellent health.



Associated Press Wirephoto

TOM MBOYA

African Independence Leader

Gichuru Seen as New Power

The Pittsburgh Courier

Has Tom Mboya's Star Declined With Kenyans?

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-9-60

By HAROLD L. KEITH

(The Courier Managing Editor)

Some of the lustre of Tom Mboya's popularity was dulled in Nairobi, Kenya, last week by boos tossed in the direction of the General Secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor.

• Most significant were the accusations hurled at Mr. Mboya which accused him of using funds from American labor to help his personal career as an up-and-coming political power.

It is generally known that beneath the facade of black unity against the domination of white settlers there is an intense struggle for power now going on within nationalist ranks.

■

IT IS CERTAIN that the Kikuya nation, by far the most numerous of indigenous blacks in Kenya, want to see their own leaders in key spots in the African-dominated government foreseen for the future.

• But, it is quite possible that the hostility directed at the sincere and dedicated Mr. Mboya stemmed from the basic distrust of most Africans with any leader who seems to be in too close consultation with the whites.

Unfortunately, Mr. Mboya's opposition seems to feel that he is somewhat influenced by money sent his way from white Americans and some have accused him of a "sell out" in the recent conferences held in London.

■

IT IS NOW clear that the magical name of Mboya can no longer be regarded as being a standard by which the aspirations of Kenya's Negroes can be judged.

One must now regard very highly the opinions of James Gichuru, chairman of the newly-organized Kenya African National Union political party, and Dr. Mungai Njeroge, a U. S. educated man, who was chosen as secretary of the new party.

• And, of course, the opinions of Dr. Gikonyo Kiano and Ronald Ngala must not be taken lightly.

It is indeed significant that both Messrs. Gichuru and Njeroge are of Kikuyu parentage. This could mean that the demands for Kenya freedom will be directed in the future by the wishes of the Kikuyu majority.

It is definitely certain that Mboya's star no longer sits as high in the heavens over Kenya, as it once did, notwithstanding the young man's tremendous popularity throughout the continent.

AFRICAN DOCTOR FIGHTS DISEASE

The Times-Picayune

Operates Tiny Clinic for Hundreds of Patients

New Orleans La.

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)—With his ammunition supply stacked to the ceiling in a small back room—crates and crates of U.S. food concentrates and vitamins—an African doctor is waging single handed war on disease.

For six months American-trained Dr. Mungai Njeroge has been fighting the three main enemies of his people—malnutrition, respiratory and intestinal diseases—in a tiny clinic in the crowded Kiambu reserve about 30 miles north of Nairobi. Hundreds of patients daily crowd into the four-room converted store.

A new $50,000 clinic will be financed by MEDICO—the international organization founded by Dr. Tom Dooley, former U. S. Navy officer, which is dedicated to providing medical clinics in underdeveloped parts of the world.

DOCTOR ARRIVES

Dr. Omar John Fareed of Beverly Hills, Calif., whom Dr. Njeroge met while studying medicine in the United States, has arrived to help set up a medical laboratory at the clinic.

Dr. Njeroge started the present tiny clinic last November with the aid of U. S. drugs and surgical equipment manufacturers through MEDICO.

A visitor found the clinic waiting room crowded to overflowing. Most of the patients were women and children, many of them dressed in the traditional Kikuyu blanket knotted over one shoulder and with their ears laden with clusters of beaded earrings.

100-MILE TREK

Many of the patients walk up to 100 miles to the clinic. Nearly 200 of them pass through Dr. Njeroge's office every day.

Only about half the patients pay for treatment and drugs, and those who do pay only a token fee.

Without gift drugs from MEDICO and occasional money from friends in the United States, Dr. Njeroge says he would be unable to continue.

He works a 12-hour day, six days a week, and relaxes on the seventh day by addressing political meetings and helping plan for an independent Kenya.

He hopes for early independence, for he believes the present transitional period and its uncertainties are harmful to whites and Africans alike.

Kenyatta Is Blamed For Maumau Terror In Corfield Report

Kenya's Survey Of Revolt Issued As Africans Press For His Release

Nairobi, Kenya, May 31 —Jomo Kenyatta, who is seeking a political comeback, was described in detail in a long report published here today as having been the organized of Kenya's Mau Mau rebellion.

The Mau Mau uprising led to the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya from October, 1952, to January of this year. More than 13,000 Africans and ninety-five white persons lost their lives in what amounted to a civil war.

The author, Frank D. Corfield, former Governor of Khartoum Province in what used to be the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, concludes that the basic responsibility of governments faced with the demands of African nationalism is to maintain law and order. His report, prepared at the request of the Kenya Government says:

"It was the failure of the Government of Kenya . . . to appreciate the importance of this very foundation of good government . . which was the basic cause of the outbreak of violence."

Report Took Two Years

The 321-page Corfield report, entitled "The Origins and Growth of the Mau Mau—An Historical Survey," has been in preparation two years. Its publication comes at a time when heavy pressure is being exerted by African nationalists for the release of the aging Mr. Kenyatta, whose confinement to Kenya's northern frontier district prevents his active participation in politics.

Mr. Kenyatta was convicted in 1953 of having been the "manager" of the Mau Mau rebellion. He was elected president a few weeks ago of a new African political party, the Kenya African National Union.

Mr. Corfield traces Mr. Kenyatta's political activity over the last 40 years — his visits to Britain and the Soviet Union and his rise in the late Nineteen Forties as a virtual dictator of the Kikuyu tribe, the largest in Kenya.

Stresses Are Noted

Describing the development of Mau Mau as "African nationalism run riot," Mr. Corfield says it was "the culmination of a long period of political unrest among the Kikuyu people." This unrest, he said, arose from stresses and strains felt by tribal Africans brought suddenly into contact with highly organized civilization. The report says:

" . . . without freedom afforded them by a liberal Government, Jomo Kenyatta and his associates would have been unable to preach their calculated hymn of hate."

Mr. Corfield warns that uncritical support of African nationalist movements may encourage those who seek their political ends violently.

Commenting on the grant of independence to Ghana and the Sudan and to other African territories in the future, he says:

"The grant of independence in these countries, as elsewhere, has given a great and enthusiastic impetus to all government and social activities and, provided law and order is maintained, there is little doubt that perhaps not unreasonable African governments will evolve, although they are likely to bear little inner semblance to a democracy as we know it for some time to come.

"But the ferment of freedom has been let loose and this will no doubt insure that eventually the forms of government to be evolved in these countries will have to take a reasonable account of individual liberty."

KENYA SETTLERS PONDER FUTURE

Whites in Fertile Farm Area Face the Coming of African Rule With Uncertainty

THOMSON'S FALLS, Kenya, June 9—British explorers in the last century discovered this fertile part of Africa. British settlers in this century have made it a bit of England on the Equator.

Political developments in recent months that will ultimately bring an African government to Kenya have made life uncertain for the white settlers. Most of them are reluctant to give up their farms and their gardens. They will stay if the Africans will let them.

Between here and Nakuru, the nearest large town about forty miles south, are a series of green valleys whose farms might easily be in Britain instead of Africa. The Equator is within a few miles but an altitude of about 7,000 feet and abundant rainfall provide a temperate climate. The raising of cattle and sheep are the principal occupations.

Settlers Chat in Pub

The local pub in Thomson's Falls is Bary's Hotel. It might be in Yorkshire if one did not know he was in Africa. One can hear the roar of the 243-foot falls a few steps away. The town takes its name from the falls.

Over a pint of beer in the evening the settlers talk about their problems. "I don't mind living under an African government," one said. "I just want it to be a reasonable and responsible one and not to go wild, that's all. Most Africans aret pretty decent people. They do most of the work on our farms and some of them are bloody good farmers. It's the political agitators that stir them up we have to worry about."

"I've been here too long to leave," said another who came to Kenya after World War I. "What worries me is that we'll give away too much too soon."

"And what will happen after that?" a stranger inquired.

"Can you say it will be wet or dry next year?" was the reply.

Maj. Harry B. Sharpe, white-haired and elderly, came to Kenya forty-eight yaers ago and stayed. He served as an officer with the King's African Rifles and as a government administrator. He lives alone in retirement near Thomson's Falls and takes a keep interest in events in Kenya.

Says "Africans Need Us"

"I don't think we'll be forced to leave," he said, "because the Africans need us as much as we need them. But you must speak very straight to the Africans. You can't shilly-shally. The Government at home talks to them as though they were Londoners or Americans, but you can't do that."

Mrs. Angela Christopher, a leader of the conservative United party in Thomson's Falls whose husband runs a 4,000-acre farm, had a gloomier view. "This is our home and we want to stay, but I think the Africans will chuck us out the first chance they get," she said.

"Our whole lives are at stake, ours as well as the mass of Africans," she added, explaining that if Kenya became an independent African-governed state, "I think there will be the most horrible internecine war between the tribes."

Mrs. Christopher contended that most Africans "do not understand what is going on." She said they were "misled by people who are determined to have power at any cost."

"There's only one answer," she declared. "The Africans must be told before it's too late that they cannot have self-government because they aren't ready for it."

KENYA ADVANCES NEW LAND POLICY

Details Published for Plan to Open All-White Area to African Farmers

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 15—Kenya's land problem moved a step nearer solution today.

The Government published details of its plan to open to African farmers an area of more than 12,000 square miles of arable land that is now restricted to whites. The area known as the "White Highlands," includes some of most fertile land in this British colony.

African nationalist leaders have long contended that too much of it was lying fallow while Africans were going land-hungry.

The Government's proposals are designed to provide a basis for settling the land controversy that has threatened to become a major obstacle in Kenya's progress toward self-government and independence.

Advisory Board Proposed

In a White Paper submitted to the Legislative Council, the Government declared again that its objective was "the progressive disappearance of racial and tribal land barriers. "It proposed that a start be made with the White Highlands, which lie near the Equator, northwest of Nairobi, at altitudes ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

Under the plan a multi-racial Central Land Advisory Board would be established to advise the Governor on land policy. The board would be composed of six Africans, six Asians and six whites, with the Minister of Lands as chairman and the Commissioner of Lands as deputy chairman.

One of the board's chief responsibilities would be to advise the Governor in cases where a ruling is sought from him on land transactions involving persons of different races.

Racial Bars a Target

The board also would advise on the removal of racial bars on all of Kenya's land. These include restrictions that prohibit Africans from residing in certain parts of Nairobi, the capital of Kenya.

The Government proposals also would provide freehold title to land regardless of race.

Kenya, which is about the size of Texas, has an economy that is based almost exclusively on agriculture. Nearly half of the country is arid. The efficient farming of virtually every inch of available arable land has become a national goal for Kenya's growing population.

The present population is estimated at more than 6,000,000 Africans, nearly 200,000 Asians and 65,000 whites.

One is a misunderstanding among Africans of the meaning of self-rule, which they know as "uhuru." This is the Swahili word for freedom.

The other cause for concern is friction between members of the Kikuyu tribe who were loyal to the Government during the Mau Mau uprising and former Mau Mau members who were released from detention after the seven-year state of emergency in Kenya ended earlier this year.

Exaggerated Promises Made

The misunderstandings about self-rule was reported by Government representatives in Kenya's Central and Rift Valley Provinces, two of the most heavily populated of the colony's six provinces. Many Africans in these rural areas are uneducated and primitive.

"They know that uhuru means they will be running things all right, but they also think that when that time comes they can quit work and sit around," an official said. "Their attitude results from exaggerated promises being made by African politicians, and one of our big jobs is going to be to put them right."

Some Africans were reported to be discussing how to divide among themselves farms owned by whites. They are said to believe that when independence comes they will not only be given ownership of the land but that the whites will be made to work for them.

New Curbs Imposed

Ill-feeling between former Mau Mau members and Africans who remained loyal to the Government has led to the imposition of curfews and the restriction of movement of Africans in the Nyeri district of Central Province, about 100 miles north of Nairobi.

Officials there report that efforts have been made to intimidate farmers not to cooperate in agricultural improvement programs. Some violence has occurred.

There have also been isolated signs of the resurgence of anti-white, anti-government, Mau Mau-type secret societies.

"They have begun to smolder and could flare up if we do not keep rigid control," one administrator said.

The situation is attributed to the release in the last few months of more than 3,000 Africans who had been confined during the emergency.

KENYA'S NATIONALISTS DEMAND FREEDOM NOW

Britain Must Satisfy Africans and Try to Protect Settlers' Rights

By WALTER WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 6—The Times of London printed an advertisement a week ago by the manager of a Kenya coffee plantation, an Englishman, seeking a similar job anywhere else in the world. This week's Punch printed a somber cartoon of a chess board with massive, brooding black pieces overshadowing the white ones. It is captioned: "African problem—move to white."

The two items suggest the dilemma facing Britain as she struggles with the task of guiding another of her colonies into the community of self-governing, independent nations. Enlightened Albion, who has shed colonies before, must find a pace fast enough to satisfy the impatient Africans, yet moderate enough to assure stability and a decent retreat for the whites who have helped bring the territory from tribal anarchy to economic viability.

Coming Soon

The gestation period of freedom varies, and there is no certainty when the idea of an independent Kenya was conceived. But it is apparent at Lancaster House here, where the Kenya constitutional conference is going on, that Africa is about to give birth to another nation governed by Africans.

It could come in 1960, as Tom Mboya and his African delegation demand, or in a year or two. With slower steps, proposed by others, independence might emerge gradually over a period of five years or ten, although the Africans are not willing to wait that long. But whatever the timetable, Iain Macleod, who is regarded as one of Britain's most progressive colonial secretaries, knows the day of a Kenya controlled by its African majority is not far off.

Kenya was not among the earliest of the African territories to demand independence, but it is now caught up in the tide that is sweeping the continent. Its immediate neighbors are independent or on their way, and Mr. Mboya, the aggressive 30-year-old African leader, has served notice that Kenya cannot remain an island of colonialism.

The underlying force for Kenya's independence is not economic, as it has been in some countries, although economic factors play a part. Colonial experts here who understand and sympathize with the Africans' aspirations believe that the primary motivations are social and psychological.

"We are growing up," is the way one African has put it. "We are being treated as adolescents instead of adults."

'ON HIS OWN'

Crook in Newsday, L. I.

Wealthy Outsiders

Another complaint holds that only the Europeans and the Asians are wealthy; it is argued, in fact, that not a single European is seen who is not well-off. The white answer is to acknowledge the fact, with the explanation that the poor and indigent are not allowed into the country.

Finally, many Africans feel they received a "pushing around" during the seven-year state of emergency that was imposed to control the terrorists of the Mau Mau.

Those are the basic factors on which African demands for self-government and independence now are believed to rest. They add up to the conviction, shared by moderate and extremist alike, that the 6,000,000 Kenya Africans are treated as inferiors in their own land by 65,000 whites.

But there are secondary elements, closer to the daily life of the Kenya Africans, that feed the dissatisfaction. There is serious overcrowding in the northern and central provinces, where over-population has complicated even tribal life. Poverty exists in areas where farming is primitive, the soil growing sterile, and the land fragmented by traditional practices of handing down parcels to succeeding generations.

In painful contrast to those conditions are the wealth and productivity of the 12,000 square miles of the White Highlands. This fertile and temperate land is reserved for white settlers. The Colonial Government itself has already taken steps to end the exclusivity of the reserve but the Africans want it done their way.

Out of Reach

They see the Highlands as a great plum just out of reach, a symbol of their enforced and artificial inferiority. Rather than wait for it to fall into their hands, they will chop the tree down if necessary. The Kenya Africans have an affinity for the land, and this affinity is frustrated by the white reserve.

In the opinion of close and sympathetic observers of the Kenya scene, the issue of "status" is the root of most of the African demands. As long as the black man is made to feel inferior to the white, it is said, so long will he be vulnerable to the extremists of his own race and a liability to all Kenya.

It is the hope of moderates like Michael Blundell that the gnawing problem of "status" can be eliminated by opening up opportunities to Africans that are now closed to them, by educating them to responsibility and roles of leadership and wiping out such reminders of exclusion as the fence around the White Highlands.

Mr. Blundell likens the surge for independence now sweeping across Africa to a great flood of water pouring down a valley to a dam not capable of holding it.

"You can sit tight and wait for the dam to be smashed," he says. "You can knock the dam down. Or you can open the sluice gates and try to harness some of the energy pouring through."

What he and his followers want to do is "harness the energy" of awakening Africa for the benefit of Africans and of Kenya.

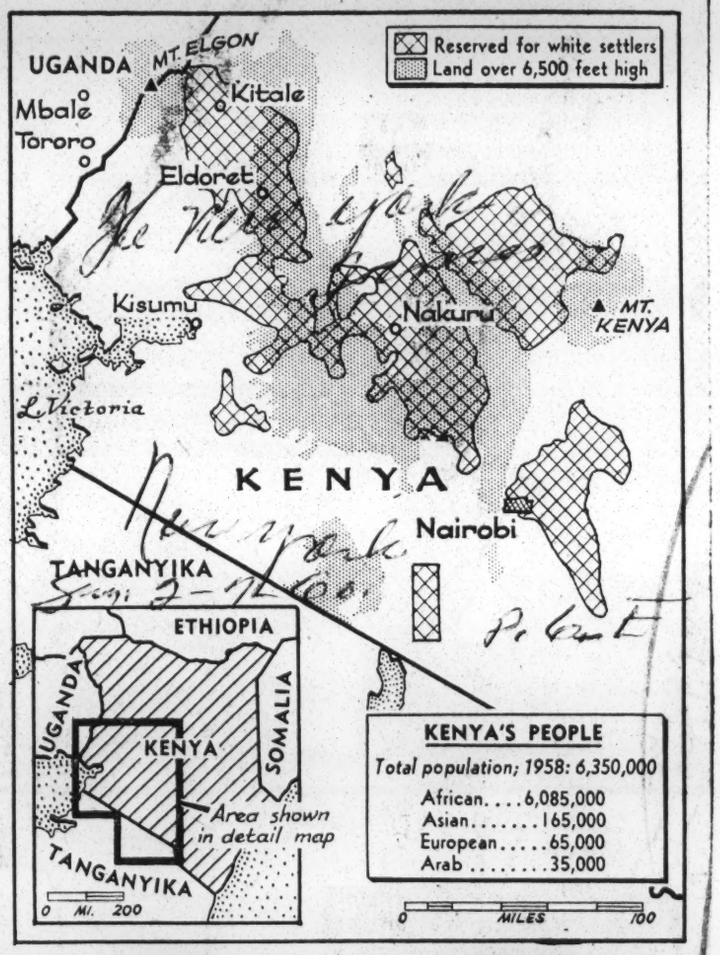
There is no dispute between the African leaders like Tom Mboya and the moderates like Mr. Blundell on general aims. But Mboya Africans are in a hurry. If the Colonial Secretary can persuade Mr. Mboya to concede a mite toward gradualism and the moderates to accept a faster pace, a solution could emerge from the conference.

The fear, however, is that moderates of both races are the prisoners of their extremists. Mr. Blundell could go under politically if Group Captain Llewellyn R. Briggs, leader of the Right-wing United party, convinces the white settlers they have been the victims of a "sell-out."

Mr. Mboya himself is on the extreme or "independence-now-and-no-nonsense" wing of his own people, but even he is inhibited from making concessions that might be turned against him. The thirty-year-old trade unionist is a political being with a sense of destiny and a taste for power. He is not likely, by an act of compromise, to allow his followers to question his leadership or his ability to stand up to the white man.

There is no question but that the Africans have the power to take their independence on virtually their own terms. But it is hoped in official quarters that they will enable Britain to withdraw as colonial ruler with a minimum of disorder and a maximum of goodwill on both sides.

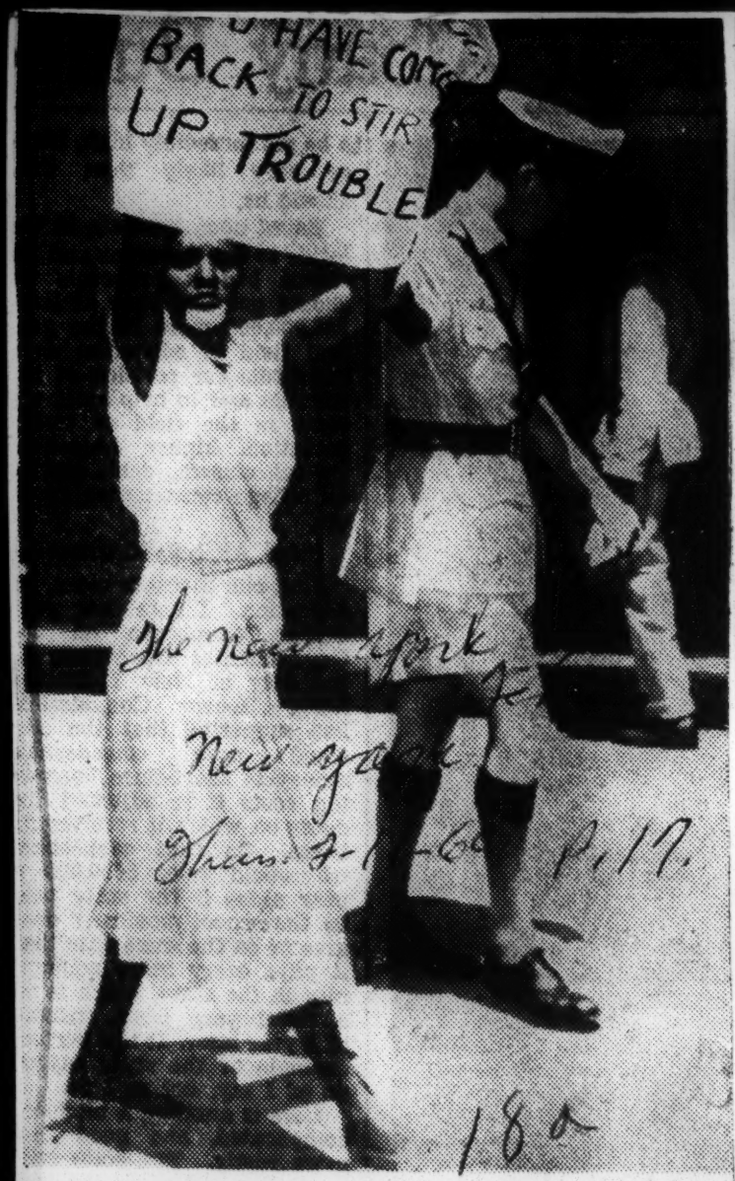
KENYA: LAND AND LEADERS



Tom Mboya, spokesman for independent Kenya.

European

Michael Blundell, spokesman for white moderates.



Associated Press

DEMONSTRATOR ARRESTED IN KENYA: A woman continues to display her sign as she is taken into custody at Nairobi airport. She was seized while demonstrating at the return from London of Capt. Llewellyn Briggs, leader of the United party, an all-white organization.

Africans Pick Own Advisers

British Take Low In Mboya Talks

LONDON, England—The universal Kenya voting conference at Lancaster House, London, was on again this week after a boycott by Africans had established two important principles that have wide significance for the British in Africa.

The first is that Africans have the right to decide for themselves whom they wish to choose to act as their leaders and advisers, however unwise their choice may be considered by others.

The second is that today the pace and nature of political change in Africa can only be determined with the free consent of the Africans themselves: other settlements are meaningless.

The boycott arose over whether Peter Koinange, considered by some of the white settler-delegates to be a proxy for Jomo Kenyatta, who is still under detention for the Mau Mau Rebellion, could act as one of the close-proximity advisers to the Africans.

■

THE AFRICANS refused to confer unless Koinange, who is free in England but might not be so if he returned to Kenya, would be allowed to be nearby to advise them. The boycott was joined by a Briton, E. L. Howard-Williams, a coffee farmer, author and an independent member of the European legislative delegation.

After several days, not only was Koinange permitted to serve as adviser to the African delegation, but Atty. Thurgood Marshall of U. S. NAACP fame was permitted to join him in advising the group.

To open the talks, Michael Blundell, had of the moderate, multi-racial New Kenya Group, indicated the direction the debate will take by urging caution and gradualism. Ronald Ngala, speaking for the Africans, demanded independence now on a one-man, one-vote franchise.

■

AT ISSUE is the fear of the settlers that they will become an almost meaningless minority.

RONALD NGALA
. . . engaged in Kenya talks

Ninety-five per cent of the population of Kenya is African.

Ibrahim Nathoo, an Asian Minister of Works in the Kenya government, stated that he did not think a new constitution could be imposed on Kenya over the objections of the Africans. Mr. Mboya concurred in this and said it was "a big departure from the Blundell line and a very big departure from the group line."

Mr. Nathoo appealed to the Africans to do thier best to instill confidence among the Europeans and Asians that they can live in Kenya in security and peace.

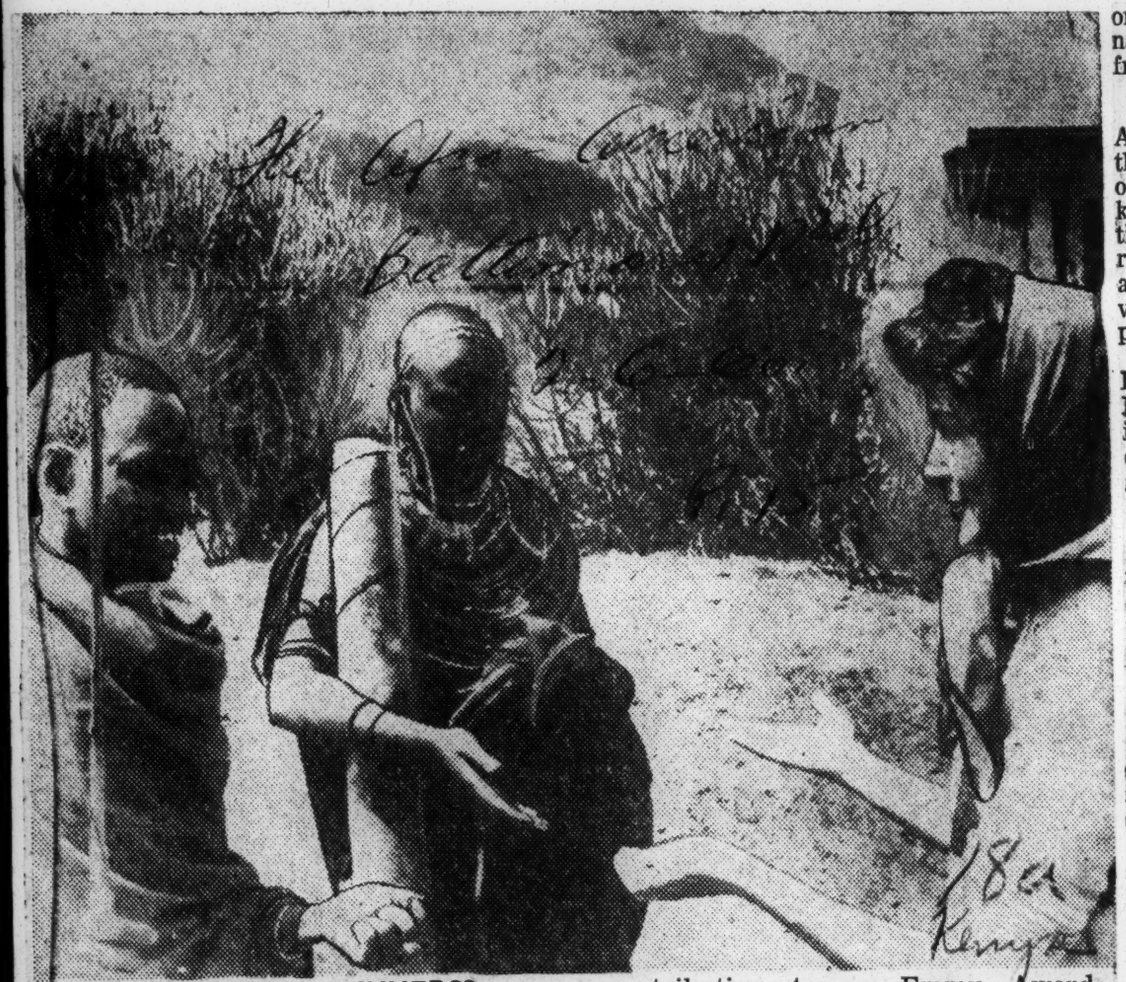
■

DR. OKONYA KIANA, the first African lecturere at the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi, told the meeting that the Africans will prepare a bill of rights guaranteeing equal constitutional treatment of all persons who are citizens of Kenya.

Mr. Mboya remarked: "We would have to eliminate those with one foot in Kenya and another foot in Bombay or India. Dual loyalties will be excluded. The bill of rights is for those who have made their choice. Asians will have to forget Asia. Others will have to forget Scotland and Wales."

Asked whether tribal loyalties would have to be sacrificed, Mr. Mboya said they would. Ronald Ngala, chairman of the African delegation, however, remarked that nothing would infringe on the customs, traditions or religious convictions of the Kenyans.

Mr. Mboya said that under the proposed constitution, a court of law, not the Kenya Parliament, would be supreme in protecting rights of the individual and interpreting the constitution.



FUTURE EMMY WINNERS? — When these African tribesmen met television producer Helen Jean Rogers with Mount Kilimanjaro in the background, it could have been a contribution to an Emmy Award (TV's Oscar) next fall. The program, "The Dark and the Light," was presented Sunday night and made a strong bid for one of the year's top documentary efforts.

TV brings African conflict into homes of America

NEW YORK — Kenya will be ruled by Africans in five years time or there will be "a lot of trouble," Tom Mboya, head of Kenya's largest political party, warned Sunday night on TV.

Mr. Mboya, whose party demands independence from Britain this year and political equality for all races on a "one man, one vote" basis, made the statement in a filmed interview seen on ABC-TV's "The Dark and the Light," a special ABC News report on the rising tides of nationalism in three areas of Africa—Kenya, Tanganyika and the Union of South Africa.

At the same time, Julius Nyerere charged that the U.S. does not have a positive foreign policy toward Africa.

* * *

THROUGH THE length and breadth of Africa—the second largest of continents—millions are demanding political and economic power.

Some are demanding that the white man leave and turn back to the natives the land they believe is theirs. Millions of whites, taking credit for developing Africa's riches, want to stay and maintain the position they have created.

Caught between the two groups are the Asians, mostly Indian, in larger number than the whites. They are merchants shopkeepers and businessmen —vocations they wish to retain.

* * *

THIS IS the situation, given in its simplest terms, that has produced an Africa afire and has focused worldwide attention on the once dark continent.

And it is this situation, as it pertains to East and South Africa, that was appraised by John Daly on "The Dark and the Light," the special hour-long ABC News documentary on the rising tides of African nationalism, telecast Sunday, from 6-7 p.m. (EST).

* * *

THE REPORT, filmed in Africa, purported to show how three areas—Kenya, the Union of South Africa, and Tanganyika—are dealing with the situation in three different ways, ranging from integration to absolute segregation. Interviews with leaders holding each point of view were presented.

In the rich farm country of Kenya, scene of the recent Mau Mau terrors, the pro[illegible] is steadily mounting as natives demand a greater voice in the government.

* * *

THERE IS probably no other area on earth where segregation is more strictly conceived and more stringently enforced than in the Union of South Africa, the second of the three areas visited.

Living under the power of white nationalists, the natives demand more rights and privileges while the government tightens enforcement of its total segregation policies.

* * *

A THIRD and different approach—peaceful and optimistic in its implications — is found in Tanganyika.

Here in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro, the political party standing for absolute equality has swept the recent elections. Whites, Africans and Asians are governing jointly in a single legislature and the country, a British protectorate, will eventually become a free African nation.

While Kenya, with problems more complex than those of Tanganyika, is searching for a peaceful solution, in the Union the situation is, in the opinion of a mission priest, hopeless. What happens in these three areas may effect not only Africa's future, but the future of the world.

Mboya at Helm In Kenya Union

NAIROBI, Kenya—Speculation as to the future political status of Tom Mboya was squashed last Friday when Jomo Kenyatta, exiled political leader, was elected president of the Kenya African National Union and Mboya was elected secretary general of the Union.

Mboya thus becomes the operating director of the union and the symbolic representative of the followers of Kenyatta as well as his own.

Dispute on Kenyatta's Future Stirs Bitter Feelings in Kenya

Africans Urge End of Curbs on Mau-Mau Leader—Whites Fear His Return to Politics

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 29—One of the most troublesome issues in East Africa is approaching a climax. The issue is that of 66-year-old Jomo Kenyatta.

Kenyatta, a political leader of great popularity, was convicted in 1954 of having been the "manager" of the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya and was sentenced to seven years in prison. He was released last year, but is restricted by government order to the northern frontier district.

He lives with his wife at Lodwar, a remote town 350 miles northwest of Nairobi, near Lake Rudolf.

A report that is expected to have a strong bearing on Kenyatta's case is scheduled to be published this week in Nairobi and London. It deals with the origin, growth and methods of the Mau Mau and was prepared over a two-year period at the request of Sir Evelyn Baring, who retired last year as Governor of Kenya.

End of Restrictions Sought

The author is Frank D. Corfield, a former Governor of Khartoum Province in the Sudan.

Sentiment has been growing among Africans for removal of the restrictions on Kenyatta. He is a member of the Kikuyu tribe, the largest tribal group in Kenya, but is regarded as a national leader by thousands of Kenya Africans. One African said of Kenyatta: He is a father figure to us, as President Eisenhower has been to many Americans."

The Kenyatta case has stirred bitter emotions in Kenya, particularly among white settlers, for whom Kenyatta personifies all the tragedy and brutality of the Mau Mau uprising. In letters published in recent weeks in local newspapers, these whites have asserted that his return to Kenya's political life would be a betrayal of all who fought against the Mau Mau.

But many Africans and some whites have long had misgivings about Kenyatta's trial. It was conducted in Kapenguria, a village in the middle of a wilderness. There was a shortage of court reporters and interpreters able to translate from Kikuyu into English, and there were other inconveniences.

Even some conservative Africans are not concerned today with Kenyatta's guilt or innocence. They say that he has served his sentence, that Kenya's future progress toward self-government and independence is important now, not the past, and that they want Kenyatta with them.

Governor Sees 'Danger'

However, Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, declared recently he was determined to "help Kenya show the world that darkness is behind us and that we are capable of going forward together to an independent government in which every community can play its part."

Noting that he regarded Kenyatta as "a danger to security," he said: "I have at present no evidence that Jomo Kenyatta will help Kenya in these aims. I have much evidence to the contrary."

The registration by the Government of a new African political organization, the Kenya African National Union, has been delayed because Kenyatta was elected its president. Meanwhile, Africans in the Kenya Government and Legislative Council have threatened to resign unless they are permitted at least to consult with Kenyatta.

Tension High As S. Africans Await The Rise Of A New 'Dictator'

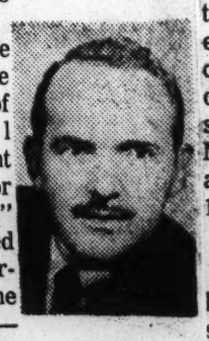
Wed. 5-4-60

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 3—Refugees from apartheid in South Africa are momentarily awaiting news such as occurred on the day the Reichstag was burned in Germany to get rid of old records and start afresh with a new dictator.

In the new fascist state of South Africa whether the dictator will be Justice Minister Francois Erasmus or External Affairs Minister Eric Louw is still a question.



The outside horse in the race is Minister of Lands Paul Sauer, the gent who declared for a "new deal" with a revised policy of tenderness toward the black African — only to get stomped down by Erasmus and Louw.

The latter two declared that the policies implemented by Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd (the father of apartheid) remain stiffly in effect.

Sauer took advantage of Verwoerd's lying in a hospital with a head full of lead from the gun of David Pratt, who has been unheard from since he was collared in the act.

Bid To Ease Tension

Sauer's idea was that some relaxation of the segregation strictness against the blacks, and particularly the coloreds (those of mixed blood), would make better co-operation among the races. Also that it would ease the type of tension responsible for the bloody riots in Durban, Johannesburg and Capetown—and soften the sudden world animosity toward the South African government.

At the same time it was a cold bid for power while the wounded giant, Verwoerd, slept.

Sauer figured that a great many white South Africans were just as sick of the tension and strife as was the outside world. But he failed to reckon with the toughness of Erasmus and Louw, each of whom has his eye cocked to the main job.

Whereupon a reign of terror started with new restrictions enforced on white, black and colored alike. Promptly the police started raids on East London, a Johannesburg suburb, and have arrested some 1200 Africans. The charge was they failed to carry passbooks since Erasmus and Louw revoked the temporary suspension of the passbook rule to appease world anger and disgust with the police killings.

The raids were described as "intended to round up the lawless elements." No weapons were discovered and the operations were described as "orderly." Earlier some 200 police raided Capetown's Nyanga, another strife scene, and arrested 57. In two other towns 158 Africans were seized.

'Not Enough Jails'

The question now is where to hold all these arrested people, since South Africa hasn't got enough jails, or even intention of formally trying the prisoners. Up to now there has been no seeming intent to try white suspects of Communist affiliation, sedition, etc. And Erasmus is stating that lawyers should be screened before being admitted to practice.

I know a couple of lawyers involved in efforts to free jailed whites. One has a brother in jail and the other is always looking nervously over his shoulder.

Individual white arrests are made at nighttime, Nazi fashion, with the "detainee" hustled out of bed and lugged to the clink. The number of white arrests is unknown, as no information is available, but it could be as many as 200 and possibly more.

African arrests are simpler now as native villages are cordoned off with troops while the police enter and make arrests under the soldiers' covering guns.

The excuse is that the towns and outskirts are loaded with "Tsotsis," corresponding to our young hoodlums in America.

The commonest method of murder of an African by an African is to stick a man in the heart with a sharpened bicycle wheelspoke aboard a jampacked commuter train. The press of bodies holds the corpse upright until the train unloads when the victim falls flat and the murderer vanishes in the crowds getting off.

Trains and stations are the sites of many cruel beatings and stabbings. Native hospitals are jammed, I am reliably told, with paraplegics because some Tsostis are adept in anatomy and have developed perfection in finding the vertebra with a knife—after first telling the victim that he is going to be paralyzed for life if he persists in staying on his job.

With state troops mustered and rooms wiretapped, South Africa lacks only an official Gestapo to be a complete police state. The whites seem just as terrified as the blacks and the most common question is "what do you think will happen next?"

Censorship is now carried to such ridiculous extremes that you can't mention the names of "detainees" in newspapers or identify specific location of industries without clearance.

N. A. N. A.

Jomo Kenyatta

Kenya Gets Ready For Mixed Schools

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat 7-8-60

NAIROBI, Kenya — "Children must be brought up together. They cannot meet at the university level; they have formed their ideas about race by that time," schoolmaster Masinde Muliro said in summing up the African attitude on school integration in Kenya.

Still preparations are being made to integrate the schools racially. Initially African, Asian, and white students are to study together in secondary schools. Plans for introducing integrated classes at this level next year are being worked out by the Department of Education.

Reginald S. Alexander, who represents Nairobi in the Kenya Legislative Council, and who is for integration, said, "We have heard it often said that we want other races to attain our (European) standards and learn to behave as we do before they can be given responsibility.

"Yet when opportunities come forward these same people say 'we want you to attain our standards but do not come near us to learn them.' We cannot have it both ways, and if we try we are in danger of being classified hypocrites."

■

BOTH AFRICANS and Asians are in favor of integration in all schools, which incidentally, is the official policy of the neighboring British-administered trust territory of Tanganyika.

Mulion added that Africans and whites should grow up together. African children, he explained, should probably receive their early education in the tribal tongues they learn at home and join children of other races after a few years.

100 Suspected Mau Mau Aides Seized in Kenya as Oath-Givers

The New York Times

New York

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 8—More than 500 policemen began a round-up today of Africans administering oaths like those sworn by adherents of the Mau Mau. About 100 suspects were arrested. 7-9-60

The purpose of the police operation is to eradicate fear and intimidation over an area of almost 2,000 square miles. Reports of oath-taking in Kenya's Central and Rift Valley Provinces have been widespread recently.

The original Mau Mau terrorist outbreak began in 1952 among the Kikuku tribe. Thousands of Mau Mau supporters were killed before the terrorists were brought under control in 1956. The state of mergency was ended only last January.

A statement issued today by Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of Kenya, said: "Increasing uneasiness has been felt over the growing incidence of subversive activities reminiscent of Mau Mau and African leaders have joined with the Government in deploring this development and urging their people to help stamp it out."

He said "constitutional advance must take place in conditions of personal security and freedom from fear." Such conditions, he said, "are being threatened by certain Kikuyu in the Central and Rift Valley provinces and in Nairobi."

Thursday night by the light of a full moon the police quietly awakened and arrested Africans suspected of administering oaths either for financial gain or to spread fear for political purposes. The usual fee to an oath-taker is 10 shililngs, or about $1.40.

Within two hours the major part of the operation had been completed in Nairobi and the provincial towns of Nyeri, Fort Hall and Nakuru. The men were held in police stations and prisons for transfer to the remote Lamu District on Kenya's north coast. The Government will restrict them there.

Walter Coutts, Chief Secretary, said the oath ceremonies had been sporadic. Most were similar to the first Mau Mau oath, which swore its taker to secrecy and to civil disobedience. One case of an oath to kill was also reported.

Mr. Coutts said the vast majority of Kikuyu were disturbed and apprehensive over the developments and were looking to their leaders and the Government for protection.

Tribunals to which persons ordered into restricted residence may appeal will be set up and every case will be reviewed annually.

Other measures taken under a public security ordinance empowered authorities to impose curfews, close markets and shops and restrict population and vehicle movements.

Defense Minister Anthony Swann said he expected some persons now being held would be released in the light of later information.

Among the many grievances the Africans held against the Europeans in 1952, when the Mau Mau rebellion in the British colony turned to violence, none was cited more often than the lack of land for Africans.

At that time, 1,060,000 Kikuyu tribes people lived primarily in three native preserves totaling not much over 2,000 square miles. They looked ruefully at the 12,000 square miles the Europeans had settled for farming.

The Mau Mau movement is believed to have started in the early nineteen forties. Its early converts were made among the landless and among young men who had lived in Nairobi and had become exasperated with the contrast between European and African standards of life there.

Oaths of obedience to the movement were taken under an arch of two stout uprights of banana wood and some light brushwood. The instruments of magic included a sheep's eye impaled at one end of a banana stem.

The oaths included promises to obey leaders unquestioningly and to chase Europeans from Kenya. The Mau Mau methods included murder, beatings, pillaging and arson.

NEW AFRICA:

Roots of Terror

Mau Mau—the gruesome revolt of Kenya's Kikuyu tribe which took 13,423 black and 95 white lives*—rose up again last week to darken Kenya's future. Even as the colony prepared for self-government, and Kenya's leading African politicians were calling for the release of exiled Kikuyu leader Jomo Kenyatta, an official 321-page report on the origins and growth of Mau Mau made some shocking accusations.

Mau Mau, said the report prepared by senior civil servant Frank Corfield, could be blamed on:

1—Jomo Kenyatta, for preaching a "calculated hymn of hate and . . . perverted witchcraft."

2—The Colonial Government, for failing to evaluate properly the "mass of intelligence reports" predicting Mau Mau.

3—The British left, for openly embracing Kenya African nationalism without understanding its aims or methods.

The report raised a storm in both London and Nairobi, and on both sides of the political fence.

In London, Tory M.P.'s blasted "irresponsible Laborite do-gooders who have carried their woolly-minded Marxism into the Colonial Empire with disastrous results." One angry Tory even told NEWSWEEK that the report had been censored "to remove references to near-treason by some of these damn lefties."

In Nairobi, most whites saw the report as a reminder of the dangers of government indecision and a conclusive argument against Kenyatta's release. Most prominent black Africans, including leading nationalist Tom Mboya, attempted to downgrade the report. Kenyatta's release, Mboya proclaimed, would continue to be his No. 1 item of business.

▶With election results nearly complete, Patrice Lumumba emerged last week as the indisputably strongest single leader in the Belgian Congo. He won 35 seats in the new national assembly while his rival, Joseph Kasavubu, was capturing a mere twelve. For Congolese, it meant that Lumumba had to be included in the new government and would probably be its leader. For Belgians in the Congo, it meant nervous days of pondering Lumumba's latest pronouncement: "After independence June 30, good Belgians can stay. Bad Belgians must go."

NEW DRUG FIGHTS CANCER IN KENYA

U.S. and British Physicians Further the Use of Methotrexate in Africa

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 12—American and British research workers will be sent to Kenya in August for intensive work on a new anti-cancer drug—methotrexate.

The work will be financed by the African Research Foundation and the Sloan-Kettering Institute of New York. Early this year the institute sent a team to Kenya, led by Dr. R. Sullivan, for experimental work.

Dr. Michael Wood, a British plastic surgeon, said in Nairobi today that in three months of experiments with the American team many of the forty-one patients who had been considered past surgical treatment had been saved. He said the drug appeared to be effective in the treatment of cancer of the face, nasal sinuses and cancer of the cervix.

"Particularly in the cases of cervix, the drug has had a remarkable effect," Mr. Wood said. "Large, craggy growths have disappeared completely in about ten days."

Drug Used as Last Resort

So far, all trials of the drug have been on African patients who have not been helped by other treatment, such as radiotherapy. Cases of cancer of the liver have not responded to the drug.

The new treatment consists of introducing Methotrexate intra-arterially. This requires surgery to introduce a catheter into the artery to supply the drug to the area of the growth.

A technique has been developed by Dr. Wood and Dr. John Duff of Nairobi's King George VII Hospital for an operation to introduce the catheters. The drug is pumped from bottles into the artery at a controlled rate to give the area of growth a huge dose of the anti-cancer drug.

A different drug is introduced intramuscularly to buffer the anti-cancer drug as it enters the bloodstream. The second drug prevents damage to bone marrow and body tissues.

Methotrexate has a shrinking effect. In successful cases the treated growths were all said to have regressed.

"We are of course following up the cases which have been treated successfully because we wouldn't like to say yet that this is a cure," Dr. Wood said. "The drug obviously has great potentialities now that we know what type of drug has this effect and the chemists who are working on it may be able to get a more selective drug."

African patients are being taken from many parts of East Africa to two hospitals in Nairobi, where research work will continue in August.

Drug to be Used 2 Years

Scientists of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center here have made plans to use Methotrexate for two years in African.

The drug, a produce of Lederle Laboratories, was formerly known by the trade name Amethopterin. In Africa a rotating team of American physicians will try the compound for the continuous treatment of cancerous growths that are confined to small body areas.

The treatment, as it has been tried here, is regarded as an "exciting therapy" for localized cancers. Methotrexate has been used here for some time and has been widely tested in leukemia

Kenya Leader Injured In Crash

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)—Tom Mboya, young nationalist leader in this British colony, was seriously injured Saturday night in an automobile accident while on a political barnstorming tour of southeast Kenya.

There was no indication of how long Mboya will be out of the political arena recovering from his injuries, which come at a critical time in Kenya's development toward more self-rule.

The accident happened at Voi 200 miles from Nairobi. Police declined to give details pending further investigation.

Belgujm Kept Congolese Under Yoke Too Long

(Editor's note: The following is an article based on the personal experiences of Mr. Amram Onyndo, a native of Kisumu in the eastern section of Kenya, Africa. Mr. Onyndo, a former teacher in his native Kenya, is currently in Louisville working to finance his studies at Tuskegee Institute).

by Amram Onyndo

Too much happiness always results into danger. This is the event that is now happening in Congo. The Congolese have been underyoked too much by the Belgians that when they were left free eleven days ago they have realized how it is good to be free.

They think freedom is everything. It is better to be free but to keep peace with any friends that would like to obey all your rules and regulations. For if it is your country your rules predominate, and anybody who does not want them should live as quiet as the rules might have not affected him.

Nationalism

New Nationalism came to Congo as the coming of the Holy Ghost, of course they have been waiting for Independence with all their hearts and now that they have got it they should show the world that they are able to rule themselves.

Avenge. if it was to revenge the Belgians for the cruel treatment they exercised on the Congelese, I think it is right to do it to them and their Government and not to the innocent people who should be left to stay, provided they abide with the country's rules.

Fear is the thing that is troubling the Congolese, for they think that if the whites stay in the country then they may be like the South Africa whites who are brutal to the African tribes, and therefore to get rid of them early may appear better than waiting until it is too late. "Strike the Iron while it is hot".

To add to the confusion and the difficulties is the work of the white council. They have attempted in any way they can to hinder the progress of the Negroes. This is the reason why there are not many professional and technologist in Congo at this time. Well this is just like giving a child a hoe and he does not know how to use it because you have not shown him what to do with it.

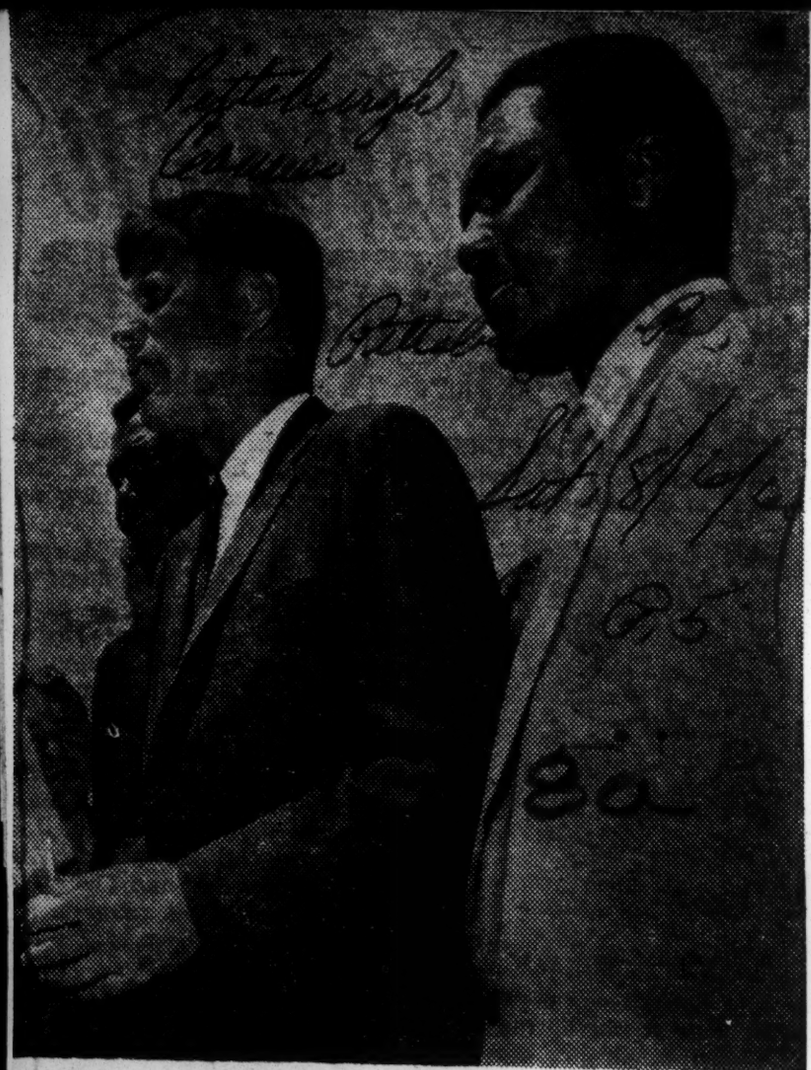
I would choose to describe the situation in Congo in two words: "Intense and Dynamic". It is intense in the Negroes desire for freedom and equality in the white mans' hatred, it is dynamic because the main concern in the troubles is human beings, who by merely being alive are active and thus add dynamism to the situation.

What the Congelese are showing the world, may be said to be hatred and the apartheid that is found in South Africa. And I would say that hatred hurts pride, retards development, crushes manhood, and robs society of the disadvantaged person's contribution to Society.

Futrhermore if one is hated because of poverty, one would work and improve his economic status. And if one is hated because of uncleanliness he would bathe and become acceptable. But if one is hated and stigmatized because of his race he is penalized for something that he cannot change.

There are two ways of improving our human nature. One is through formal and informal education, which was hidden away from the Congolese by the Belgians. And instead of educating the natives to the best standards they were instead kept undeveloped. The second is through religion which was used as the poison to the minds of the natives.

The complexities between the religions divided the families and confused the natives as to one is right. That is to say that even the Belgian was hurting himself and he misused the creative potential of the Negroes (the Natives) as he misdirected his own energy into keeping the Negroes from expressing himself, he put in double jeopardy any chance for international unity, political justice, and the realization of the authentic christian purpose.



KENNEDY MEETS MBOYA—After meeting at his Hyannisport, Mass., home with Tom Mboya (right), 29-year-old African nationalist leader of Kenya, Senator John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential candidate, called for increased U.S. attention to African needs, especially in education.

Practical Aid to Africa

An opportunity for the kind of practical aid that the United States can offer emergent African (and other) nations is knocking at the door right now. It was emphasized recently by Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and one of Africa's top leaders, when he was visiting the United States.

Mr. Mboya stated he was seeking some $80,000 or $90,000 from the African-American Students Foundation for the purpose of transporting 250 or 300 African students to this country this fall. The plan began last year when Mr. Mboya arranged for 81 students to come to this country for education, most of whom made their own arrangements for tuition and living expenses.

One of the most desperate needs in the newly formed Republic of Congo, after the current state of near anarchy is replaced with internal order, will be for men and women educated in the ways of democratic self-government. It is now too late to despair over the fact that after decades of Belgian control the Congo has less than a score of college-educated native African citizens.

But it is not too late to make available to as many Africans as are ready for it the kind of training that will best enable them to help bring their continent up out of poverty and ignorance. In few ways could Americans better advance the philosophy that the best charity is to prevent a man from having to accept charity.

WHITE SETTLERS BACK KENYA PARTY

Coalition Leader, Who Wins Support, Assails New Multi-Racial Group

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 7—Delegates from all of Kenya's white settlers associations voted today, 38 to 4, to support candidates of Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck's Kenya coalition in next year's general election.

The decision was made at a convention of the associations after Sir Ferdinand had made a bitter attack on Michael Blundell, leader of the multi-racial New Kenya Group. Sir Ferdinand accused him of assisting the British Government in what he called its attempts to keep Kenya's European settlers divided among themselves.

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Mr. Blundell, who attended the meeting, told a hostile audience that the convention was a forum for all political views and that its support of one political party would be harmful after the election.

Britain Is Criticized

Sir Ferdinand resigned as Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council and formed the coalition following the London constitutional conference this year in an attempt to improve the position of European farmers, who he said had been betrayed by Britain.

He said today that Britain was afraid of criticism of her colonial policy from the United States, the European powers and her dominions.

The convention, attended by most European members of the Legislative Council, also accused Britain of failing to provide an adequate land-price stabilization plan to cover the period before and after independence.

Legislator Asks Fund

Nzoia R. Maxwell, a European-elected member of the Legislative Council, declared: "We want a stabilization fund. I have lived here too long under British rule to have my way of life dominated by an African Government.

"We want this stabilization fund to give those of us who don't wish to remain an opportunity to get our peacefully."

Other speakers said that if Britain set up an adequate fund of this nature it would give farmers an opportunity to sell their land at a reasonable price for subdivision among Africans and would also encourage new investment.

Associated Press

KENYA DEADLOCK CONTINUES: Ronald Ngala, left, and A. Oginga Odinga, African members of Kenya Legislative Council, telling London reporters Monday why they boycotted start of Kenya constitutional conference. An effort at comproise stalled yesterday.

LONDON DEADLOCK ON KENYA STANDS

White Groups Reject Plan for Role of African Adviser at Charter Conference

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 19—Deadlock in the Kenya constitutional conference here continued today.

A compromise that had been accepted by Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod and the fourteen African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council was rejected by Michael Blundell, leader of the multiracial New Kenya Group and Group Capt. Llewellyn R. Briggs, head of the Right-Wing United party.

The Africans, who are led by Tom Mboya and Ronald Ngala, boycotted the opening meeting yesterday morning when they were told their second special adviser, Peter Mbiyu Koinange, was unacceptable to the British Government and could not attend the conference. Their other adviser is Thurgood Marshall of New York, chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Macleod has been in almost continuous discussions with the three groups, seeking a formula by which Mr. Koinange could be a special adviser without attending the general meetings.

A solution seemed to have been found when Mr. Ngala and his associates agreed that special advisers would remain in separate committee rooms in Lancaster House, used for consultation by the delegations, but would not be present at the conference proper.

The proposal was rejected by the Blundell and Briggs groups during talks with the Colonial Secretary this morning. They said the compromise implied recognition of Mr. Koinange, who was described by Mr. Macleod yesterday as one of the two men outside Kenya responsible for the Mau Mau uprising in 1952.

Another suggestion was discussed by Mr. Macleod and the Ngala group late this afternoon and evening. It proposed that only full members of the conference be allowed in Lancaster House and that arrangements be made outside the building for advisers.

The African elected members are understood to be considering their reply to this formula.

The conference schedule has broken down as a result of the dispute. Mr. Ngala insisted tonight, however, that the African members "are no longer boycotting the conference."

Later, a Colonial Office spokesman said that discussions between Mr. Macleod and the separate groups and their leaders had gone on throughout the day.

Kenya Self-Government Asked by Mboya for '60

Reuters

LONDON, Jan. 16—African Nationalist leader Tom Mboya flew into London today and staked a claim to self-government in Kenya this year.

Mboya, 29, is one of 50 Kenya delegates to a 3-week conference opening here Monday on the British East African colony's future constitution.

On arrival at London airport, Mboya declared:

"Kenya is ready for self-government now. We put forward a demand for responsible government in Kenya in 1960. We want a legislative council (legislature) with representatives elected on the basis of one man, one vote."

On the same plane was a Kenya leader of the opposite end of the political pole—British Group Capt. L. R. Briggs, leader of the all-white United Party.

Briggs told reporters at the airport that the idea of one man, one vote could lead to "African dictatorship."

Democracy on the British parliamentary pattern, he declared, has failed "in other newly-independent territories in Africa—we want to find an alternative policy which will allow self-determination with safeguards for minorities."

The delegates, all members of the colonial legislature, agree that Kenya should get a new constitution, but are split on the amount of representation to be given for the colony's 6,000,000 Africans, 170,000 Asians and 66,000 whites.

At present, the legislative council is composed of 91 members—only 36 of them directly elected. Of the 36, 14 are whites, 14 Africans, six Asians and two Arabs.

Most of the remainder of the legislators are selected by Kenya's British governor and are chiefly white.

In the middle political group is the new Kenya Party, which wants the colony to develop on a non-racial basis although it concedes Africans eventually will predominate in the government.

LIMITS ON VOTING URGED FOR KENYA

White Settler Says Africans Need Education Before Receiving Franchise

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 29—A white member of the multiracial New Kenya Group cautioned today against turning the Government of Kenya over to "an uneducated electorate."

The Kenya constitutional conference ended its second week with calls for moderation, harmony and understanding.

Nevertheless, a speech by George Usher, an Oxford University graduate who settled in the British colony forty years ago, indicated that, on the issue of voting rights, a wide gap remained between the African position and that of even middle-of-the-road Kenyans of European origin.

Mr. Usher cited the words of a former Colonial Secretary, the late L. S. Amery, who said democracy required not only able and experienced legislators and executives but also knowledgeable people with "an inbred sense of civic responsibility."

Training of Africans Urged

Mr. Usher urged that Kenya's African leaders be given the "opportunity for training and experience in the art of government" and that the voters be educated before the franchise is widened.

The African nationalists, however, show no willingness to wait. They are demanding universal adult suffrage and independence now.

James Maxwell, a member of the all-white United party, said disaster would follow if universal suffrage was instituted in Kenya.

"Kenya is not an African country in the sense that it belongs to those with a black skin," he declared.

Without the Asian and European, he continued, there would have been no such thing as African education and development.

"For a very long time to come," he concluded, "the economy and therefore the progress of the African peoples must rest on the minority groups."

Kenya's population of 6,450,000 consists of 6,170,000 Africans, 169,900 Asians, 66,400 Europeans and 37,100 Arabs.

Nonracial Approach Urged

Mrs. Dorothy Hughes, who went to Kenya as a child and is a member of the New Kenya Group, stressed the need for a "nonracial approach." She said:

"I cannot see that any Constitution can work unless it is firmly based not only on the people's understandable aspirations and hopes but also on friendship and harmony. Nor can it be achieved by any superficial political formula or safeguards."

She appealed to the British Government to finance the expansion of educational and welfare projects to bridge "the great gaps between our peoples as quickly as possible."

The effort to find an acceptable formula for advancing Kenya's independence through constitutional reforms will now go into committee rooms, where the delegates will be less tempted to speak for public consumption.

Iain Macleod, the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, will sum up the week's debate Monday. He might indicate then the policy he will recommend to the Government.

KENYANS CONCEDE AFRICANS' RIGHTS

Few at London Meetings Uphold Die-Hard View of 'White Settlers'

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 27—Of the seventeen white Britons attending the Kenya constitutional conference as delegates, only a handful can be described as die-hard "white settler" types.

They are, for the most part, the four members of the United party, which stands firm for colonial rule and against self-government and independence for Kenya in the foreseeable future.

"But, in spite of what certain of our detractors may say," the United party leader told the conference at the outset, "we are very far from supporting European interests to the exclusion of just rights and aspirations of other races."

The dozen or so other "Europeans," as the white Britons are called, have come to accept both the justice and inevitability of an evolutionary progress that will convert a colony ruled by white foreigners to a free nation governed by Africans.

As the conference gets down to specific proposals, there is wide disagreement between the moderate "Europeans" and the African nationalists over the "when" and "how" of independence, but not over the proposition that more of Kenya's 95 per cent African population must have a voice in the government.

All around Kenya, the process of independence is well-advanced. Its immediate neighbors are African-governed, and Tom Mboya, the leading African nationalist here, has told the conference that Kenya cannot remain an island.

The acceptance by the majority of responsible whites of the principle that Kenya should govern itself is an advance from the days when British settlers saw the country as an ever-loving child of the Empire—an opportunity for British enterprise, an outlet for British resources and a beach-head for romantics and adventurers.

The Britons now helping to plan Kenya's future in the meetings at Lancaster House represent both first and second-generation Kenyans. They are mainly farmers, which also means great landholders, because the country's major industry is agriculture.

But they are also "old soldiers," civil servants, social workers, tradesmen and technicians. Three of the four United party members here, including its leader, Group Capt. Llewellyn R. Briggs, were professional military men who chose civilian life in Kenya.

The British settlement in Kenya resulted from a number of diplomatic and colonial moves in the late nineteenth century that broadened Britain's "sphere of influence" in East Africa and gave impetus to her talent for empire-building.

But the most tangible incentive for settlement was the decision to build a railroad from Mombasa on the coast to Lake Victoria that would also give access to the headwaters of the Nile.

The first application for land was filed in 1902, and in the twelve months following, hundreds of pioneer settlers began to arrive.

It was a frontier for many types. Some early settlers arrived with a blanket roll and a few shillings, their legacy from the aftermath of the South African War. Others appeared on the steaming shores of East Africa with immaculate lady's maid and butler from England.

Now there are 64,700 white settlers, virtually all British, who are going to have to adjust not to the rigors of cutting an empire out of the wilderness but to the contraction of their property and privileges.

Apart from the voting qualifications and other colonial regulations that have enabled the white settlers to govern the colony as they and London wished—probably in the long run to the advantage of both—they have lived privately and exclusively in the "white highlands."

Out of Kenya's 225,000 square miles, the most equable and arable 12,000 have been the reserve of the white settlers. Holdings range from coffee plantations and pig farms of a few hundred acres to 30,000-acre ranches.

This land will one day either be in African hands, or, at the very least, will no longer be exclusively white. There is now before the Kenya Legislative Council a document known as "Land Tenure and Control Outside the Native Lands."

With his land privacy, the settler will lose the voting privileges that enabled him to dominate the Kenya government.

Marshall Barred By Kenya Police

KAIMBU, Kenya — (ANP) — Atty. Thurgood Marshall here in the role of special advisor to Kenya Africans for the forthcoming London constitutional conference, opening on Jan. 18, ran into a police blockade Sunday when he sought to enter a private political meeting.

Marshall, accompanied by Tom Mboya, African nationalist leader and Kenya legislative council member, was told he could not enter the meeting because a license granted for the meeting — did not include their attendance. This comes under government law which controls political meetings, and license conditions are strictly enforced.

Changing Africa . . . No. 6

Many White People Pull Out Of Kenya

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

NAIROBI, Kenya—The final results on the rigged London conference on a new voting apparatus for Kenya are clouded by British journalism, so I will not attempt to explain what it means except in simple terms.

Harry Selby, father of two, is selling his farms. Five farmers I know from Kitale have left for Australia, leaving their choice properties up for grabs. A man who runs 35,000 head of prime cattle on a 60,000-acre ranch outside Maralal is out here from England to see if he can get rid of it, at a loss if necessary.

I personally have just been offered a coffee property with a fine view of Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika for something around $28,000. The last time the place was bartered it was for $126,000.

The streets of Nairobi today are crowded with Somali come in from the north because the movement for a greater Somalia is a hot item at the moment. Old Mau Mau faces now throng the corners since the recent mass release of detained murderers. Heavy thievery has started again. Wheels are missing from autos, houses are broken into, and if I know anything about this operation the theft of guns will start again soon.

* * *

THERE IS A DEFINITE border traffic in arms from Ethiopia to Kenya at the moment—that I have from the highest authority in Ethiopia. There is an acute shortage of work in Kenya for the recently released Mau Mau, as well as other fringe natives who have swum to the cities on the wave of "independence" with the result that farm labor is more easily come by than in a long time.

As for the Kenya "representative" government plan, I make it that out of the 65 votes in the legislative council, 37 will be African and 14 will be Asian and Arab minorities. Against this total of 51 black and brown votes, the white settlers will have only 14 votes.

As the news of the agreement was leaked last week, and then announced, the whites' fury was wild. Their despair was painfully evident and white determination to fight back was equally as evident as a determination to leave.

And oddly enough, the triumph in London for Nationalist Leader Tom MBoya's one-vote-one-man program, which is supposed to take place in from 14 to 18 months, seems somewhat less than popular with a great many Africans.

* * *

WHEN THE WHITE MAN goes, the feeling among the more sophisticated tribes is that there won't be much work. "They will starve us, Bwana," one old fellow told me. "All Mboya does is ask for money. The unions will run everything."

But there won't be much to run. Tribal warfare seems inevitable, since the fighting tribes are the rich nomads with great herds which are sure to be tempting to the tax collectors serving a deficiency government.

Possibly the greatest complaint on the street today is that the triumph of Mboya & Co. endorses Mau Mau and made an honored councilor out of the exiled Peter Koinange, the nationalist leader held partly responsible for the Mau Mau terror.

Kenya Offer Is Accepted By Africans

Reuters

LONDON, Feb. 15—The African delegation at a multiracial conference here on the future of Kenya today announced acceptance of a British Government plan reported to give Africans more say in the government of the East African colony.

African leader Ronald Ngala said Colonial Minister Iain Macleod's proposals were acceptable for a transitional government, pending the establishment of a 1-man-1-vote system.

The proposals also were said to be acceptable, "with some reservations," to the multiracial new Kenya Party delegation led by Michael Blundell.

But Group Capt. Llewellyn Briggs, leader of the right-wing white United Party, flatly rejected the proposals.

Mcleod's plan has not been disclosed officially. But it is believed to call for the establishment of a 65-seat legislative council.

Kenyans filling certain property qualifications could vote for candidates to 53 of the seats, 10 of which would be reserved for the white minority, 8 for Asians and 2 for Arabs.

The remaining 12 seats would be filled by 12 "national members," 4 African, 4 white and 4 Asian, elected by the rest of the legislative council.

The British Governor of the colony would nominate 4 official government ministers and 8 ministers from among the elected members. The Governor would retain the power to veto legislation.

British Group Asks Free Kenya by '65

The Miami Herald

The New York Times Service

LONDON — An organization of young Conservatives has called upon the British government to fix 1970 as the beginning of independence for Kenya.

Mon. 1-4-60

The proposal was made by the Bow Group, an independent research and pamphleteering society of younger Conservative Party members — some of whom are members of Parliament — that generally tries to guide the party toward progressive policies.

"The time has come when the force of African nationalism, which like nature may be rough or smooth, can be met in Kenya only by announcing dates for responsible government and independence within the commonwealth," a Bow Group pamphlet states.

"It is suggested that 1965 be the date for responsible government and 1970 for independence."

The legislative side of the Kenya government until 1965 should be multi-racial, in the proportion of two African members for one European and one Asian, the pamphlet suggested.

Britain was also urged to spend an additional $14,000,000 over a five-year period to speed up the development of African secondary education.

The publication said that equal rights under the law must be secured for all races now if minorities — that is Europeans and Asians—were to have any hope of keeping those rights during and after the transfer of power.

U.S. NEGRO LEADER ARRIVES IN KENYA

The Miami Herald

Times

Thurgood Marshall to Aid African Group on London Constitutional Parley

New York

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 10J Thurgood Marshall, New York Negro attorney and chief counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, arrived here today. He has been retained by the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council as their special adviser at a constitutional conference scheduled to start in London Jan. 18.

Mon. 1-11-60

Mr. Marshall, who has been on a tour of Africa, was met here by Tom Mboya, an African nationalist and labor leader, and Doctor Gikonyo Kiano. Both the Kenyans are Legislative Council members.

The 51-year-old American attorney said he would be in Nairobi for a few days and would then accompany the Kenya African delegation to London for the conference, which is expected to result in major alterations in the colony's Constitution. The conference was demanded by African leaders soon after they had rejected a Constitution offered by Britain in 1957.

The Africans' demand for democratic reforms is based on the principle of universal adult suffrage. Asked on his arrival whether he considered universal suffrage the answer to Kenya's political problems, Mr. Marshall replied:

"I cannot give you a direct answer to that one because I am not sure. I have got to have a look around."

Marshall Will Meet Asians

During his stay here, Mr. Marshall will meet leaders of Nairobi's Asian community. A campaign of African agitation against Asians that began here just before Christmas and has included mob attacks on Asians and their shops.

This afternoon Mr. Marshall was prevented from attending a meeting of delegates of African district political associations from all parts of the colony at Kiambu, about fifteen miles from Nairobi. As he tried to enter the building with Mr. Mboya and Dr. Kiano, a European district officer turned him away.

Mr. Marshall was told that all political meetings were licensed and that the names of those permitted to attend appeared on the license. Mr. Marshall's name was not listed. He then decided to go sightseeing.

The African members of the Legislative Counsel were attending the meeting to receive instructions from district associations concerning the principles to follow at the conference in London.

After the session, Mr. Mboya said the African delegates would demand full independence for Kenya this year.

A Fighter for Civil Rights

As chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Marshall has been in the forefront of that organization's fight to win full civil rights for American Negroes.

He has appeared twenty-five times before the United States Supreme Court, winning twenty-three cases and losing two.

Mr. Marshall was in charge of the N. A. A. C. P.'s campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in the public schools. This campaign culminated in the decision of May 17, 1954 in which the Supreme Court ruled against the principle of separate but equal educational facilities for Negroes.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said yesterday that the invitation from the Kenyans was the first of its kind to be received by Mr. Marshall. Mr. Wilkins added that Mr. Marshall would be acting in an advisory capacity only, with the initiative and decisions on objectives remaining entirely in the hands of the Kenyans.

"The association is very interested in the progress of African states toward independence, but has no working relationship with any organized body over there," Mr. Wilkins said. "We will do everything we can to help them within the bounds of international protocol."

The New York Times 1-8-60 New York P25

Associated Press

WELCOME HOME: Tom Mboya, Kenya nationalist leader, is hoisted to the shoulders of his supporters in Nairobi as they welcome him back from London constitutional conference. Sign at left refers to Kenya Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Mboya is secretary.

Kenyatta may lead freedom movement forming in Kenya

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

(Special to the AFRO)

LONDON, Eng. (ANP) — News from Kenya is that a new freedom movement has been launched and will be led by Jomo Kenyatta, when he is released.

Jan 23 1960 P 8

Considerable mystery shrouds the movement, which London papers say was launched by supporters of the People's Convention Party of which Tom Mboya is a leader.

The BBC Radio said it was a new movement.

The newly formed party is reported to have declared that the African elected leaders now in London have betrayed their brethren by accepting the Macleod plan as a basis for further negotiations.

* * *

KENYATTA WILL have none of this: one man, one vote and equal rights for all, irrespective of race, color or creed is what he and most Africans demand.

As that has been conceded to Ghana, Nigeria and the Belgian Congo it seems illogical to refuse it to Kenya.

The extremist white settlers are talking again of "defending their rights" by arms if necessary.

Moderate - minded whites want a charter of Human Rights in which minorities in Kenya wll be secured when Africans dominate the Government.

Extremist Africans object to that: "If they don't trust us to govern let them get out" is the Africans' reply.

Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod new to the job, has had to get his advice from the per-

JOMO KENYATTA

manent staff at the Colonial Office and, of course, his orders from the Cabinet who take their orders from the arty, which, in turn, takes its orders from the arty bosses, who are the City and the Establishment.

Jomo Kenyatta is still boss of Kenya and whether the Tory Government in Britain and the white and Asian settlers of Kenya like it or not Africans will dominate Kenya unless something bigger and better is offered to them.

Kenya Talks Leave Major Issues Open

Final Session Hears African Arguments

By Richard C. Wald

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 21. — The Kenya constitutional conference ended today after a series of inconclusive and sharply argued final meetings.

The last two items on the agenda, on which a measure of agreement had been hoped, were apparently left for the Colonial Secretary to set to rights. These were a draft of the outlines of a bill of rights and some guaranties against expropriation of land.

The final communique made no mention of the last two points. It said simply that "all groups except the United party . . . accepted that the proposals on the Executive and the Legislature should be implemented as the next stage in Kenya's constitutional advance" and that the Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison, in anticipation of this constitution, will "bring some further African members into his Council of Ministers."

Success for Colonial Chief

By and large, the conference has been a resounding success for Colonial Secretary Iain MacLeod. He himself was pessimistic at its beginning and few thought it could achieve much agreement.

However, the moderate, multiracial New Kenya party and the African Elected Members Group headed by Tom Mboya and Ronald Ngala managed to reconcile a great number of their differences and to agree, although reluctantly, to a constitution on the middle ground offered by Mr. MacLeod.

This was made clear last Monday when the outlines of the new constitution, giving the Africans much more power in running their country, were made public. All that remained then were the bill of rights and the land guaranties. These were thought to be easy of settlement and the Right-wing United party, which had refused to accept the main outlines, stayed behind to talk about these last points.

Concern Over Land

But they proved impossible to settle. The whites of Kenya want guaranties written into the constitution that their land will not be expropriated by a future African government. They are particularly anxious about the status of the "White Highlands," some of the best farming in the country, which is held exclusively by white owners.

The African members said they could not agree to give away the right of expropriation which every other government has and could not bind future governments at the insistence of the white settlers now.

Where the two major parties had previously been able to come together in private sessions, they were unable to do so in the last week. The conference was expected to end on Wednesday, but it dragged on until today.

The result, in lieu of any other announcement, is that Mr. MacLeod will have to impose these parts of the constitution.

KENYATTA BLAMED IN TERROR REPORT

Kenya's Survey of Mau Mau Revolt Issued as Africans Press for His Release

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 31—Jomo Kenyatta, who is seeking a political comeback, was described in detail in a long report published here today as having been the organized of Kenya's Mau Mau rebellion.

The Mau Mau uprising led to the declaration of a state of emergency in Kenya from October, 1952, to January of this year. More than 13,000 Africans and ninety-five white persons lost their lives in what amounted to a civil war.

The author, Frank D. Corfield, former Goevrnor of Khartoum Province in what used to be the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, concludes that the basic responsibility of governments faced with the demands of African nationalism is to maintain law and order. His report, prepared at the request of the Kenya Government, says:

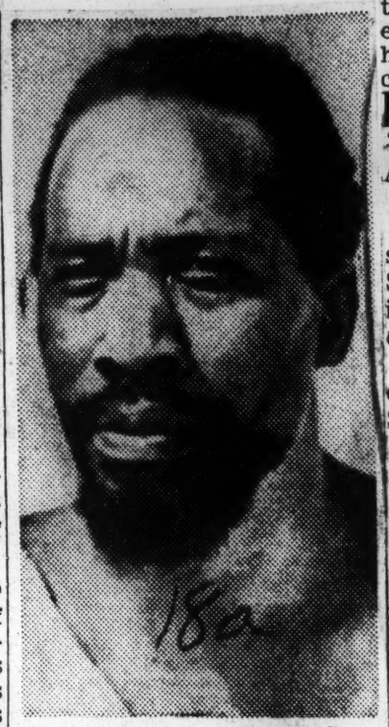
"It was the failure of the Government of Kenya * * * to appreciate the importance of this very foundation of good government * * * which was the basic cause of the outbreak of violence."

Report Took Two Years

The 321-page Corfield report, entitled "The Origins and Growth of the Mau Mau—An Historical Survey," has been in preparation two years. Its publication comes at a time when heavy pressure is being exerted by African nationalists for the release of the aging Mr. Kenyatta, whose confinement to Kenya's northern frontier district prevents his active participation in politics.

Mr. Kenyatta was convicted in 1953 of having been the "manager" of the Mau Mau rebellion. He was elected president a few weeks ago of a new African political party, the Kenya African National Union.

Mr. Corfield traces Mr. Kenyatta's political activity over the last forty years—his visits to Britain and the Soviet Union and his rise in the late Nineteen Forties as a virtual dictator of the Kikuyu tribe, the largest in Kenya.



Associated Press

DENOUNCED: Jomo Kenyatta, imprisoned Mau Mau leader in Kenya. His record is examined in detail in a report on the history of the Mau Mau movement.

Stresses Are Noted

Describing the development of Mau Mau as "African nationalism run riot," Mr. Corfield says it was "the culmination of a long period of political unrest among the Kikuyu people." This unrest, he said, arose from stresses and strains felt by tribal Africans brought suddenly into contact with highly organized civilization. The report says:

" * * * without freedom afforded them by a liberal Government, Jomo Kenyatta and his associates would have been unable to preach their calculated hymn of hate."

Mr. Corfield warns that uncritical support of African nationalist movements may encourage those who seek their political ends violently.

Comemnting on the grant of independence to Ghana and the Sudan and to other African territories in the future, he says:

"The grant of independence in these countires, as elsewhere, has given a great and enthusiastic impetus to all government and social activities and, provided la wand order is maintained, there is little doubt that perhaps not unreasonable African governments will evolve, although they are likely to bear little inner semblance to a democracy as we know it for some time to come.

"But the ferment of freedom has been let loose and this will no doubt insure that eventually the forms of government to be evolved in these countries will have to take a reasonable account of individual liberty."

Kenya Students Airlifted To U.S.

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)—Negro students began flying to America Sunday in an airlift whose financing was surrounded by political controversy in the United States.

The first planeloads of 144 students left from Nairobi Airport Sunday. Some of the remaining 130 students will leave Monday and the rest next week. All will study in U.S. universities under scholarships.

The $100,000 for the airlift was provided by the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, named after the brother of the U.S. Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. John F. Kennedy. Republicans charged the senator agreed to underwrite the airlift as a political gesture. Kennedy said he had agreed on the condition that he receive no publicity and only after the U.S. State Department has refused the money.

'They've Had It!'

The Pittsburgh Courier

Africans Won't Take Any More, Thurgood Says

Pittsburgh Pa.

1-30-60

P. 4

LONDON—"To sum it up, these people have had it, and they are not going to take any more," Thurgood Marshall wrote his wife from London where he is working with the African delegation from Kenya.

Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, was in Britain's East African colony to prepare for the job he is now doing in London.

He is said to be the "welcome" half of a team of sepcial advisers to the African delegation to the Kenya constitutional conference.

The conference has been stymied because the other adviser, Peter Mbiyu Koinange, is not acceptable to the British Government, and the Kenya African delegation refuses to take part until both advisers can join the conference.

■

MARSHALL, WHO has argued for the rights of United States Negroes for a quarter of a century, is now testing his talents on the Negro's rights in Africa.

However, he believes that the foreign policy of the United States is another and less satisfactory matter. He intimated that the United States' attitude toward Africa and Africans was graphically illustrated by what had happened in the United States Embassy in Liberia.

Marshall said that before the Eisenhower Administration came to power, the embassy in Monrovia had a bi-racial staff divided equally between Negro and white. Today, he continued, it is "pure white," except for one Negro member of the United States Information Agency, who is somewhere in the hinterland.

■

DESPITE WHAT might seem to Africans to be deficiencies in United States' foreign policy, Marshall does not believe Africans will turn to the Soviet Union for help or friendship.

Marshall gave three reasons for taking the unpaid job with the Kenya Africans:

(1) There has been a growing awareness of African problems in the United States over the last five years or so.

(2) Africa is providing opportunities for expansion and international contacts for Negro businessmen.

(3) Marshall had never been to Africa before.

"I had always meant to go," he said, "but never got around to it."

Finally the 51-year-old lawyer said that any African country engaged in the struggle for freedom need go no further for help than her African neighbors.

AFRICAN CONTROL OF KENYA IS SEEN

The New York Times

Long-Range British Plans Worry Whites at Talk

New York

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 1—Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed today that Kenya be brought to independence under a parliamentary system that, "as time goes on," would guarantee the majority Africans the predominant voice.

The Colonial Secretary outlined his views as the Kenya constitutional reform conference entered its third week, and after a week in which forty-six delegates had spoken at length on or around the issue of the East African Colony's future.

The exact nature of Mr. Macleod's proposals was not made known. He asked that they be regarded as confidential and delegation leaders in the main tried to respect his request.

But from their reactions, it was apparent that the Colonial Secretary went further in his recommendations for Kenya's ultimate self-government and independence than either of the leading white representatives would have liked.

Group Capt. Llewellyn R. Briggs, leader of the Right-Wing party, was asked whether he had been "surprised" by Mr. Macleod's speech.

"I think shocked would be a better term," he replied. "And I am speaking for the whole group."

Maj. B. P. Roberts, One of the four members of the Briggs group, declined to comment on the Colonial Secretary's remarks because, he said, "I might blow up."

A far more temperate response came from Michael Blundell, the Yorkshire-born leader of the multiracial New Kenya Group. At a news conference, Mr. Blundell described Mr. Macleod's speech as "a masterpiece of skating on thin ice."

Slower Pace Is Favored

At another point, he said the Colonial Secretary's proposals were "subject to a variety of interpretations."

His final word, however, was that what Mr. Macleod had had to say appeared less disturbing on a second reading than it did on the first. Mr. Blundell left no doubt, however, that he and the majority of his party proposed a slower route toward a self-governing independent Kenya than that demanded by the African nationalists here.

Mr. Blundell, who represents the moderate white as well as the Asian and Arab elements that are likely to go farthest in meeting the majority African demands, emphasized that ultimate freedom for Kenya was not in dispute.

He made it clear at the same time that the New Kenya Group opposed any voting formula such as the "common roll" of one man, one vote proposed by the Africans.

Westminster System Cited

The part of the Colonial Secretary's speech that was made public, before he offered his own proposals, dealt with Kenya's future in terms that could have disturbed only the most extreme white or African elements.

"I want first of all to make two points quite clear," he said. "When I speak of parliamentary institutions [for Kenya] I am thinking of the Westminster model, the system which was born here nearly 700 years ago and has been molded and nurtured here ever since. It is that system that I hope to see flourish in Kenya.

"As time goes on, Africans, and I use the word in the commonly accepted sense, will be in the majority position and their voice will be the predominant voice," he continued. With developments in the franchise, African influence will necessarily and significantly increase.

"Africans will attain their position not just because they are Africans, but because the majority of those who will come to play a part in the government of their country will be be Africans."

At Mr. Macleod's suggestion, the conference now goes into committee. He will preside over discussion of the key issue: "The size and composition of, and the franchise arrangements for a legislature approprate to the next stage of constitutional advance in Kenya."

Another committee will consider the size and composition of the Council of Ministers, which almost all agree should be made smaller, and a third will deal with "methods of safeguarding human rights as Kenya's constitution develops."

the third committee will be a "Bill of Rights" prepared by Thurgood Marshall, American Negro attorney who is an adviser to the African delegation.

The Proceedings In the U. N.

YESTERDAY
(Feb. 1, 1960)

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Resumed examination of conditions in Ruanda-Urundi, administered by Belgium.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
(Feb. 2, 1960)

GENERAL ASSMEBLY

Committee on South-West Africa—10:30 A. M.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Standing Committee on Petitions—10:30 A. M.

Individuals may obtain available tickets at public desk, main lobby, United Nations Headquarters. Groups may reserve tickets by mail.

170 African Strikers Seized

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—The police arrested 170 African workers outside a clothing factory today for taking part in a strike for more pay. Strikes by Africans are illegal in South Africa. Twenty of the workers were arrested as they picketed the factory and the rest at a general meeting of factory employes near by.

PRIVATE MEETING AIDS KENYA TALKS

The New York Times

'Friendly' Session Outside Africans and Moderates Hold of Formal Conference

New York

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4—The leaders of the African and moderate multiracial delegations to the Kenya constitutional conference met privately today. Their talks were understood to have been fruitful.

With no general conference sessions scheduled, the various delegations conferred among themselves and separately with Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Tonight, a Colonial Office spokesman declared:

"This is the most encouraging day we have had in the conference so far."

Some Colonial Office authorities, as recently as yesterday, had not given the conference much better than a fifty-fifty chance of success. The parley is to recommend a plan for making Kenya self-governing and independent.

Talks Called Friendly

The most significant meeting appeared to be that between Tom Mboya, Ronald Ngala and Masinde Muliro of the African group and Michael Blundell, Wilfred Havelock and C. B. Madan, an Indian of the multiracial New Kenya Group.

A statement issued after the meeting said only that "friendly discussions took place and agreement was reached to meet again."

Mr. Blundell, leader of the New Kenya Group, added that the two delegations had discussed "the constitution, the franchise and the fears and worries of each race."

A meeting was also held by the Right-Wing United Party and Asian and Arab delegates.

Llewellyn R. Briggs, the United party leader, did not reveal the character of the talks, but he announced that his party group was to meet tomorrow with the African delegation.

Little was expected to come of the meeting, however, because the United party's white settlers and the Africans take opposite positions on Kenya's future.

African Demand Circulated

A memorandum signed by Mr. Ngala was circulated among all delegates today. It repeated the African demand for a government responsible to the majority of the people and a franchise based on universal adult suffrage and the common roll of "one man, one vote." It stated:

"In the year 1960 a white man has no better claim to a seat in the Legislature of Kenya solely because of his race than an African has a right to a seat in the British Parliament solely because of his race."

Other documents being studied include a document on a future franchise and legislature prepared by Prof. W. J. M. Mackenzie, constitutional adviser to the conference; a Colonial Office proposal for revision of the executive, and a Bill of Rights drawn up for the African delegation by Thurgood Marshall, the United States Negro attorney.

KENYA'S AFRICANS IN KEY TALK TODAY

Whites Anxious Over Parley to Form Political Group Throughout Colony

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 26—The white community of 66,000 is anxiously awaiting the outcome of a meeting of African leaders to be held tomorrow at Kiambu, in Kikuyuland.

The object of the meeting is to form a colony-wide political organization embracing all the African political parties that have sprung up since the state of emergency's end earlier this year.

The conference is thought likely to become the scene of a struggle for power between Tom Mboya and a powerful group of Kikuyu disciples of the sequestered Jomo Kenyatta. The group is led by a former Mau Mau member, James Gichuru.

Ten of the fourteen African members of the colony's Legislative Council gave a pointer on the outcome yesterday when they and other political leaders signed a statement announcing a new party. The four African elected members, including Mr. Mboya, were not invited to sign.

One signatory, C. M. G. Arwings-Kodhek, president of the Nairobi African Congress, said one reason why Mr. Mboya had not been invited to sign was that other African elected members resented recent trips he had made to their constituencies. They suspect him of attempting to form local political organizations whose officers would be authorized to attend tomorrow's meeting and vote him to power.

Mboya Will Attend

Mr. Mboya has said he will attend the meeting and make his position clear. He will also hold a public meeting in Kiambu as soon as the poltical leaders' meeting has ended.

Observers see developments of the last few days as indicating a return to power of the Kikuyu leaders detained throughout the Mau Mau emergency and released under the act of grace that was one of the first actions of the new Governor, Sir Patrick Renison.

Europeans fear that in the inevitable struggle among the African leaders the most vocal and extremist elements will emerge triumphant before Kenya's elections early next year for the colony's first African-dominated government.

A Government statement yesterday said that after discussions with the Governor the African elected members had agreed to hold three ministries and appoint one assistant minister in a caretaker government to operate until the new Constiution could be implemented.

It is understood Mr. Mboya was offered a ministry but did not accept. Other possible ministers are Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, a Kikuyu; Ronald Ngala, a coastal tribesman, who led African delegates to recent London talks on the colony's future; T. Towet, member for the Kipsigis, and J. N. Muimi, a Kamba.

An official statement on the portfolios is expected tomorrow.

Mau Mau Force Oath on Survivors

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 4 (AP)—The son and daughter of a murdered Kikuyu headman told police they were forced to take the Mau Mau oath by killers who daubed their faces with their father's blood.

William Wambugu, a staunch loyalist during the 1950 Mau Mau emergency in this British colony and headman of the Chinga location of the Nyeri District, was slain earlier this week.

His son and teen-age daughter said that after the killing a seven-man gang made them take the oath.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed on the area and extra police moved in.

KENYANS SOLVING A RACIAL PROBLEM

Europeans and Africans Put Differences Aside to Help Improve Agriculture

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NYERI, Kenya, June 7—An important development for the future of Kenya is taking place in this area. Europeans and African farmers are cultivating the land successfully side by side.

Although this British colony in East Africa is still troubled by political difficulties and faces many problems on the way to self-government and independence, solid foundations for its basically agricultural economy are being built in areas such as those around Nyeri, 100 miles north of Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

Two men who have overcome the racial feelings that have hindered Kenya's progress are Nathaniel Mitini, a 45-year-old member of the Kikuyu tribe, and Peter Marrian, 43, a graduate of Oxford, who came to Kenya to farm when he was discharged from the British Army after World War II.

Agriculture Department Helps

Mr. Mitini's eleven-acre farm is much smaller than most of those owned by Europeans. He runs it without help, except from his two wives and four children. British experts from the Kenya Department of Agriculture have advised him on how best to develop his farm and he has a warm relationship with Paul Langrish, the district agricultural officer, who comes from Cheshire, England.

The Mitini farm is eighteen miles outside Nyeri on a dusty road that winds through the foothills of the Aberdare Mountains. At an altitude of more than 6,000 feet the air is crisp and clean and the green fields are proof of the abundant rainfall.

In common with the hundreds of other African farmers in the area, Mr. Mitini raises coffee and potatoes as cash crops and maize for food. The highest quality coffee in Kenya is grown by African farmers who have benefited from the help of British agricultural experts. Mr. Mitini's crops yield him a cash profit of about $560 a year.

He has benefited, too, from the Kenya land consolidation program. In exchange for fragments of land two or three miles apart that he once held under the Kikuyu tribal system, he now has eleven acres in one unit. The complicated consolidation program is being advanced with tribal approval.

Pleased With Change

Mr. Mitini said he was "very pleased" with the change. "Before the land consolidation was done I had twenty-four small pieces of land scattered all over," he said. "Now I can work in one place and earn more."

On the edge of the Kikuyu reserve Peter Marrian raises coffee and cattle on 2,300 acres with the aid of 250 African employes. Unlike many Europeans who scoff at African farmers, Mr. Marrian, who is president of the Kenya National Farmers Union, said he knew many able African farmers.

With his American wife, the former Susan Vogel of Chicago, and their three young sons, Mr. Marrian lives in a rambling tree-shaded house amid broad green lawns.

"Every month we have a party of twenty or so African farmers here to see what's done," he said. "After all, the battle of Africa will be fought on the individual level."

Would Open Land

Mr. Marrian and his wife feel strongly that the future of Kenya and of Africa depends on all races working together. Their farm is part of the so-called White Highlands, an area of many thousands of fertile acres that has been reserved for European farmers. Unlike many of their neighbors, the Marrians believe the White Highlands should be opened to African farmers who have proved on farms of their own that they could make good use of the land.

"I have three hills on my place that I'd like to make available to African farmers and help them to cultivate them," Mr. Marrian said. "We've got to break this White Highlands barrier. It never made sense and only aggravated feelings."

A proposal to end the legal prohibition of African land ownership in the White Highlands is pending in the Kenya Legislative Council, but conservative Europeans are fiercely opposed to it.

SCHOOLS IN KENYA FACE INTEGRATION

Steps Toward African Rule Spur Plans for Gradual Mingling of 3 Races

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 19—Preparations for racially integrated schools are being made in Kenya, where only four years ago integration was bitterly opposed.

Initially African, Asian and white students are to study together in secondary schools. Plans for introducing integrated classes at this level in the next year are being worked out by the Department of Education.

Leaders in all three racial communities are campaigning throughout this British colony for integration. They hope that children of all races may be attending school together at the intermediate level before long.

Language difficulties are expected to delay integration at the primary level.

The strongest opposition to integration has come from the 65,000 whites in Kenya, which has more than 6,000,000 Afri Asians. A private elementary school in Nairobi known as the Hospital Hill School was the target of criticism in 1956 after it had accepted white, African and Asian pupils for integrated classes.

Now that Kenya is well on the path toward an African-controlled Government, the realization has dawned that if there is to be harmony in the future the racist attitudes of the past must be dropped. One supporter of integration is Reginald S. Alexander, who represents Nairobi in the Kenya Legislative Council. He said:

"We have heard it said often that we want other races to attain our [European] standards and learn to behave as we do before they can to given responsibility. Yet when opportunities come forward these same people say 'we want you to attain our standards but do not come near us to learn them. We cannot have it both ways, and if we try we are in danger of being classified as hypocrites."

Africans Want Integration

One of the main arguments against integration by whites has been that the standards of education would suffer. Accordingly, W. A. C. Matheson, Minister of Education, has agreed to empower boards of governors of schools now restricted to whites to admit students of other races who meet established qualifications.

Mr. Matheson said some white leaders, such as Mr. Alexander, were "actively promoting" integration.

"They are going around the community telling the Europeans that this is what you've got to do voluntarily, or worse will be done to you," he said.

Africans and Asians are strongly in favor of full integration in all schools, which, incidentally, is the offical policy in the neighboring British-administered trust territory of Tanganyika. The African attitude was summarized recently by Masinde Muliro, a schoolmaster, who represents the northern Nyanza Province in the Kenya Legislative Council.

"Children must be brought up together," he said. "They cannot meet at the university level; they have formed their ideas about race by that time. If they could grow up together that is the best guarantee of the best society."

He added that African children should probably receive their early education in the tribal tongues they learn at home and join children of other races after a few years.

Integration is receiving support from the British Governor of Kenya, Sir Patrick Renison. He recently arranged a Government grant of $40,000 and additional land for the expansion of the Hospital Hill School.

At present education is compulsory in Kenya only for white children and for Asian boys between the ages of 7 and 15.

About 96 per cent of the African boys and 45 per cent of African girls of primary school age get four years of primary schooling. Last year only 28 per cent of those who completed the primary course went on to intermediate schools and only 13 per cent of those completing the four-year intermediate course continued on to secondary schools.

Money and teachers are short in Kenya, which has an annual budget of about $90,000,000 for all Government purposes. About 17 per cent of this goes for education. It is estimated that $60,000,000 more would be needed to provide eight years of schooling for all children.

KENYANS SEEKING TO EASE TENSION

The N.Y. Times

Whites and Africans Join Effort to Promote Calm Before February Voting

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 3—Strenuous efforts are being made to reduce political tensions in this British colony.

African leaders have joined the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison, in trying to promote a calmer atmosphere. This led to an unusual event in the last week when, for the first time in the memory of many persons here an African was invited to address a meeting of white settlers.

Meanwhile, African, white and Asian leaders have been appealing for an intelligent and calm approach to the political changes that are coming in Kenya as they are elsewhere in Africa.

The changes here stem from a decision, taken early this year at a conference in London on Kenya's Constitution, that Africans would have a majority in the Legislative Council as a first step toward self-government and eventual independence for the colony.

Since then there have been many emotional outbursts and tension has mounted as preparations have been made for a general election next February. Now an effort is under way to insure that the election is held in the calmest atmosphere possible.

Mboya at White Club

Typical of the attempts to produce better understanding between Africans and whites was the appearance a few days ago of Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya African National Union, the largest of Kenya's African political organizations, at the North Kinangop Club deep in the rich farming area known as "the white highlands." It was the first time an African had entered the place as a guest.

Mr. Mboya ranged in his talk over many of the problems that are worrying Kenya's white minority as the day of African-controlled government draws near. He tried to reassure his audience about such things as land titles, the concern of African leaders over the flight of capital from Kenya and understanding by Africans of their responsibilities as "freedom" approaches.

At the end of Mr. Mboya's speech, Robert Wilson, chairman of the North Kinangop District Association, commented: "It was a very good idea to invite Mr. Mboya, and although he did not provide specific answers to the farmers' problems, he did clear the air a certain amount."

Another statement that has helped calm fears was made by James Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, when he returned early this week from talks in London with Iain Macleod, Britain's Colonial Secretary.

"We discussed most of our problems and I feel that solutions are not impossible and that possibly next year most of our tensions will be lowered," Mr. Gichuru said.

"I hope the Europeans will be sensible and not elect people who will antagonize the Africans" he added.

In a talk yesterday, Governor Renison spoke optimistically about the forthcoming changes.

"I myself am facing these changes with greater sureness," he declared, "now that responsible leaders are showing that they realize and can teach their followers two facts about minorities in Kenya: that it is not the way of the world that minorities should seek to perpetuate domination when others are ready to take responsibility, and that it is equally important to a country's stability and reputation and progress that minorities should not be dominated or put in fear."

SLUMP HITS KENYA AS CAPITAL FLEES

The N.Y. Times

Uncertainty Over Approach of African Rule Drives Money From Country

New York, N.Y.

Sun. 11-13-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 12—The flight of capital from this British East African colony in the last seven months has placed a great strain on Kenya's economy.

The amount of money transferred elsewhere since March is estimated at about £10,000,000 ($28,000,000).

Political uncertainties are blamed for the situation in Kenya. A similar economic slump has occurred in Uganda in the last eighteen months. Tanganyika, which is politically more stable than its two East African neighbors, also has experienced a loss of capital and wariness on the part of new investors.

Observers in Kenya believe that the colony's economic health will not be restored until responsible African government is attained and stability is maintained.

"The people must see for themselves that African leaders would not seize property and place strict controls on funds," one observer remarked.

London Talks Stir Slump

The present recession in Kenya started after the constitutional conference in London in March that set Kenya on the road to government by the African majority within the next few years.

Money flowed out of Kenya to such places as Britain, India, Pakistan and Switzerland. Many of those who transferred their funds were small investors, to whom the loss of £1,000 ($2,800) would be a large amount.

Larger sums were withdrawn by white settler farmers who elected to send their money elsewhere rather than reinvest it in improvements to their farms as they had done in the past.

As a result funds available for loans have been sharply curtailed. Business on credit has been strictly limited by both wholesalers and retailers.

On instructions from their home offices in London, banks in Kenya have imposed heavy restrictions on overdrafts in contrast to the latitude previously permitted to depositors who overdrew their accounts.

Some Exploiting Soil

Some businesses and individuals have run short of cash as funds have been sent out of the country and several small traders have been forced into bankruptcy.

Some white settler farmers, preparing to leave Kenya, have started "mining" their farms by switching from such long-term crops as coffee, tea and sisal to such quick cash crops as pyrethrum and cereal grains. They thus get every possible shilling out of the land while putting nothing back. Some sharply curtail or abandon their use of costly fertilizers.

Many farmers, however, have indicated that they intend to stay in Kenya if given guarantees safeguarding their land titles. Legislation to establish such safeguards is being prepared by the Kenya Government.

Economic analysts say that for the long range Kenya's economy is basically sound. They point out that it is broadly based on diversified agriculture. Production is increasing and economists are confident that once political uncertainties are overcome investment capital will flow back.

1 DEAD AND 5 HURT IN KENYA FIGHTING

The N.Y. Times

Masai Tribe Attacks During Political Rally of Rival African Nationalists

New York, N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 5—The supporters of rival African political parties clashed here today. One man was killed by a spear thrust and five persons were badly injured.

The fight occurred at the village of Ngong, about three miles from the Nairobi city limits. Warriors of the Masai tribe attacked about 3,000 Africans attending an open-air political meeting of the Kenya African National Union. The Masai are supporters of the Kenya African Democratic Union, a rival group.

On hand to address the meeting were James Gichuru, chairman of the national union; Tom Mboya, General Secretary, and other party officials. They fled when the fighting broke out.

Youth Wing Retaliates

In retaliation, members of the youth wing later raided the Nairobi offices of the democratic union, damaging desks and other equipment before a police riot squad restrained them.

The incidents pointed up the tribal differences that have divided Kenya's 6,000,000 Africans into two political camps as the country approaches the general election in February. The Kenya African National Union, led by Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya, draws its main support from 2,500,000 members of the Kikuyu and Luo tribes. The Kenya African Democratic Union, organized by Ronald Ngala, Kenya's Minister of Labor, is backed by smaller tribes such as the Masai, Giriama, Nandi and Kipsigis.

The dead man and those injured in the fighting were Kikuyu.

The supporters of the National Union gathered on a broad plain in the sun. Their meeting place was inside the area set aside as a reserve for the Masai.

The Masai are a nomadic tribe of herdsmen who subsist largely on a diet of milk and blood from their cattle. They are tall, fierce warriors and jealous of their land.

Masai Run for Arms

More than 200 Masai stood silently on the outskirts of the meeting. They were unarmed. The Masai became enraged when one of the speakers said the Masai were backward people and were delaying freedom for Kenya's Africans.

The fighting started and some Masai ran a few hundred yards to a hollow where they had hidden their spears and other weapons. The police fired tear gas and charged with batons to break up the battle.

Mr. Mboya and other officials of the National Union complained later that the police did not act quickly enough. Mr. Mboya asserted that the National Union would organize its own protection force to prevent violence and interruption of future meetings.

"We are not prepared to turn the other cheek to the Kenya African Democratic Union," he said.

Meanwhile, another National Union meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow in the Nairobi area was canceled by the police, who feared more tribal clashes.

The meeting at Ngong was held to mark the opening of the National Union's campaign to win a majority of the seats in the Kenya Legislative Council in the February election.

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Junior College, Lexington, Miss., left for Monrovia, Liberia, Africa January 1, 1960, as guest of the Government to attend the Inaugural Ceremonies of President Tubman. She represents her church group, and will visit Ghana, Cape Palmas and other places while there. She will return to her desk in Lexington, Miss., early in February.

Liberian college honors 6 Americans

By REGINALD TOWNSEND

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) —Honorary degrees of doctors of law and humanities were conferred upon five colored and one white man — all Americans — by the University of Liberia recently.

The honorees were: Drs. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse college; Ralph J. Bunche, UN undersecretary; Martin Jenkins, president, Morgan State college, and John W. Davis, former U.S. country director; Atty. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP legal counsel; and Raymond C. Firestone, president, Firestone Tire and Rubber company.

Principal address given at the ceremonies held in the university auditorium was delivered by Dr. Mays. His chief point of emphasis was on the "Trend of education," which he said was "first, to glorification of God and secondly service to mankind."

President William V. S. Tubman, recently inaugurated for his fourth term of office, was among those present at the ceremonies.

Tubman Inaugurated To Fourth Term As President Of Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — (NNPA) — William V. S. Tubman was inaugurated here Monday for a fourth term as President of Liberia.

Mr. Tubman was first elected for an eight - year term on May 4, 1943, and reelected to four - year terms in May, 1951, and May 3, 1955. He has been in politics for most of his adult life.

During his Administration he has worked hard to develop the economy of the country and its natural resources of rubber and iron ore. Iron ore from the Bomi Hills is rated as highest now mined (68. 8 per cent pure). Production, now more than 1,000,000 tons yearly is exported chiefly to the United States. Liberia provides 10 per cent of United States rubber imports.

Like many Liberian leaders, Mr. Tubman is descended from former American slaves. His parents immigrated from Georgia to Liberia.

He began his professional life as a lawyer and has grown rich in his 63 years. He owns a large amount of real estate in Monrovia, as well as a rubber plantation and a cocoa estate.

TRUE WHIG MEMBER

Mr. Tubman belongs to the True Whig party, which dominates Liberian politics. It has never lost an election, having elected every Liberian President for more than 75 years, with little or no opposition.

Mr. Tubman is a man of medium height, somewhat on the heavy side. He dresses well and is fond of good living

Known in Liberia as "Uncle Shad, (he is seldom seen without a long Havana cigar.

At his 1956 inauguration, Mr. Tubman and his entourage, dressed in the most formal clothes-cutaway coats, striped pants, top hats, gray vests and cravats — were dismayed when members of a Soviet delegation showed up in business suits.

Mr. Tubman founded the exclusive Saturday Afternoon Club in Monrovia. It is limited to 30 members. When the President is present, which is nearly every evening, lights on the roof are turned on.

At the club, Mr. Tubman talks politics, plays poker, drinks Scotch whiskey or sits on the terrace with his cronies and sings barbershop ballads.

The Presidency has furnished Mr. Tubman with many of the luxuries of life, such as a yacht, fine cars and one of the few air-conditioned homes in Liberia.

TRAVELS EXTENSIVELY

Mr. Tubman was the first President of Liberia to travel extensively in his country's privitive interior. He has held frequent councils with tribal chieftains.

During his Administration he has obtained the assistance of the United States in building roads, communications, airports, and a harbor at Monrovia.

Mr. Tubman is a lay preacher of the Methodist Church. Before he became President, he served in the Liberian Senate and as an Associate Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court.

He has been married three times and has five children. One of his sons attended Harvard.

Tubman lauds Zion strides in Liberia

(Special to AFRO)

MONROVIA, Liberia (Delayed) — President Vincent S. Tubman views the elevation of S. Dorme Lartey to the bishopric by the AMEZ Church as "a new sun with rays of hope" in advancing spiritual leadership in Africa.

The President expressed this view at a recent banquet attended by high government officials in the honor of Bishop Lartey, recently elevated by the 1960 AMEZ General Conference.

President Tubman pointed out that the honor given the Rt. Rev. Mr. Lartey by the AMEZ Church is a laudation not shared by any other Liberian, and should serve to inspire young people to reach new heights in spiritual leadership.

Bishop Lartey was hailed by the president as a "man possessing all qualities required by the Bible. . .to ascend to this high and holy position."

He expressed the need for more leaders as the new bishop and spiritual progress — "for man's spiritual progress has not always kept pace with his material adjustment."

Great Future in Africa-Symington

Meeting—Senator Stuart Symington meets with President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and is accorded a hearty handshake in the African country. Left to right: Fowler Hamilton, New York lawyer, who accompanied the Senator; Senator Symington and President Tubman.

Arrival—Sen. Stuart Symington arrives at the airport in Conakry, Guinea, and receives an enthusiastic welcome. Left to right: Fode Cisse, Guinean Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; U. S. Ambassador John Morrow, Senator Symington and Keuroko Sokoma of the Guinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) has termed Africa "the continent of the future. The years ahead will see great change and a great chance.

"The great change is going on right now; the great chance lies in closer ties between America and the newly emerging, developing nations of Africa."

The Missouri Senator, who returned from a a year-end visit to a number of African nations, gave a more detailed report on his trip at an interview recently.

■

"NEW independent nations are appearing every year. The leaders of these new nations are very impressive. They understand the needs of their people and have the integrity and vision to put through programs which will benefit their nation and the world.

"The people of these nations want the same things we do: a peaceful world with freedom and justice for all peoples and races."

Senator Symington met with the leaders of two newly independent nations, President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea and Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

■

HE ALSO talked at length with President William V. Tubman of Liberia, one of the first African nations to gain independence, as well as many government officials in the Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

"We must also remember," Symington added, "that the progress we make in assuring that there are no second-class citizens in our own country is carefully watched by these newly emergent nations. Our ability to make a democracy a reality for all our people is a measure of our standing in the eyes of all Africans.

"The recent visit of President Sekou Toure of Guinea to our own country was an example of the need for more exchanges between the peoples of Africa and the United States. Such exchanges will increase mutual understanding and friendship. President Toure spoke to me of his gratitude at the reception he received here, and gave me a message of thanks to the American people."

Louisvillian Guarded Liberia's President

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Lieutenant Ends Two-Year Job

Wed. 2-3-60.

By PHIL HARSHAM

A Louisville policeman has returned from an assignment that required him to swap traditional uniforms for morning coats, tails, and dinner jackets.

"They call Monrovia the most formal city in the world," said Lt. A. Wilson Edwards. "And I suppose it is."

It was from Monrovia, capital of the tiny West Africa Republic of Liberia, that Edwards returned Friday.

Had 100-Man Force

For the past two years there he's been looking after the personal safety of Liberian President William Vacanarat Shadrack Tubman, a man Edwards fondly characterizes as "the elder statesman of Africa," and setting up and training an F.B.I.-like security force known as Special Services.

It was just a month ago that his elite 100-man force got its toughest workout.

That was during Tubman's fourth inauguraion as President, when diplomatic representatives from 63 nations converged upon Monrovia to take part in the pomp and circumstance.

Entertains Lavishly

The gregarious Tubman entertains lavishly during inauguration week, visiting dignitaries entertain lavishly, and the festival atmosphere provides an almost-perfect setup for the work of enemy agents.

It became part of the burly Edwards' job to don his morning coat, tails, or dinner jacket —depending upon the ocacsion —and keep an eye on the visiting social set.

"We kept complete surveillance on the 25-member Russian delegation," Edwards said yesterday. "And, of course, we always assigned a 24-hour guard to the President's Mansion."

Guests in the mansion, Edwards said, were Crown Prince Salah Selassie of Ethiopia and President Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Got Smuggling Suspects

Other official guests—the United States was represented by Henry Cabot Lodge, ambassador to the United Nations —were assigned suites either at their countries' consultates or in hotels.

Early in 1959, prior to the Liberian presidential election, Edwards' men got wind of an explosives-smuggling move taking place in the back country.

Fearing a re-enactment of a 1955 scandal, during which political enemies tried to take Tubman's life, Edwards rounded up and jailed some 30 smuggling suspects.

"But the President freed them all right after the election,' he said.

Enthusiastic On Progress

Edwards, called the South's first Negro police lieutenant when he was commissioned in 1949, came to the attention of Liberia's Vice-President W. R. Tolbert in 1957 when he served with a specially picked police squad at President Eisenhower's inauguration.

President Tubman, through his Vice-President, offered Edwards a contract under which he was to spend two years organizing and training the plain-clothes secret-service corps.

Edwards spoke with enthusiasm of the economic progress being made in the first Negro Republic.

For years Liberia has been almost totally dependent on the production and sale of rubber. Now, Edwards said, the "richest iron ore in the world" is being mined in Liberia's Nimba Mountains and a giant firm formed by Swedish, American, and Liberian interests is shipping it out, to the country's advantage.

To Resume Job Here

The firm, LAMCO, is building a new seaport, running a new railroad from the mining area to it, and establishing whole new towns along the railroad's route.

At the same time, the lieutenant said, President Tubman is initiating economic reforms designed to build up a middle class in Liberia. And school attendance has been made compulsory for both girls and boys.

"In many ways I was sorry that my contract expired," Edwards said.

Staff Photo

LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS
Ofen dressed like diplomat

Revival in D.C.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Billy Graham Hosts Nixon and Tolbert

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 29-60

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Liberia's Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr., shook hands with several hundred American friends here last week before taking off to attend a revival meeting held by Evangelist Billy Graham.

The hand-shaking took place at the Liberian Embassy where Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore entertained with an elaborate reception in honor of [redacted]

[redacted] ing line disbanded and Vice President Tolbert was out of the Embassy quick as a wink and headed for Griffith Stadium where he, along with Richard Nixon, Vice President of the United States, was guest of Dr. Graham.

VICE PRESIDENT Tolbert, who is the Baptist standard bearer in Liberia, was the prime mover in getting Billy Graham to visit Africa. It was in Liberia that he received his biggest African reception.

In addition to the Vice President, there were a few other visiting Liberians attending the reception. Among them were Sec[redacted] the Treasurer Charle[redacted] who is in this country [redacted]ng for capital to invest in a big mining operation in Liberia.

Another was Etta Wright, Assistant Minister of Defense in the Republic of Liberia and an attorney.

The Vice President of Liberia stopped over in Washington for a brief visit en route to the Baptist World Alliance meeting in Rio de Janeiro. He is president of Liberia's Baptist Missionary convention.

GREETED — William R. Tolbert Jr. (left), Vice President of Liberia, is greeted at Griffith Stadium at the Billy Graham Crusade in Washington, D.C., by Mr. Graham.—Cabell Photo

Hopes Glimmer For U.S. of Africa

The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 5-1960

By Arnold Beichman

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Monrovia, Liberia

Businessmen from 14 African countries have opened a four-day meeting here for discussion of independent black Africa's economic future.

The immediate purpose of the conclave, endorsed by the different governments, is to undertake the planning for a continentwide conference next year looking toward the economic and financial integration of the free African countries, excluding the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa. The ultimate hope is the eventual emergence of an African community comparable roughly to the existing European Common Market.

Purpose Outlined

The delegates attending the session ending Aug. 4 will return with specialized assignments for further study. For example, the United Arab Republic will examine the proposal of setting up an African shipping company. Nigeria will study merging of the various national airlines into one African airline; Sudan, ground transportation; Ghana, postal and telecommunications' standardization. and Liberia establishment of an African development bank.

The moving spirit behind the conference is Romeo Horton, president of the Bank of Liberia. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School. In an interview he outlined the purpose of the African bank as financing essential continental projects such as a West African highway from Lagos, Nigeria, to Rabat, Morocco, by the sale of securities on the world market.

Continental Trade

The immediate program is to undertake surveys of Africa's human and natural resources, and what can be done with them by the governments and private enterprise to expand the African economy.

Establishment of graduate schools for advanced studies and training, for example, in law, public administration, and insurance is envisioned. Each country is to have one specialized school to avoid duplication.

Mr. Horton stressed that the major object is the expansion of internal continental trade among African countries, avoidance of the export of raw materials at low prices and import of finished products at high prices.

United States Embassy officials and United Nations experts are attending as observers. The conference is regarded as a significant step in African economic development, although achievement of stated objectives such as a common African currency and a swift upbuilding of the African consumer market may not be realizable in the near future.

Tubman of Liberia Discounts U.S. of Africa Bids

By Arnold Beichman

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Monrovia, Liberia

A United States of Africa, as envisioned by some leaders of newly independent African states, is "not a practical proposition," in the opinion of President Tubman of Liberia.

"The immensity of Africa's territory as a continent," he said in an interview at the Executive Mansion, "its vastly varied tribes, cultures, languages, and history make the concept impractical. I can see no particular benefit, especially political, to be derived from such a get-together of nations. For one thing, I believe that the power of African states would be adversely affected because a United States of Africa would have one vote in the United Nations and other agencies.

"Therefore I hold to the view that a community of African states, associated and held together by treaties or commerce, alliances, cultural exchanges woud be the best and the more practical."

Strong Rule

Mr. Tubman—he made it clear that the use of the title "Doctor" as is normally customary in the local press is not of his doing—has been President of this 113-year-old independent African state since his election in 1943. He is the country's strong man and his rule has been described as a form of benevolent authoritarianism.

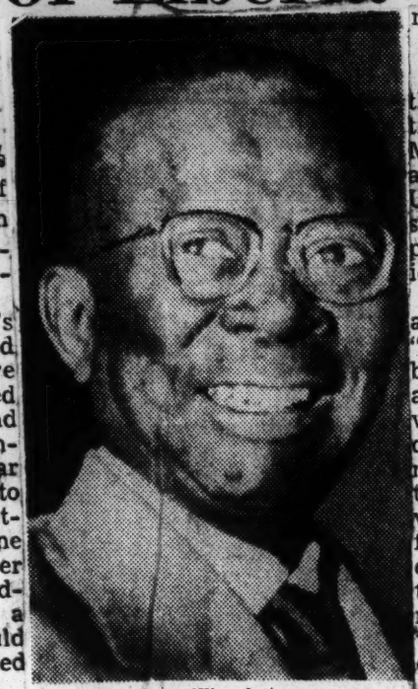
He pointed out that colonial powers in Africa had kept Africans apart so that today "we are total strangers to each other with different systems of government, training, outlook, ideas. If we came together in a United States of Africa, it could only be a mistake and produce a terrible situation."

The President has taken this inflexible position in the face of a campaign by Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's President, to seek a union of African states comparable to the United States.

Union Position Hit

Another position which Liberia's chief of state takes in opposition to Mr. Nkrumah is his attitude to the Ghana-inspired All-African Trade Union Federation, which would bar African labor organizations from affiliation to any non-African labor international.

"I cannot understand," he said, "why there should be an All-African labor federation.



Associated Press Wirephoto

President Tubman

Community setup favored.

Nations have a right to their own systems of government and shouldn't try to project them on other states. The people should be allowed to decide their own destiny, whether labor or capital. What may be suitable for one section of Africa may not be suitable for others."

One of the two Liberian labor organizations last June affiliated itself to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, to which most labor groups throughout the free world belong.

Liberia's Government is strongly anti-Communist but alongside its borders is independent Guinea, which is known to give Liberian officials growing concern. Guinea seems more and more to be drifting into the Sino-Soviet orbit, economically and politically, a fact which Liberia is fully aware of. What did Mr. Tubman think of developments in Guinea?

He thought for several seconds. Behind him was a large painting of Abraham Lincoln, on his desk a vase of white roses. He was tieless and wearing an open-collared gray-blue silk sport shirt. Finally, he answered, speaking slowly, measuredly:

"It is my candid opinion that President Sekou Touré [of Guinea] is not a Communist. I believe he is trying to develop a purely African state in every respect and in doing that he is adapting and pursuing policies and methods which he thinks will most speedily develop his country and make it what he most desires it to be."

Congo Pondered

An attempt to get some further elaboration on this question was smilingly rebuffed by Mr. Tubman. However, when asked about the work of the United Nations in Africa, he spoke with words of great praise, particularly for UN policies in the Congo.

"The UN has done a remarkable job in the Congo," he said. "We in Liberia can appreciate it because our country many years ago faced a similar situation when we decided to become independent and we were attacked militarily. There was no UN then to help us. They are doing wonderfully in the Congo. As far as the Katanga Province is concerned, secession is not justified and it should not be permitted to secede. We do not intend to recognize an independent Katanga."

Liberia does not intend "at this time," said Ma. Tubman, to undertake a boycott of the Union of South Africa as recomended last June.

Opposition Proscribed

"If it becomes necessary," he said, "Liberia will implement that resolution but this is not the appropriate time to do it especially since the UN opposes apartheid and the Secretary-General [Dag Hammarskjold] is on his way to South Africa. I have decided there will be no action until we know the results of the Secretary-General's visit."

The last question dealt with the character of the Liberian Government and I asked the President how he would describe it. "There is no opposition party in Liberia or opposition press, both having been proscribed in July, 1955. All members of both houses of Congress are members of Mr. Tubman's True Whig Party.

"Under our laws and Constitution," he said, "any 300 citizens may form a political party at will and register and there can be no objections. The people of Liberia, when they desired it, formed opposition parties and contested the True Whig Party. But when the people have been satisfied, they have not done so.

Never Campaigned

"Personally, I have announced again and again that I would welcome an opposition party. I wouldn't form one"—he laughed heartily—"but if an opposition party or parties were formed they would be assured of the same privileges, rights, and benefits under the law as the True Whig Party.

"I personally would resign the office of President and would not have stood for election if I didn't believe that I had at least 95 per cent of the people behind me with great enthusiasm. I have never campaigned because the office of the President of Liberia is too important and sacred.

"I have tried to retire since my first term which was then for eight years. But the people said amend it and make it for four years because I did'nt want another eight years. As soon as I was elected and the day after my inauguration, they were moving resolutions for another term. Now they want me for a fifth term. I have tried to discourage this because I couldn't stand another term. After 27 years, in public life I need some time for myself. I want to return to private life."

TUBMAN AND LIBERIA

TO THE EDITOR:

In the article "Ten Top Leaders of the New Africa" (July 24), Milton Bracker omitted one of the continent's foremost leaders. I refer to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. Liberia has the one government in Africa which is modeled after ours and which is working in peace and harmony. The country has progressed greatly under the guidance of President Tubman and is now enjoying a new era of prosperity.

WILLARD J. WHITE.

New York.

[Although President Tubman is one of Africa's notable figures, Mr. Bracker was concerned with the leaders of the "new" Africa, those such as Nkrumah of Ghana and Mboya of Kenya who have shaped the drive for nationalism that is now sweeping Africa. Mr. Tubman has had a remarkable career in Liberia. First elected President for an eight-year term in 1943, he has since been re-elected to three four-year terms.—*Editor.*]

President Tubman of Liberia.

HEADS HOME — Major Charles Caine, criminologist and head of the Liberian Intelligence Force, enplaned to Monrovia recently after receiving cable that his wife, a government nurse, was killed in a car accident enroute home from work. Major Caine had been in America due to the illness of his 85-year-old blind father.

Liberia Accuses U. S. In UN Flare-up

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Aug 13 1960

By CHARLES HOWARD SR.
United Nations Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — With a dead-lock threatened for the Securtiy Council, Liberia accuses the United States of opposing its election to the Council.

The charge was made after the General Assembly cast seven ballots Friday in a vain effort to elect four new members necessary to bring the dead-lock threatened for the United Nations top peace-enforcing agency, Council membership to its full complement of 11.

Prior to the dead-lock, the Assembly voted three nations to Security Council membership.

Elected were for two-year terms were the United Arab Republic and Chile, to succeed Tunisia and Argentina.

* * *

TURKEY WAS elected to a one-year term, succeeding Poland.

The nominees for the fourth seat were Portugal, backed by the United States, and Liberia.

On the first ballot Portugal received 50 votes and Liberia 32.

For the six following ballots, Portugal's total continued to decrease and Liberia's to increase until the count on the final ballot was Liberia 55 and Portugal 38.

* * *

AFTER THE Assembly adjourned, a spokesman for Liberia issued this statement, asking to be quoted:

"The United States is opposing Liberia. If Liberia is not elected, it will be because of opposition of the United States."

A spokesman for the U. S. delegation refused to comment on the charge. He would only say "the following balloting is secret."

If the dead-lock is not broken before the Assembly adjourns, the Security Council will be forced to operate with only 10 members, a number which would make the agency subject to tie votes.

* * *

THE FAILURE to elect a fourth member was due to the action of the African-Asian bloc, designed to upset the co-called London gentlemen's agreement of 1946 on geographic distribution of the Council's non-permanent seats (four).

The African and Asian delegates delegates are demanding more representation on the Council in view of their increased United Nations membership.

Also, the action is seen as a by-product of the Afro-Asian resentment of the United Nation's role in the Congo.

* * *

DEEP CONCERN is felt for future of United Nations. The Security Council has met in "urgent session" ofr fourth times in last five months. First session commenced July 13, second began July 20, third began August 8, and now fourth session.

These are some questions and statements heard most frequently in connection with Congo crisis:

What makes United Nations so "helpless" in Congo?

"Why must Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold take such a beating from both the Soviet Union and United Sates?

Kasavubu's soldiers, under command of Col. Mobutu, attacked and killed United Nations soldiers who were sent to help Congolese people.

Why did the United States spokesman in the United Nations pass over matter so lightly in support of Kasavubu?

It is being pointed out that

If the Presidency of Congo as represented by Kasavubu and the Parliament are only two remaining political structures, why does United Sates support Kasavubu's closing down of the parliament beyond limitations of "fundamental law.

WHY DOES Kasavubu get away wi arresting the President of Senate and President of Chamber of Deputies?

Why does Kasavubu get away with arresting other members of legislature, besides the presidents of two bodies, and holding them without trial?

Why does Kasavubu refuse to permit conciliation commission, a body created by the United Nations, to visit the Congo, and why does the United Sates support him in this refusal?

Why does Col. Mobutu refuse to let representatives of United Nations and the Red Cross see Lumumba, though it is charged that he has been severely beaten and is in need of medical care?

Why does United States support Mobutu against United Nations?

* * *

WHY DOES Belgium refuse to channel "aid to the Congo" through United Nations, as is demanded of all other countries and why does United States support her in this refusal?

Who is paying salary of Congolese army and Colonel Mobutu?

Did Security Council mean it when it said, when it solemnly voted (twice) "to support independence and territorial integrity" of Republic of Congo?

Why did United States change its foreign policy from support of United Nations and demanding withdrawal of The Belgians from Congo to "full scale support of the Belgians against United Nations?

Statements are made here by informal sources that the sum of $50,000,000 is banked in Switzerland by Premier Tshombe of Katanga.

In this session of Security Council, thus far in the debate, all of the Asian and African countries, except Cameroun and Congo have been in full support of the demand that Lumumba and the parliamentarians be released and parliament restored so that elected representatives of Congo people may be heard on who they want to run their government.

Balking one strong man in Leopoldville can't deny right of another "strong man" elsewhere.

The West appears caught in its own game.

- **Afro-Asian delegates to United Nations support Liberia for seat on Security Council. U.S. backs Portugal.**
- **Delegates determined to upset "Gentlemen's agrement" which limits African and Asian nations on Council.**
- **Embarrassing questions mount as U.S. countinues to support Belgium which seeks to continue its rule in Congo Republic.**

Dr. Mays talks on Liberia

The Afro-Am 18a Baltimore, Md 2/13/60

ATLANTA, Ga. — In two appearances in the Morehouse College chapel recently, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of the college, talked to Morehouse students and faculty about his travel impressions in Liberia and Ghana.

Dr. Mays was a guest of the Liberian Government, which invited him to attend the inauguration of W. V. S. Tubman for his fourth term of office as president of the oldest of African republics, Liberia.

Dr. Mays was particularly self-determination on the part impressed by the splendor and pomp of the colorful inaugural ceremonies, and he reported that President Tubman's inaugural address showed that he has a complete grasp on the considers the achievement of present world situation.

President Tubman said, according to Dr. Mays, that he of African peoples one of the most important movements in the world today, declaring that all Africans are determined to be free from all outside domination. . ..

Dr. Mays stated that all the other official social functions, such as the inaugural ball and the official garden party, were no less colorful and interesting than the inauguration ceremonies. There were also African tribal dances staged for the celebration, as well as special entertainment activities for the tribal chiefs.

Dr. Mays declared that Tubman has brought more progress to Liberia in the last 16 years than had been achieved in the previous 50 years. At a special convocation of the University of Monrovia, Dr. Mays was the speaker and had his tenth honorary degree conferred on him by the University.

Maritime Lawyers Defend Britain

Liberia, Panama Seek Rights

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-6-60 18a

HAGUE, Netherlands—Even in the International Court of Justice, the old British pattern of assessing a black people for "as much as the traffic will bear" while denying the same nation her rightful place in the determining councils is still being defended by maritime lawyers of Britain.

The Governments of Liberia and Panama have advanced strong arguments before the International Court of Justice in the Hague to support their claim that they should have membership in the United Nations maritime agency.

While Britain leads the opposition to their claim, the United States is urging the court to find the present membership on the governing committee illegally organized. Liberia, with the support of several other nations, contends that the only appropriate way to judge which nations qualify as members of the committee is the quantity of tonnage that is shown on the national register of any member nation.

■

UNDER THIS guide, Liberia, which had 1,073 vessels of 11,074,559 tons gross on Dec. 21, 1959, ranked third in the world in shipping. Panama, under this rule, ranked eighth.

But the safety committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization which was organized in London a year ago, controled at present by the maritime nations of Europe, has kept both Liberia and Panama off the committee by refusing to recognize them as ship-owning nations, except for purposes of assessment.

Because the committees enforces the highest standards in maritime safety, which must be financed by all natons engaged in shipping. Liberia is now forced to bear 6.8 per cent of the committee budget.

THIS IS 50 times greater than the small nation of Liberia makes in contributions to any other international organization.

Using another gauge, according to the Liberian spokesmen . . . if the 514 ships which are not Liberian government-owned but are registered in the name of Liberian nationals, were discounted . . . Liberia would still rank fifth in world tonnage.

This amounts to "imposing on certain members second class rights with first class obligations," according to the Liberian statement.

Nikita Accepts Bid of Liberia

The Times 2-22

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has accepted an invitation to visit Liberia, Tass news agency announced Thursday night. It would be the widely traveled Khrushchev's first venture into Africa.

Liberia is a Negro republic set up in mid-19th century with the aid of American philanthropists as a refuge for freed American slaves. It has maintained close friendship with the United States. Ford Motor Co. and Firestone Rubber interests have been deeply involved in the Liberian economy—mostly in rubber production.

Khrushchev now is en route home to Moscow after a South Asian tour made in part while President Eisenhower was visiting South America.

Tass said Khrushchev has accepted an invitation from President William V. S. Tubman, but the date for the trip has not been set.

"At the same time," Tass said, "Khrushchev invited Tubman to visit the Soviet Union as a guest of the Soviet government. The President of Liberia also accepted the invitation.

"The dates of the visits will be agreed through diplomatic channels."

Liberia Is Seeking Investors From U. S.

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-6-60

WASHINGTON — If there are any Americans with money to burn who want to make a fair return on their money, Liberia is out to do business with them immediately.

In competition with other emerging African nations, Liberia is making the first move for a "hard sell" of American prospective investors.

This was disclosed Thursday night at a "private" dinner given by the Liberian Ambassador, George A. Padmore, for representatives of business interests in Liberia, and for a few others with money jingling in their pockets.

■

MR. PADMORE no longer talks about vague possibilities in Liberia. He discusses the record of what has been done. Backing him up was Landell K. Christie, head of the Liberian Mining Corporation, who has found Liberian ore the road to fame and fortune.

Two figures serve to illustrate what has happened in Liberia because of President Tubman's cooperative attitude toward foreign investment. In 1943, the government income was less than one million dollars. In 1959, it was more than 20 million dollars.

Tubman wants to make Monrovia the Hong Kong of West Africa.

An idea of what Liberia is up to may be discovered in a rundown of the personalities who shared stuffed lobsters and filet mignons with the ambassador. Among those present were:

James K. Penfield, deputy assistant secretary of state; Charles D. Sherman, secretary of the treasury of Liberia; Joseph W. Garber, attorney general of Liberia; Judge Otto Schoenrich of the Liberia Mining Company; Congressman Charles C. Diggs; Arthur Sherman. director of the bureau of Surveys and natural resources of Liberia; Emmett Harmon, executive secretary, joint Liberian-United States Commission for Economic Development.

Also Col. Christie, president of Liberia Mining Company; James Farrell Jr., president, Farrell Shipping Lines; John A. Herber, vice president First National City Bank, New York; George Blowers, director, Export-Import Bank; Johnston Avery, president, Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company; Gen. George H. Olmstead, chairman of the board, international Trust Company of Liberia; George Butcher, vice president, Socony Vacuum Oil Company; Capt. John Clark, president, Mississippi Delta Shipping Company, and Edward Morris, vice president, Raymond Concrete Pile Company.

Great Future For Liberia Is Predicted

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga. 2-8-60

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Liberia offers golden opportunities to America's young college graduate, the Rev. J. B. Felker, superintendent of the Baptist Mission School of Africa, said here recently.

The Rev. Felker, a native Georgian, is currently touring the United States on behalf of Liberia. While in Atlanta he addressed the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union.

He told the Atlanta ministers that Liberia is in need of more agricultural and industrial development. He said that a number of American investors, many of them white, are establishing new plants in Liberia.

"If you want to avoid racial discrimination," the Rev. Felker told the ministers, "then come to Liberia. Our president is a black man, our secretary of state is a black man, our attorney general is a black man, our supreme court is made up of black men and our mayors and chiefs of police are black men."

GREATLY INCREASED WEALTH

See Great Population Increase

New Wealth To Be Used To Wipe Out Nation's Illiteracy

MONROVIA, Liberia, Apr. 4.—This was once the most squalid spot on the African coast. Today, Monrovia is the booming capital of a booming country, with paved streets, traffic lights, taxis, buses and civilized comforts. Garbage is collected; the streets no longer smell like a zoo.

The city is dominated by a new hotel that Israel contractors are building on a low, rocky hill at Mamba Point. The hotel dwarfs the squat, ugly capitol at the other end of the town. Between them lies most of Monrovia, as straggling and steamy as a county seat in Mississippi, without, however the consoling grace of a converted antebellum home or a tea room.

Monrovia is not pretty. Most houses in the older district are constructed mainly of tin and resemble a litter of rusting cans. Niagaras of rain on the tin roofs make conversation difficult during the rainy season (April through October). The rains are supposed to encourage thievery, since prowlers cannot be heard above the din.

Population of 50,000

This is Liberia's only city and, although no census has ever been taken, the population is said to exceed 50,000. President William V. S. Tubman predicts the population will double in 10 years. Telephone service is still unpredictable; business men say their phones are out of order four days out of five. But the city has adequate power and water.

American business men—even some bankers—are unrestrained in their enthusiasm over Liberia's future. They say the country has vast potential in iron and rubber. Moreover, so long as Mr. Tubman's leadership remains unchallenged, they are certain that a favorable investment climate will prevail.

This was illustrated at a luncheon of the Hungry Club—a business men's organization so called because its members are "hungry for information" (the motto of the Hungry Club is "Man does not live by bread alone"). The guest speaker was George A. Blowers, a director of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. No domestic booster could have been more fervent.

Export Rise Predicted

"I predict," he said, "that in 10 years Liberia's exports will rise in value from $42,000,000 a year to $200,000,000 or $250,000,000 a year—a sixfold increase.

"Government revenue will increase at least fourfold, reaching $100,000,000. Iron will replace rubber as the chief export."

He said Liberia's iron deposits might be surpassed only by Canada's in Labrador and Newfoundland.

Meanwhile, he said, rubber production is increasing and new roads have helped increase exports of coffee and palm kernels.

The Liberian scene will be completely altered by the exploitation of vast deposits of high-grade iron ore in the Nimba Mountains. The Liberia - American - Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCD) is building a railroad, port and a model mining town at a cost of $200,000,000. It hopes to start exporting ore by the end of 1962.

The Nimba deposits lie close to the Guinea frontier. Liberia had nearly half her original territory nibbled away by colonial powers before President Tubman halted the trend. A large part of the lost land now belongs to Guina.

The Nimba deposits were discovered in 1957. LAMCO has a 100-square-mile concession for seventy years.

Mount Nimba—4,900 feet high and said to be almost solid iron ore—and near-by uplands contain proved reserves of 200,000,000 tons according to the company's president, Johnston Avery.

"There is only about a foot of topsoil covering the ore," Mr. Avery said. "You can almost get at it with a lawnmower."

LAMCO owns 75 per cent of the operation and Bethlehem Steel 25 per cent. The Liberian Government will get half the dividends.

President Tubman plans to spend the bulk of the new revenue on raising the education and health levels of the people. "Our aim," he said in his inaugural address, "is to wipe away forever the blight of ignorance and illiteracy from the children of this land."

The President, whose word is , has been in power sixteen years. In the 1959 election, he polled 530,556 votes to his opponent's 55.

"Dr. Tubman is a warm friend of the United States and, let's face it, there aren't very many of them left," said one obsrever. "So long as he is around, Liberia will remain Western-oriented."

TOP RANKING members of the American government and business community attended a Liberian Embassy dinner last week in Washington, honoring a segment of American investors in Liberia. Among those present were, left to right, George A. Padmore, Liberian Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Carl J. Murphy, president, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; Raymond C. Firestone, president, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; and Telli Boubacar Diallo of Guinea.

members of the American government and business community invited to attend the dinner were:

United States Attorney General William P. Rogers; United States Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart; John H. Johnson, publisher of Johnson Publishing Company; Alfred Friendly, managing editor of tte Washington Post and Times Herald;

Assistant Secretary For African Affairs Joseph C. Satterthwaite of the U.S. State Department; C. Vaughn Ferguson Jr., director of the U.S. State Department's Office of Middle and Southern African Affairs; White House Administrative Officer E. Frederic Morrow; Val J. Washington of the Republican National Committee.

Others are Chairman George E. C. Hayes of the Washington D.C. Public Utilities Commission; Dr. Frank M. Snowden, dean of Howard University's College of Liberal Arts; Carl J. Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper Company;

Roy Garvin, vice president of the D.C. Friends of Liberia; Executive Vice President Harold E. Gray of Pan American World Airways; Vice President Luis F. Corea of Riggs National Bank.

Attending the dinner as a special guest was Ambassador Telli Boubacar Diallo of Guinea. President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia is currently on a 12-day State Visit to Guinea.

Representing Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, one of the honoree investing companies, was President Raymond C. Firestone. Representing Firestone's subsidiary in Liberia, the Firestone Plantations Company, were President Byron H. Larabee and Production Manager Arthur Lotz.

African people 'tired of being poor'—Padmore

WASHINGTON

"One thing is certain: the people of Africa will follow the leadership which they have chosen or are choosing today, so long as that leadership remains firm in its insistence on political freedom and is unswerving in its pursuit of economic advancement."

So declared Liberian Ambassador to the U.S. George A. Padmore at an Embassy dinner held Wednesday to honor a segment of American investors in Liberia.

Ambassador Padmore continued:

"Africans all over the continent are tired of being in economic slavery.

"They are tired of being poor. There is no need to look far beyond those two simple facts of life to be able to forecast the shape of things to come."

* * *

AMONG THE top - ranking

African-American Kin Meet

The Informer
Lat. 9-17-60
Houston, Texas

Bible Reunites African And American Relatives

The Informer p.4

DALLAS

The old custom of setting important information down in the family Bible proved to be of extreme importance to members of an American- African family, when a reunion was sealed this past week in Palestine and Dallas.

James Bush, 25 of Liberia, Africa, who is currently enrolled as a student of political science at the University of Indiana, visited Texas, this past week on a mission that brought together family ties that had been broken since the emancipation of American Negro slaves. He is pictured above with a relative, Mrs Houston Bowie, of Dallas as they look through her family Bible.

Feminine Front

AKAs settle down at home after Liberian 'birthday' fete

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

The AKA's are back home from Liberia where, for two days, they were guests of Eta Beta Omega Chapter, chartered in Monrovia in 1958. The event was the first International Regional Conference of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Attendance at the "birthday" event topped off an extensive tour of Europe and Africa for 38 sorors from 20 of America's 50 states. In addition to the business sessions, the American were guests at a round-of sightseeing aand socializing climaxed by a reception at the Executive Pavilion in their honor and a ball given by the Monrovian Alphas.

A pleasant surprise for the visitors came at the worship service at the First Methodist Church of Liberia. By chance, guest minister was Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master in New York. He was in the country to evaluate the "Crossroads Africa" project.

* * *

MRS. ANNA E. COOPER, retired dean of the University of Liberia, is basileus of Eta Beta Omega Chapter. Other officers are: Mrs. Angie E. Brooks, cabinet officer and UN delegate, anti - basileus, and Mrs. Elouise Duncan, Tamiochus.

Other members are: Mesdames and Misses Dovey D. Harmon, Eula Stafford, Charlotte R. Snelborough, Eloise Burwell, Willie L. Hoskins, Gladys East, Jeannette Dennis, Ione Hanger, Hazel Williamson, Bernett I. Stovall, Valerie Wilson, Delores J. Mygil, Florence Davis and Clavenda Bright.

* * *

VISITING AMERICANS included: Mesdames and Misses Janie B. Adams, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Laura N. Banks, Tucson, Ariz., Lua S. Bartley, Nashville, Tenn.; Ola M. Bell, Chattanooga; Rosetta J. Biven, Wahington; Beatrice D. Branton, Chicago; Ella Bratton, Tulsa; Darla Buchanan, Topeka, Kan.;

Also Mesdames and Misses Lucile Bullock, Hartford, Conn. Lydia O. Burkes, Columbus, O.; Clarissa W. Carey, Lynchburg, Va.; Ethel G. Chapman, Philadelphia; Gertie B. Crawford, Tulsa; Ruth Davis, Baltimore; Viola M. Donma, Orangeburg, S.C.; Carolyn Gee, Baltimore;

Also Mesdames and Misses Gertrude Gorman, New York; Mildred Gorman, Cleveland; Mary T. Hardy, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edith Ingraham, Philadelphia; Cora M. Jackson, San Francisco;

Also Mesdames and Misses Elizabeth Leach, Montclair, N.J.; Florence Lee, Woodbury, N.J.; Claudette McFarland, Chicago; Willie M. McKissack, Charlotte: Lenna M. Means, Fayetteville, N.C.; Naomi K. O'Neal, Indianapolis;

Also Mesdames and Misses: Louise Owens, Savannah, Ga.; Barrington D. Parker, Washington; Lelia Patton, Cincinnati, O.; Bertha M. Ramey, Chicago; Marguerite Richardson, Philadelphia; Helen M. Rogers, Kansas City. Helen R. Saparo, Newark;

Also Mesdames and Misses Dorothy E. Scott, Topeka, Kan. Bessie R. Stone, Cincinnati, O.; Florence Williams, Pittsburgh, and Martha W. Wilson, Savannah, Ga.

Liberian Views Hailed

The New York Times

Pleas for Africa's Adherence to U. N. Principles on Equality Noted

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

So many angry voices have been raised at the present session of the United Nations—we have even seen the practices of heckling and table-thumping introduced for the first time—that some wise and constructive speeches made by delegates of the smaller nations have passed almost unnoticed. P. 40

It is a pity that these displays of moderation, good sense and good-will seldom make the headlines. They deserve to be applauded for what they are—courageous attempts to inch the violent passions of our time a little way over in the direction of sanity.

A case in point was the speech made late on Sept. 29 by the Liberian Secretary of State, His Excellency J. Rudolph Grimes, representative of a country which owed its foundations to American sense of justice and is one of the oldest and stanchest friends we have in any continent. I wish that we had not fallen into the habit of taking this friendship for granted.

It took courage, in the turbulent context of the debate, for the Liberian spokesman to quote these words of "an eminent African statesman" (his own President, Dr. W. U. S. Tubman):

"In the hour of our triumph we Africans must remember that what we seek is justice and not revenge. There is no time for us to brood over the grievances and the sufferings of the past. We look to the future—a future which we hope to see cleansed of the racial hatred which brought such misfortune upon our own people. We must extend to the white man the hand of forgiveness and fellowship. We must invite him to join us in burying misunderstandings and in working for a better and happier world."

In further pursuit in his appeal for understanding the Liberian Secretary of State said:

"The Liberian delegation regrets the state of affairs in the Congo, but is unable to endorse the suggestion of a purely African command over the United Nations forces in the Congo. This suggestion, in our opinion, appears to violate the fundamental principles of the United Nations, which should operate without regard to race, color or creed. Moreover, it would establish a precedent which might undermine future effectiveness of the United Nations."

The spirit embodies in these two excerpts seems to me to offer the opportunity we seek for a peaceful solution to the many problems that still exist on this troubled continent.

W. AVERELL HARRIMAN.

New York, Oct. 4, 1960.

Liberian health officer held in $208,000 fund shortage

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-26-60

MONROVIA, Liberia — Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba, former director general of the National Public Health Service, has been arrested on two charges of embezzling government funds. A total of $209,000 is involved.

The arrest followed a Justice Department investigation which revealed alleged padding of payrolls. It was alleged that for a number of years payrolls for the Kpain World Health Organization Malaria Project carried the names of non-existent persons and names of deceased or dismissed workers.

Dr. Togba, a one-time president of the Seventh World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization, was being held in jail as he was unable to post the required bond on the most recent charge.

The first arrest which involved $124,895, was made early last month. Dr. Togba was released after posting $188 288 cash bail which he had at the time of his arrest.

The second charge involved $48,866. Dr. Togba failed to post bond and was remanded to South Beach Prison.

The Department of Justice said its investigation disclosed fictitious payrolls, carrying names of persons who exist or were not employed by the National Health Service, also the names of persons who had been dropped from the rolls several months or years ago.

The probe showed that the government was providing funds for the maintenance of a fully-staffed out-of-town clinic that never exisited.

The investigators said checks were issued for the mythical staff of this ghost clinic. They charge that Dr. Togba and his accomplices divided proceeds from these checks.

U. S. Sends 6 to 'Free Africa' Celebrations

The Pittsburg Courier Pittsburg Pa.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP)—"History is being made on the Continent of Africa," declared Under Secretary of State Livingstone Merchant.

This observation was made at the State Department when Merchant presented credentials to official U. S. representatives to the independence celebration of the Cameroons on Jan. 1, and the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman in Liberia on Jan. 4.

■

AMONG THE SIX persons named by President Eisenhower as his special ambassadors was Major General Benjamin O. Davis Jr., of the U. S. Air Force.

Included among the State Department delegates were William O. Walker, managing editor of a Cleveland paper and Val J. Washington of the Republican National Committee.

Congressman Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) was one of the two Congressional representatives. The other is Representative Steven B. Derounian (R., N. Y.).

The White House delegation is headed by Henry Cabot Lodge, Representative of the U. S. to the United Nations. Others are J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and Robert P. Burroughs of the R. P. Burrough Company, Inc., Manchester, New Hampshire.

■

THE OTHER TWO are Mason Sears, U. S. Representative on the Trusteeship Council of the U. N. He will represent the President only at the Cameroon ceremonies, and Elbert G. Mathews, American Ambassador to Liberia, who will be Mr. Eisenhower's representative only at the Liberian inauguration.

Elizabeth Carnegie Invited To Attend Liberian Inaugural

The Pittsburg Courier Pittsburg Pa.

Jan 1-9-60

NEW YORK — Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carnegie, R.N., associate editor of Nursing Outlook, has been invited by the Republic of Liberia to attend the January inaugural ceremonies of President William V. S. Tubman and Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. in Monrovia, Liberia.

Mrs. Carnegie has been deeply interested in the progress of Liberia for many years, both from a personal and professional viewpoint. She has been instrumental in the publication in American periodicals of many articles dealing with Liberia's hospital and nursing programs and has exchanged correspondence with numerous key people in the Liberian health field.

MRS. CARNEGIE
... Liberian guest

IN THE COURSE of her three-week stay as guest of the Liberian Government, Mrs. Carnegie plans to visit many of the country's nursing schools and hospitals for the purpose of exchanging ideas and nursing concepts with Liberian nursing leaders. Prior to her affiliation with Nursing Outlook, Mrs. Carnegie was dean of the school of nursing at Florida A. and M. University. While in Liberia, she hopes to contact several former students who are now engaged in active practice in that country.

Before returning to the United States, Mrs. Carnegie intends to visit nursing schools and hospitals in Ghana and Nigeria.

Tubman Inaugurated To Fourth Term As President Of Liberia

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

MONROVIA, Liberia — (NNPA) — William V. S. Tubman was inaugurated here Monday for a fourth term as President of Liberia.

Mr. Tubman was first elected for an eight - year term on May 4, 1943, and reelected to four - year terms in May, 1951, and May 3, 1955. He has been in politics for most of his adult life.

During his Administration he has worked hard to develop the economy of the country and its natural resources of rubber and iron ore. Iron ore from the Bomi Hills is rated as highest now mined (68. 8 per cent pure). Production, now more than 1,000,000 tons yearly is exported chiefly to the United States. Liberia provides 10 per cent of United States rubber imports.

Like many Liberian leaders, Mr. Tubman is descended from former American slaves. His parents immigrated from Georgia to Liberia.

He began his professional life as a lawyer and has grown rich in his 63 years. He owns a large amount of real estate in Monrovia, as well as a rubber plantation and a cocoa estate.

TRUE WHIG MEMBER

Mr. Tubman belongs to the True Whig party, which dominates Liberian politics. It has never lost an election, having elected every Liberian President for more than 75 years, with little or no opposition.

Mr. Tubman is a man of medium height, somewhat on the heavy side. He dresses well and is fond of good living.

Known in Liberia as "Uncle Shad, (he is seldom seen without a long Havana cigar.

At his 1956 inauguration, Mr. Tubman and his entourage, dressed in the most formal clothes-cutaway coats, striped pants, top hats, gray vests and cravats — were dismayed when members of a Soviet delegation showed up in business suits.

Mr. Tubman founded the exclusive Saturday Afternoon Club in Monrovia. It is limited to 30 members. When the President is present, which is nearly every evening, lights on the roof are turned on.

At the club, Mr. Tubman talks politics, plays poker, drinks Scotch whiskey or sits on the terrace with his cronies and sings barbershop ballads.

The Presidency has furnished Mr. Tubman with many of the luxuries of life, such as a yacht, fine cars and one of the few air-conditioned homes in Liberia.

TRAVELS EXTENSIVELY

Mr. Tubman was the first President of Liberia to travel extensively in his country's privitive interior. He has held frequent councils with tribal chieftains.

During his Administration he has obtained the assistance of the United States in building roads, communications, airports, and a harbor at Monrovia.

Mr. Tubman is a lay preacher of the Methodist Church. Before he became President, he served in the Liberian Senate and as an Associate Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court.

He has been married three times and has five children. One of his sons attended Harvard.

ATTENDING INAUGURAL — Dr. Ralph Bunche, under secretary general of the U. N., is shown at New York International Airport before boarding an American World Airways Clipper Jan. 1 for Africa, where he will attend the re-inauguration of William V. S. Tubman as president of Liberia, Jan. 4. Dr. Bunche will also visit India and Italy before returning to the United States later this month.

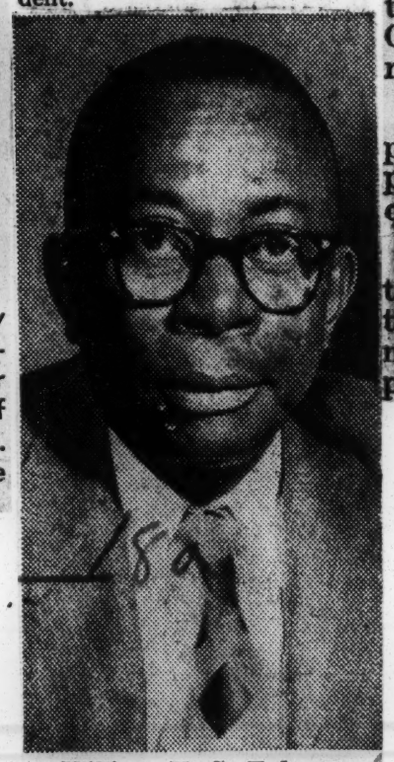
Tubman Urges Liberian Growth

MONROVIA, Liberia, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — President William V. S. Tubman outlined today plans for the further economic development of Liberia through the establishment of a national development bank.

Liberians will be called upon to invest their savings and the Government will invest part of its iron-ore royalties.

In his inaugural address after being sworn in for a fourth term of four years as head of the 112-year-old African republic, he called on African governments to form regional bodies for economic cooperation as well as education.

Delegates from sixty-nine nations attended the inauguration ceremony. William E. Tolbert was sworn in to succeed himself as Vice President.



William V. S. Tubman

Courier Editorials

Negro Diplomats in Negro Lands

A surprising story has come out of Liberia to the effect that there are better relations between the United States and that black republic than in the past because most of the American diplomats now there are white instead of black as in the past.

It is said that the Liberian Government prefers it to be that way and has by no means resented the change.

This story may not be true but such a view is not confined to Liberia by any means because a similar attitude is assumed by other non-white countries such as Ghana, Ethiopia, Haiti, the Sudan, etc., and especially with regard to ambassadors and ministers.

There is a feeling in such countries that Negro appointments made in top diplomatic brackets are political pay-offs and that generally the people named are not qualified.

No American diplomat is acceptable to the country to which accredited if it does not say he is, and none of the non-white countries have asked for black diplomats, no matter how great their professed liking for U. S. colored people.

Liberia Looks to Future with Rose Colored Glasses

Chicago Sunday Tribune

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 2 UPI — The Cinderella of West Africa—Liberia—is getting ready for the ball. It should be quite a coming out party.

Star, 4-3-60.

Ever since its establishment, Liberia has been one of the saddest corners of Africa. Founded on hope, it soon slipped into a seedy rut of disease, poverty and corruption.

P.13.

Freed Slaves Found It

Founded as a home for freed American slaves, it became a classic case of putting the political cart before the economic horse. The first Negro settlers—mechanics, laborers, cooks, seamstresses, nurses, and washerwomen—arrived in 1822.

They were simple, God fearing folk, who had long since lost their ties with Africa.

Their settlement was not so much a return home as an act of colonization, with black instead of white colonists. They fought colonial wars with hostile tribesmen and extended an uneasy sway over 43,000 square miles of territory.

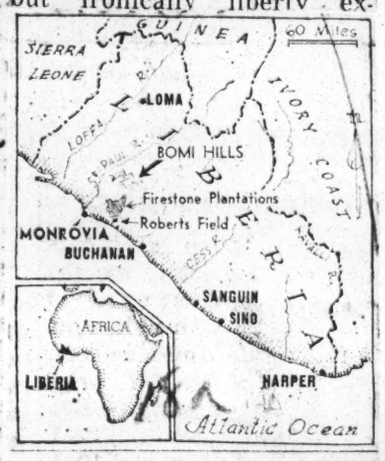
Cite Love of Liberty

When the settlers formed their independent republic in 1847 they took as their motto: "The love of liberty brought us here."

The name Liberia was coined by a white American missionary, the Rev. Robert Gurley. Colonization of the country was sponsored by the American Colonization society, which helped freed Negroes in slaveholding America to migrate to the new land.

One of the colony's first governors was Thomas Buchanan, a cousin of James Buchanan, former President of the United States.

Liberty was the watchword, but ironically liberty ex-



tended no farther than Monrovia, the capital, and the coastal strip where 20,000 American Negro settlers kept a tenuous hold on the old grain coast of West Africa.

Tribesmen Are Excluded

The primitive tribesmen of the interior were excluded from government as rigidly as in any white colony.

And so Liberia became the Ruritania of Africa—an improbable ramshackle republic. While Europe busily developed and exploited other parts of Africa, Liberia slumbered on, half forgotten.

In 1926 the government granted the Firestone company a vast rubber concession. By the beginning of World War II Liberia was virtually a private economic preserve. No other foreign concessions were granted.

Today a bewildering change has come over the country. Mental images of Liberia formed only 10 years ago are already hopelessly out of date.

Many Changes in Capital

The ramshackle wood and iron capital of 20 years ago is becoming a bustling metropolis with glass and concrete buildings.

Rubber plantations are being extended by several companies. Great mining projects are opening up the interior. For the first time money is pouring into the country.

The change has caught many Liberians unawares. Monrovia still is in the transition stage. Policemen, dressed like New York cops, and petty officials accept many bribes openly. A modern dial telephone system often is out of order. Beggars cluster around the post-office and banks waiting for prosperous foreigners. Rat infested shacks sprawl next door to modern office blocks.

Tubman Asked To Run For Fifth Term As Chief

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

MONROVIA — (ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman, who has completed four months of his fourth term of office as chief executive of the Republic of Liberia, last week received the fourth request since the current term began in January to seek renomination for a fifth term of office. His present term expires in 1964.

World 5-25-60

While Tubman promised to give the draft demands "deep consideration," he noted that by 1964 he will be 68 years old and wondered if the people would still depend upon his ability and judgement as chief executive.

P. 7

Political observers are saying that although Tubman has not committed himself for a fifth term, his "deep consideraton" promise would certainly cause an influx of more resolutions for him.

Earlier, he announced that he was prepared to welcome the formation of rival partit parties within or without the rank and file of the National True Whig party, of which he is standard bearer.

One of the first groups to draft Tubman for the fifth term was the Liberian National Bar association, headed by House Speaker Richard Abron Henries. Circles close to the Legislature say that a joint session of the two houses will shortly issue a draft recommendation for President Tubman's fifth term.

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 5-14-60
P. 8-M

THE POWER OF FAITH

"Learning," says an African tribal proverb, "is a light that leads to everything lovely." Lutheran missionaries Wes and Roslyn Sadler have brought the light into what was once the darkness of Loma land in the West African state of Liberia. When Wes and Roslyn went to Loma land 18 years ago, the Loma tribe had no literature and its 30,000 members could not read. The Sadlers prepared a primer in the Loma language and began to teach. Then came a dictionary, booklets on religion and health and the Loma Weekly, the only non-English language newspaper in Liberia. Now with the Lomas buying about 16,000 booklets yearly and the newspaper selling out each edition, the Sadlers are taking on a new challenge. They are heading the Africa-wide work for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the National Council of Churches, training missionaries and Africans in literacy projects. Their goal: Knowledge and faith—the light that leads to everything lovely.
—By Howard Brodie, AP Newsfeatures.

Liberia okeys ILO conventions

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

GENEVA, Switzerland — Liberia has ratified three International Labor Conventions concerning seafarers.

Sat. 5/28/60

They are those adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1936 on officers' competency certificates, shipowners' liability in the event of sickness and injury and the minimum age of admission to martime work. The latter Convention is a revision of that which had been adopted in 1920.

This brings the number of ILO Conventions ratified by Liberia to six.

P. 2

All member countries of the ILO which ratify Conventions undertake to apply their provisions and to report to the ILO periodically on the way in which the country is carrying out this obligation.

REPORT FROM LIBERIA

The Afro-American

Tubman won't seek 5th term in office

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 4/9/60

MONROVIA, Liberia — The Liberian Age says that "President W. V. S. Tubman has said that he would unquestionably prefer to retire at the end of his present term of office whether his health is good or bad."

He is in Guinea for a 10 day visit and talks with President Sekou Toure of Guinea on a program of cooperation among West African Governments.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT has established a 40 hour work week to spread over 7 days. The hours are from 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Saturday. The official report said nothing about lunch periods.

* * *

THE LIBERIAN Government is working on a $6 million power plant to provide Monrovia with electricity.

* * *

LIBERIAN EXPORTS jumped from $54 million in 1958 to $67 million in 1959. In these total export figures is included $31 million worth of rubber, $28 million in iron ore, $2 million in palm kernels, and $2 million in diamonds.

Forty-one million dollars of this export trade was to the United States.

Liberia imported $43 million worth of goods from abroad last year . . . an increase of $4 million over the previous year.

* * *

PROF. A. E. GORDON and Prof. E. C Hughes, of Cornell, are in Liberia to develop a plan for the up-grading of instructive training for the faculty and administrative system for the University of Liberia.

* * *

INITIAL STEPS are being taken toward the erection of a $10 million "Voice of America" relay station in Liberia.

The new "Voice of America" radio station will occupy a site of one thousand acres and consist of a receiving station, transmitting station, offices for 100 employees and other facilities. The cost of operation will be $1 million per year.

KING HUSSEIN Ibn Talal of Jordan, making a "get acquainted" tour of Africa, spent 2 hours in Liberia recently. The king will also visit Guinea and Abyssinia.

* * *

FIFTY TEACHERS from the United States are to be recruited to improve elementary and secondary schools in Liberia.

* * *

UNITED LUTHERAN Church of America has approved a 60-bed hospital in Suacoco, Liberia, and this is to cost $950,000.

* * *

MRS. SARAH SIMPSON, president of Liberia's Women's Social and Political Movements and directress of kindergarten was an 11-day guest of Israel when that country celebrated its Independence Day.

ACCORD WITH U. S. GROWS IN LIBERIA

New York Times

Improved Relations Are Laid to Assigning of Career Officials to Embassy

March 4-60

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 24—Relations between Liberia and the United States have improved markedly. Much of the improvement is attributed by Liberians to the staffing of the American and diplomatic aid missions by career officials.

Until the arrival last September of Ambassador Elbert G. Mathews, the United States was represented in Monrovia by a succession of Presidential political appointees, all of them Negroes. Mr. Mathews was the first white Ambassador and the first career diplomat to be sent here.

Apparently no one objected to this except Thurgood Marshall, the American Negro lawyer who is chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He spent five days here in January.

Later he complained in London that the Monrovia Embassy staff had become "pure white" save for "one United States information guy who is out in the suburbs somewhere." Mr. Marshall added: "The people there [in Liberia] don't put this down to ignorance any more. They think it is deliberate."

Of twenty-eight members of the embassy staf, only the communications clerk is a Negro. In the past the staff has been predominantly Negro. At one time it was entirely Negro.

Mr. Marshall was correct in believing that the change in racial composition of the Embassy was deliberate. The State Department had decided that the staffing of an embassy purely along racial lines was absurd. Applied generally, the old policy would have sent only Jews to Tel Aviv, only Irish to Dublin and only Chinese to Taipei.

But Mr. Marshall erred, local observers said, in thinking that the Liberian Government resented the change.

This corespondent was told by Liberian State Department officials that the arrival of a trained American diplomat had smoothed the working relations between the two Governments.

Negroes are prominent in other American official agencies here. The United States Information Agency in Monrovia is directed by a Negro, William Clinton Powell. Mr. Powell runs one of the most competent U. S. I. A. operations in West Africa.

The seven-man United States Military Mission, headed by Lieut. Col. William Maize, is entirely Negro.

The United States Operations Mission to Liberia has a staff of eighty-two. "About 25 per cent are Negro," according to the mission director, James O. Babcock. Mr. Babcock, an Iowa farmer, is white. His deputy, Ernest E. Neal, is a Negro sociologist. Both said they got along fine.

"When we ask Washington for men we never think of color," said Mr. Babcock. "I don't care whether they are black, white or Chinese. But they've got to be competent to do the job."

Mr. Babcock hopes that Congress will approve the Administration's Special Program for Tropical Africa and that a generous portion of the $20,000,000 recommended for the first year will be allotted to Liberia. The program will stress education and training.

"Instead of sending a lot of technicians over here, what we should do is create the institutions where Liberia can train her own technicians," Mr. Babcock said. "We should send teachers and trainers. That should be the mission's major objective."

Most Liberians suffer from a deficiency of proteins. One of Mr. Babcock's missions is to try to enhance the diet by encouraging the cultivation of citrus fruit and tropical nuts and by the stocking of fish ponds.

Marshall Disputes Report

When asked to comment in New York regarding his views on the American Embassy in Liberia, Mr. Marshall stated that he had not at any time said that the embassy should have an al-Negro staff.

"I did not say at any time that it [the American Embassy] should be staffed by Negroes, but that it should be staffed by qualified persons regardless of race," the lawyer said.

"If, however, out of 28 persons on the American Embassy staff, there is only one Negro, it indicates the State Department does not have a sufficient number of qualified Negroes available. It indicates that equal opportunities are not being made available to Negroes for foreign service."

Mr. Marshall added that he did not believe that the Liberian State Department was either satisfied or pleased with the removal of predominantly Negro personnel from the American Embassy staff. He questioned the veracity of the "Liberian State Department Officials" quoted in Monrovia.

Liberia Spotlighted In Reader's Digest

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — The growth of Liberia offers a lesson for underdeveloped countries in Africa and throughout the world, according to an article in the July issue of The Reader's Digest.

Liberia, located on Africa's west-coast, had only four million dollars in imports and exports in 1937. Last year the figure exceeded 86 million dollars.

Only a few years ago, reports the Digest, there was not a single road leading anywhere. Today some 5000 autos and trucks speed commerce and enlightment into the deepest upcountry rain forest.

The story of Liberia's spectacular growth during the past 15 years, which no similarly handicapped area in all history has developed so astoundingly, is also the story of what can be done when private industry teams up with an energetic people.

American companies like the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, The B. F. Goodrich Company, Republic Steel, and other foreign firms have poured millions of dollars into Liberia, helping the Liberians to raise their standard of serv-

ing, levels of employment and education, and development of skills.

Since 1949 the government's income has increased 600 per cent. President William V. S. Tubman, now in his fourth term, has put as much as 30 per cent of these revenues back into public works.

According to The Digest, as much as 10 per cent of the government revenue goes to public health activity — reportedly a higher ratio of expenditure than in Great Britain

Director Asks Extension of Aid For Oil-Paralyzed Moroccans

N.Y. Times

N.Y. N.Y.

Says Program to Help 10,000 Poisoned by Adulterated Material Will Fall Short When Contracts Expire

Thur. 8-25-60

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—One of the largest peace-time rehabilitation operations, modern treatment for 10,000 Moroccans paralyzed by adulterated cooking oil, will fall far short of its purpose unless it is extended beyond Dec. 31 when the contracts expire.

P-3

That warning was issued here today by Dr. Gustave Gingras of the University of Montreal, who organized this venture, but has now returned to his teaching post. He reported its problems and progress to the third International Congress of Physical Medicine at the Mayflower Hotel.

Morocco

Dr. Gingras said that 5,991 of the victims who last year consumed cooking oil that Moroccan merchants had adulterated with lubricating oil containing highly toxic triorthocresyl phosphate were thoroughly tested and evaluated in late 1959.

Continuation Urged

Of these, 6 per cent were so paralyzed in both hands and feet that treatment was useless and they were put on pensions. Fifteen to 20 per cent more, Dr. Gingras said, were slightly paralyzed.

"The balance will require long-term treatment," he said. "There is no doubt that the program should be continued. Some international means should be found to do it."

Dr. Gingras said that those under treatment had shown marked improvement but were likely to retrogress if it was discontinued.

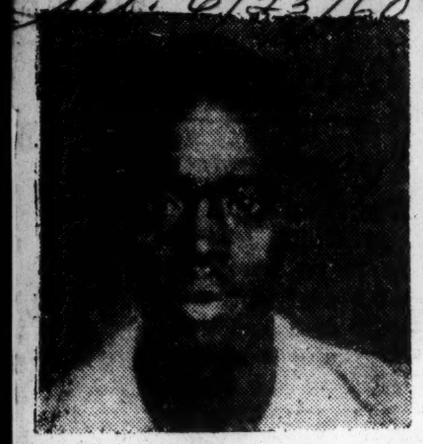
"You can do an awful lot of very good treatment without the fanciest equipment," he told reporters who asked for more information. "We had to use the simplest possible methods. Even the lack of secretaries to keep records was a tragedy in itself.

"Yet the combined work of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies in my estimation equals a couple of top summit conferences in the goodwill created."

He said the only provisions for carrying on this work after the year ended had been the training of twenty-five Moroccan nurses. But he said that the size of the need was such that the program would be "a complete failure" if it had to be left c[illegible]ly to them.

[illegible]r. Gingras said he had visited Red Cross headquarters while here to urge that the work in Morocco go on. It was jointly undertaken by the World Health Organization and the League of Red Cross Societies. Fifty-five professional rehabilitation personnel from fifteen countries have taken part.

AFRICA'S MALI FEDERATION ASKS AID FROM THE UNITED STATES



Ibrahime Diagne leader of the Mali Federation.

PARIS, June 18. — In a few weeks, there will be another new independent country in Africa—the Mail Federation comprising two one-time French territories, Senegal and French Sudan, on the continent's west coast. Its leaders, men like Leopold Sedar Senghor of Senegal and Modibo Keita of the French Sudan, are hopeful that the Mali Federation with a population of 6,000,000 will obtain the economic and technical help necessary to begin the "leap forward" which all new and underdeveloped countries seek.

One of the country's future leaders is a still youthful trade unionist who recently made his first trip to the Western Hemisphere. He is Ibrahime Oiagne who visited Cuba as a guest of the Castro government during its May 1 celebrations. He returned to his home in Senegal, the port city of Dakar, via Washington and New York where he met AFL-CIO officials.

Moslem Territory

Mr. Diagne heads a union of postal and telecommunication workers in Senegal and sits on the executive board of the recently formed National Confederation of Mali Trade Unions.

By religion a Moslem—probably 90 per cent of the Mali Federation is Moslem—Mr. Diagne said in an interview that "America must be far more interested in Africa than it has been until now."

"And I say this for two reasons," the Senegalese labor leader argued. "First to contribute to the evolution and well-being of Africa and the African people. Second, to check Communist penetration which could constitute a danger for Africa and, therefore, for the world. It is not enough for the United States to be merely interested in Africa, but it must give help especially to underdeveloped countries to stop the penetration of Moscow. Communism is not yet a danger in Africa, but the danger will centainly come."

Political Blend

Specifically, Mr. Diagne said what would be needed when the Mali Federation reaches its stage of independence—the French National Assembly is now in the process of passing a constitutional amendment to make that possible—will be direct economic aid and technological training. And, curiously, he added that Mali would want aid to equip military forces. When asked who the enemy mgiht be, Mr. Diagne said, "Our country should have the means to protect itself." Senegalese soldiers have had a long-standing relationship to the French Army and have served in both world wars as well as in various "police" actions.

The political direction of the Mali Federation seems shaping up as a peculiar blend of Pan Africanism and pro-Western orientation. Even though Mali will be independent—France will formally sponsor it for membership in the United Nations nevt September—and maintain its own diplomatic relationships, Mali's defense and economic policies will be under direction of the French Government.

"We have chosen the Atlantic bloc," said Mr. Diagne, "by voting to remain a member of the French Community, because such a relationship conforms to our interests."

Senegal and the French Sudan voted in 1958 to remain in the Community, although neighboring Guinea voted for total withdrawal. It was quite obvious from Mr. Diagne's references to Guinea that he had little admiration for Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. He emphasized that the Mali Federation enjoyed "good relations" with Togo, Nigeria, and Cameroon, but conspiculously omitted Guinea and Ghana from his list.

A test of Mali's future relationships will come, said M. Diagne next September when the newly formed Mali labor federation will meet to decide its international affiliations. He said only a minority wanted to cooperate with the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions. The "majority tendency" would be for a Pan-African labor federation with the widest cooperation with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Congolese leader in U.S. on State Dept. program

WASHINGTON

Joseph Ngalula, a member of the directing committee of the National Congolese Movement of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in the United States under the State Department's international educational exchange program.

Mr. Ngalula came from Belgium where he took part in the round - table conference to determine the future status of the congo when it receives its independence on June 30.

Mr. Ngalula is the first Congolese leader to visit this country under the State Department's educational exchange program.

It is expected that representatives of other segments of the Congolese political and social structure will visit this country under this program in furtherance of mutual understanding between the people of the Congo and the people of the United States.

In addition to his work in the National Congolese Movement, Mr. Ngalula is editor of the weekly newspaper, Presence Congolaise. In 1958 he was the president of tre Congo Trade Unjon Committee at the Brussels Exposition.

Mr. Ngalula will remain in the United States for about three weeks and is interested in observing agricultural and industrial developments of this country.

As a journalist, he is also interested in the news media and in becoming acquainted with the American people.

He will be assisted with his program by the Governmental Affairs Institute of Washington, D.C. In his travels around the United States he will be accompanied by David Heapes of the Ford Foundation.

18a 1960 NATIONAL UNION OF CONGOLESE STUDENTS

VISITOR FROM CONGO — Henri Takizalar, left center, president of the National Union of Congolese Students, now on a tour of the United States paid a visit to A&T College last week. With him are: Walte T. Johnson, president of the A&T Student Government and at right, Juanita Tatum, "Miss A&T", and Don Smith, Houston, Texas, vice president of the National Student Association.

Official Presbyterian Group To Attend Nigeria Freedom Fete

Bham World B'ham Ala.
Sat. 9-24-60

NEW YORK — An official delegation is being sent to independence celebrations in Nigeria on Oct. 1 by The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., it was announced this week.

The nter-racial delegationi of four persons will be headed by the Vice Moderator of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Edler G. Hawkins of St. Augustine's Presbyterian Church in the Bronx, New York. The others on the delegation will be the Rev. Dr. Archie R. Crouch of San Francisco, the Rev. Carl E. Ericson of Falls Church, Va., and the Rev. Dr. Frank Wilson of New York.

Laeving Sept. 20, the delegation will visit Liberia, Ghana and the Cameroun as well as attending the independence celebrations in Lagos, Nigeria on Oct. 1. They will return in mid-October.

TURNER ANNOUNCEMENT

In announcing the delegation, the Moderator of the church, the Rev. Dr. Herman L. Turner of Atlanta, emphasized its official nature and importance:

"I ask you, the representatives of a non-segregated Church with a revolutionary heritage, to take our official greetings to the people of Africa. We congratulate the people of Nigeria on their day of independence. We welcome them into the community of nations. We express our keen, sympathetic interest in the aspirations of the African people for independence, a free way of life, and equal, responsible citizenship in the world.

"As Christians we are glad for the Christ who suffered, died and rose for all men, and we identify our Church with the aspirations of all men for personal dignity and brotherly responsibility. We believe that our faith lays upon us a special responsibility to strive for the dignity, freedom and betterment of the individual, and to work diligently for the brotherhood of man.

"As I fulfill my official responsibilities as Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. at the 400th anniversary of the Church of Scotland, the mother Church of our Presbyterianism, my hopes and prayers will also be with you and the peoples of Africa."

TO WORK WITH COMMITTEE

The official delegation to Nigeria largest nation in Africa, comes after nearly a year of study and emphasis on Africa in American churches. he delegation will help the work of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, which was set up by a consultation on Africa earlier this year.

The purposes of this committee include exploring and offering "dynamic methods of cooperation with African leaders and institutions — particularly the younger churches and Christian institutions." These purposes also include the stimulating of deeper understanding and concern for Africa by American clergymen and laymen. To these ends, the delegation will seek ways of enhancing cooperation with Africans and will help interpret revolutionary Africa to people in the United States.

In an open letter Sept. 1 to "our Christian brethern in African," the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk (chief executive) of The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, chairman of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, said in part:

"We rejoice that African man, hitherto held in bondage, by external forces, is now becoming free to affirm his human dignity and to forge his own destiny under God. We pray that God will guide the course of history of all African nations toward the full attainment of their vast potential and development."

Dr. Hawkins and three others in the group wll leave idlewild Airport in New York Sept. 20 on Pan American flight 150 at 5:15 p. m., and are tentatively scheduled to return on Oct. 18. Dr. Wilson will depart Sept. 26 and return Nov. 2.

'World Must Hear Africa' —Nkrumah

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 10-1-60

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

With resolute steps, forthright speech, and extreme confidence, the African personality strode across the world stage this week.

Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Nigeria's Premier Balewa and Guinea's Sekou Toure were the embodiments of that personality this week.

Not only did Mr. Nkrumah forcefully and skillfully tell the world that Africa's voice must now be heard in the higher councils of world politics but M. Toure was busily proving the point with an extremely significant jaunt through the key capitals of the Far East, including steps in Indonesia, China, and India.

And, in the wings, waiting to take his turn, was Mr. Balewa who has made it known in no uncertain terms that Nigeria is firmly behind the policy of "Africa for the Africans," and against alignment with either the East or the West in the cold-war struggle.

■

MR. NKRUMAH left the delegates in a state of shock in the UN with his extremely important proposal of, "I would suggest that when the Charter of the United Nations comes to be revised, a permanent seat should be created for Africa on the Security Council in view not only of the growing number of African members of the United Nations, but also of the increasing importance of the African continent in world affairs. This suggestion applies equally to Asia and to the Middle East."

Another pregnant statement from Mr. Nkrumah was the following: "I am sure that the independent African states will agree with me that the problem in the Congo is an acute African problem which can be solved by Africans only. I have on more than one occasion suggested that the United Nations should delegate its functions in the Congo to the indenpent African states whose contributions in man and material make the United Nations effort in the Congo possible."

Mr. Nkrumah then pointed out that the Ghana government and other independent African states recognize Patrice Lumumba as Premier and Joseph Kasavubu as President of the "legitimate Congo government."

■

ANOTHER proposal that made the high roof of the General Assembly Hall ring was Mr. Nkrumah's espousal of the admission of Red China to the UN.

At the week's end these facts had been recorded in history:

1. No longer will Africa accept global decisions affecting her people unless she is in on the policy-making.

2. Africa is determined to maintain an already declared policy of "positive neutralism" and confident that she can give birth to her own ideology.

3. Africa will play a prominent role in determining whether or not Red China will enter the United Nations.

These are things which must cause a total revision of the earth's power structure. Global politics will no longer be played by white men of East and West alone: The brown, black and yellow men of the world will now have a say in what is to be. History has dictated this situation.

INDEPENDENCE OF NIGERIA EYED

The Times
Moves Toward Freedom with Ease, Decorum

Editor's Note—Robert N. Lindsay, a Scot by birth who has lived much of his life in Africa, has witnessed the struggles for independence in South Korea, Kenya, the Congo, and elsewhere. As an Associated Press correspondent he has seen the tumultuous beginning of independence in the Congo and now is in Nigeria for its independence celebration.

By ROBERT N. LINDSAY

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—The 36 million people of Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, are gliding toward independence from Britain Saturday with ease and decorum.

Many of the literate are aware that the outside world may be asking if there is a chance that Nigeria might become a problem nation like the Congo.

The quick answer is that here there are few if any of the elements that kindled the Congo flames and spread conflicts and cross conflicts that have reached far into the world cold war and have threatened the very structure of the United Nations.

'NO CHANCE'

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who becomes the first Nigerian governor-General in November, says: "The chaos of the Congo has no chance of repeating itself in Nigeria."

He holds that view strongly "because we have been brought up in an orderly manner to appreciate the democratic way of life."

Ever since it gained independence from Belgium June 30, the eyes of the world have been on the Congo, largest African country in area and among the richest. There they saw the tragedy of bloodshed, turmoil, mutinous troops completely out of control, disease and hunger, complete political ineptitude.

Can British-guided Nigeria prove to the world that it can succeed where the former Belgian administered Congo failed?

RESOLUTE PURPOSE

Whereas, as one embittered observer said, Congolese wandered aimlessly around "like a bunch of accidents looking for a place to happen," the Nigerians, with considerable experience of government behind them, seem to be setting about their independence tasks with resolute purpose.

In Nigeria there has been none of the constitutional rush that hurtled the Congo into independence after antiwhite rioting at the beginning of 1959.

For years, Britain and the Nigerians have been preparing constitutionally for independence, often at a pace that disappointed nationalist extremists.

FRIENDS OF PEOPLE

The preparations—while by no means complete because there still are many British officers in the public service—are remarka-

oons, administered by Nigeria. Whites number 27,000—Britons, Lebanese, Syrians, French and Americans.

The country's steady advance toward independence has been based considerably because there are no white settlers, with roots deep in the soil, such as are found in the Union of South Africa.

MOST LIVE IN NORTH

Of the country's 36 million population 19.5 million live in the north, about seven million in western Nigeria, eight million in the east and nearly a million in the Southern Cameroons.

and grass savannah woodland and shading off into a large undulating plateau, with occasional hills, which finally is replaced by the sandy tracts of the southern Sahara.

The security forces are friends of the people, not enemies. The army confines itself to strictly military duties and, unlike the Congo, is only occasionally used to quell riots. The police go about unarmed. When they arrest a man he is led away quietly.

Nigeria, about four times the size of Britain, sprawls across 372,647 square miles from the Gulf of Guinea to the Sahara in the north. From south to north there are four distinct physical regions. Along the coastline is swamp and mangrove forest, at places up to 60 miles wide, sparsely populated and almost undeveloped. There follows a belt of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush 50 to 100 miles wide, criss-crossed by rivers and streams. This gives way to a 300-mile wide area of open

compared to the advanced Congo. There are smiles, not sullenness.

Nigeria is probably the greatest

LINGUISTIC CROSSROAD

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TURNER ANNOUNCEMENT

In announcing the delegation, the Moderator of the church, the Rev. Dr. Herman L. Turner of Atlanta, emphasized its official nature and importance:

"I ask you, the representatives of a non-segregated Church with a revolutionary heritage, to take our official greetings to the people of Africa. We congratulate the people of Nigeria on their day of independence. We welcome them into the community of nations. We express our keen, sympathetic interest in the aspirations of the African people for independence, a free way of life, and equal, responsible citizenship in the world.

"As Christians we are glad for the Christ who suffered, died and rose for all men, and we identify our Church with the aspirations of all men for personal dignity and brotherly responsibility. We believe that our faith lays upon us a special responsibility to strive for the dignity, freedom and betterment of the individual, and to work diligently for the brotherhood of man.

"As I fulfill my official responsibilities as Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. at the 400th anniversary of the Church of Scotland, the mother Church of our Presbyterianism, my hopes and prayers will also be with you and the peoples of Africa."

TO WORK WITH COMMITTEE

The official delegation to Nigeria, largest nation in Africa, comes after nearly a year of study and emphasis on Africa in American churches. he delegation will help the work of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, which was set up by a consultation on Africa earlier this year.

The purposes of this committee include exploring and offering "dynamic methods of cooperation with African leaders and institutions — particularly the younger churches and Christian institutions." These purposes also include the stimulating of deeper understanding and concern for Africa by American clergymen and laymen. To these ends, the delegation will seek ways of enhancing cooperation with Africans and will help interpret revolutionary Africa to people in the United States.

In an open letter Sept. 1 to "our Christian brethern in African," the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk (chief executive) of The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, chairman of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, said in part:

"We rejoice that African man, hitherto held in bondage, by external forces, is now becoming free to affirm his human dignity and to forge his own destiny under God. We pray that God will guide the course of history of all African nations toward the full attainment of their vast potential and development."

Dr. Hawkins and three others in the group wll leave idlewild Airport in New York Sept. 20 on Pan American flight 150 at 5:15 p. m., and are tentatively scheduled to return on Oct. 18. Dr. Wilson will depart Sept. 26 and return Nov. 2.

'World Must Hear Africa' -Nkrumah

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Sat. 10-1-60

With resolute steps, forthright speech, and extreme confidence, the African personality strode across the world stage this week.

Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Nigeria's Premier Balewa and Guinea's Sekou Toure were the embodiments of that personality this week.

Not only did Mr. Nkrumah forcefully and skillfully tell the world that Africa's voice must now be heard in the higher councils of world politics but M. Toure was busily proving the point with an extremely significant jaunt through the key capitals of the Far East, including steps in Indonesia, China, and India.

And, in the wings, waiting to take his turn, was Mr. Balewa who has made it known in no uncertain terms that Nigeria is firmly behind the policy of "Africa for the Africans," and against alignment with either the East or the West in the cold-war struggle.

■

MR. NKRUMAH left the delegates in a state of shock in the UN with his extremely important proposal of, "I would suggest that when the Charter of the United Nations comes to be revised, a permanent seat should be created for Africa on the Security Council in view not only of the growing number of African members of the United Nations, but also of the increasing importance of the African continent in world affairs. This suggestion applies equally to Asia and to the Middle East."

Another pregnant statement from Mr. Nkrumah was the following: "I am sure that the independent African states will agree with me that the problem in the Congo is an acute African problem which can be solved by Africans only. I have on more than one occasion suggested that the United Nations should delegate its functions in the Congo to the indenpent African states whose contributions in man and material make the United Nations effort in the Congo possible."

Mr. Nkrumah then pointed out that the Ghana government and other independent African states recognize Patrice Lumumba as Premier and Joseph Kasavubu as President of the "legitimate Congo government."

■

ANOTHER proposal that made the high roof of the General Assembly Hall ring was Mr. Nkrumah's espousal of the admission of Red China to the UN.

At the week's end these facts had been recorded in history:

1. No longer will Africa accept global decisions affecting her people unless she is in on the policy-making.

2. Africa is determined to maintain an already declared policy of "positive neutralism" and confident that she can give birth to her own ideology.

3. Africa will play a prominent role in determining whether or not Red China will enter the United Nations.

These are things which must cause a total revision of the earth's power structure. Global politics will no longer be played by white men of East and West alone: The brown, black and yellow men of the world will now have a say in what is to be. History has dictated this situation.

INDEPENDENCE OF NIGERIA EYED

The Times

Moves Toward Freedom with Ease, Decorum

Editor's Note—Robert N. Lindsay, a Scot by birth who has lived much of his life in Africa, has witnessed the struggles for independence in South Korea, Kenya, the Congo, and elsewhere. As an Associated Press correspondent he has seen the tumultuous beginning of independence in the Congo and now is in Nigeria for its independence celebration.

By ROBERT N. LINDSAY

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—The 36 million people of Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, are gliding toward independence from Britain Saturday with ease and decorum.

Times 9-29-60

Many of the literate are aware that the outside world may be asking if there is a chance that Nigeria might become a problem nation like the Congo.

The quick answer is that here there are few if any of the elements that kindled the Congo flames and spread conflicts and cross conflicts that have reached far into the world cold war and have threatened the very structure of the United Nations.

'NO CHANCE'

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Zik), who becomes the first Nigerian governor-General in November, says: "The chaos of the Congo has no chance of repeating itself in Nigeria."

He holds that view strongly "because we have been brought up in an orderly manner to appreciate the democratic way of life."

Ever since it gained independence from Belgium June 30, the eyes of the world have been on the Congo, largest African country in area and among the richest. There they saw the tragedy of bloodshed, turmoil, mutinous troops completely out of control, disease and hunger, complete political ineptitude.

Can British-guided Nigeria prove to the world that it can succeed where the former Belgian administered Congo failed?

RESOLUTE PURPOSE

Whereas, as one embittered observer said, Congolese wandered aimlessly around "like a bunch of accidents looking for a place to happen," the Nigerians, with considerable experience of government behind them, seem to be setting about their independence tasks with resolute purpose.

In Nigeria there has been none of the constitutional rush that hurtled the Congo into independence after antiwhite rioting at the beginning of 1959.

For years, Britain and the Nigerians have been preparing constitutionally for independence, often at a pace that disappointed nationalist extremists.

FRIENDS OF PEOPLE

The preparations—while by no means complete because there still are many British officers in the public service—are remarkably advanced compared to the Congo. There are smiles, not sullenness. The security forces are friends of the people, not enemies. The army confines itself to strictly military duties and, unlike the Congo, is only occasionally used to quell riots. The police go about unarmed. When they arrest a man he is led away quietly.

Nigeria, about four times the size of Britain, sprawls across 372,647 square miles from the woodland and grass savannah of the south to the shading off into a large undulating plateau, with occasional hills which finally is replaced by the sandy tracts of the southern Sahara.

MOST LIVE IN NORTH

Of the country's 36 million population, 19.5 million live in the north. From south to north there are four distinct physical regions. Along the coastline is swamp and mangrove forest, at places up to 60 miles wide, sparsely populated and almost undeveloped. There follows a belt of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush 50 to 100 miles wide, criss-crossed by rivers and streams. This gives way to a 300-mile wide area of open lions in western Nigeria, eight millions in the east and nearly a million in the Southern Cameroons, administered by Nigeria. Whites number 27,000—Britons, Lebanese, Syrians, French and Americans.

The country's steady advance toward independence has been based considerably because there are no white settlers, with roots deep in the soil, such as are found in the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and Kenya.

LINGUISTIC CROSSROAD

Nigeria is probably the greatest

linguistic crossroad in Africa. Within its boundaries there are about 250 distinct tribal groups and languages. Its linguistic groups range from small units of fewer than 700 people to communities exceeding five million.

The largest groups are the Hausa, almost six million in the north, the IBO, 5½ million in the east, and the Yoruba, just over five million in the West.

English is the official language of the legislatures.

Some 44 per cent of the population is Moslem, 22 per cent Christian and the remainder hold fast to ancient cults and paganism. Thus you find church, mosque and juju (black magic) in close, peaceful proximity.

COAST PROTECTORATE

The British government took over the coast protectorate in 1900 and went on from there bit by bit until 1946 when a new constitution set up a central legislature to administer the whole country and regional houses of assembly were established to advise the central legislature.

The first federal prime minister was appointed in August 1957.

At the center there is a federal council of ministers and in each region and in the Southern Cameroons there is an executive council.

The governor-general has the right of veto but he has never used it.

15 PER CENT LITERACY

In a country where literacy is estimated at 15 per cent of the population, against six per cent in 1952, universal adult franchise applies.

Everyone agrees there are few signs of communism or Soviet infiltration in Nigeria, and few take seriously a threat to form a Nigerian Labor party on Independence Day by Michael Imoudu, president of the Nigerian Trade Union Congress.

The great question mark is whether the federal form of government and the present coalition can continue to work once the controlling hand of Britain is removed Oct. 1.

"GIANT ON THE MOVE"

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fri. 9-30-60

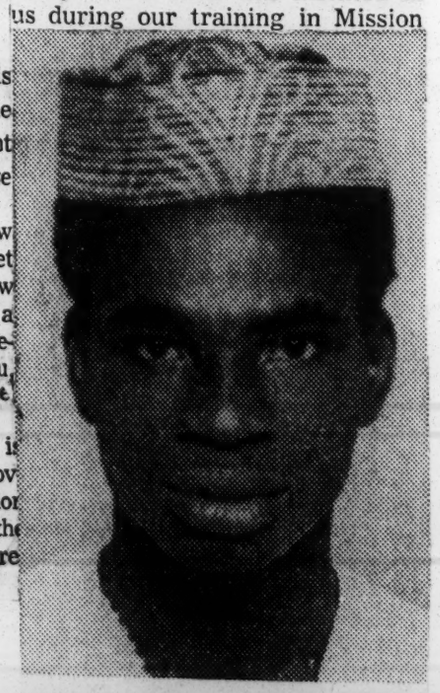
OU Nigerian Student Gives His Views On Independence

By TOMMY OLAWAYI OKE
OU College of Pharmacy Senior
Norman, Oklahoma

On October 1, 1960, the Federation of Nigeria will receive her independence from Britain and will emerge as the most populous independent nation on the continent of Africa. Nigeria with her 35 million people is a giant among the nations in Africa.

Having been under the tutelage of the British colonial system for more than a hundred years, with the last five years government of her people by her people, we are now on the move toward a future which promises freedom for the three states, dignity for each individual, and a better way of life for everyone. Being abundantly endowed with natural resources, Nigeria is destined to be one of the most important countries in our changing Africa.

Our people, including the leaders of Nigeria, are proud of and loyal to their country. We are dedicated to the idea of securing for our fatherland political freedom, economic security, and world-wide respect. The idea which guides many of our men was instilled in us during our training in Mission



schools. Here, the American Missionary, of all faiths, have reason to be proud of Nigerian independence.

It is indeed an occasion of joy to be free. God helping us, we shall take our rightful place in Africa and in world-wide respect.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. 18a
Sat. 11-26-60

AFRICA'S FIRST LADY — Rapidly earning the title of Africa's leading feminine politician is Mrs. Funmilayo Ransome - Kuti of Lagos, Nigeria. Mrs. Ransome - Kuti proved her genius for organizing women in 1948, when she led a revolt against a female head tax that drove the powerful Alake of Abeokuta from his throne for more than two years. She is now forming a Common People's Party in Nigeria and plans an Africa-wide organization to fight for women's rights.

It's official for Gov.-Gen. Azikiwe

The Afro-American

LAGOS, Nigeria (NNPA) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was sworn in Wednesday, his 59th birthday, as Governor-General of Nigeria. Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain approved his appointment as a Privy Councillor (a member of the body of men appointed by the crown to advise in matters of state).

Baltimore, Md.

Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, sent Dr. Azikiwe, who becomes the first African Governor-General in the British Commonwealth, his "sincere congratulations and all good wishes for the future."

"Zik," as he is popularly known, is the founder of a chain of Nigerian newspapers. He is a veteran nationalist, and a former President of the Federal Senate and Premier of the Eastern Region.

Sat. 11-26-60

HE SUCCEEDS Sir James Robertson, the last British Governor - General, who left Lagos by sea Tuesday for Britain. Representatives of African heads of state, and representatives from the United States, Britain and the United Nations attended the swearing - in.

A crowd of about 70,000 cheered Dr. Azikiwe at Lagos race track as he delivered a strong inaugural speech. He attacked racial discrimination and prejudice.

Constantly interrupted by applause and cheers, he said: "We must regard it as a mark of disrespect and an unfriendly act if any country with whom we have friendly relations indulges in race prejudice in any shape or form, no matter how it may be legally cloaked.

"We must not acquiesce in such an outrageous insult on the black race."

* * *

DR. AZIKIWE added that lack of respect for human dignity had led to political bondage in Africa and this had accentuated race relations in Africa.

He said that until this problem has been honestly solved, "it is safe to predict that the political resurgence which is now sweeping all over Africa is capable of leading to a revanche (the policy of a government intent on recovering lost territory) movement which would be disastrous to the peace of the world."

Speaking of Nigeria's foreign policy of non-alignment, Dr. Azikiwe said:

"How can any reasonable world statesman expect Nigerians to associate in an alliance of mutual security with countries which still regard Africa as a colonial pasture fit for safaris and cattle-grazing and not for the enjoyment of basic human rights?"

After the speech "Zik" drove his wife in an open car to State House.

Nigeria, Britain reveal defense pact

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-26-60

LONDON (NNPA) — A "white paper," published here Monday, revealed a defense agreement between Great Britain and Nigeria.

Under its terms, Britain would undertake to provide training facilities in England for officers, cadets and other ranks of the Nigerian forces, including places at Sandhurst, the British military academy; the Royal Naval College, and the Army Staff College.

Britain also would undertake to provide personnel to assist in staffing, administering and training Nigeria's armed forces. Adequate and suitable modern equipment would be made available.

* * *

NIGERIA WOULD be given the right to demand military assistance in building up her armed forces, and Britain would have the right to fly over Nigerian territory and would have staging facilities in Nigeria for its aircraft.

The two principal airfields in Nigeria are at Kano and Lagos. Britain seeks the right to hold tropicalization tests of aircraft at these two Nigerian fields.

The Government of the Federation of Nigeria has undertaken to get approval of the agreement by the Nigerian Federal Parliament.

The Nigerian defense policy is to produce small, mobile and well - equipped forces capable of operating in battalion or company groups. There are at present five battalions of the Queen's Own Nigeria Regiment. But it is likely that these will be increased to six so as to complete two infantry brigades.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the infantry, there is a Reconnaissance Squadron, a Field Engineer Squadron, the Ordnance, and the Service Corps with Mechanical and Electrical Engineers to support them. The Reconnaisance Squadron is being equipped with new British armoured and scout cars.

The Army is commanded by a British major - general with two brigade commanders under him. Of 350 officers, some 60 are Nigerians.

The senior Nigerian officers are majors with up to 11 years of service. It is planned to double the number of Nigerian officers by 1962 by sending cadets through the British military academy.

The Royal Nigerian Navy consists of a minesweeper, a Seaward Defense motor launch, two minesweeper motor launches and a landing craft. A second Seaward Defense motor launch is under construction.

There is no Nigerian Air Force. If one is established Britain will undertake to train it.

Azikiwe Is New Nigerian Leader

LAGOS, NIGERIA (HTNS—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, who became Governor-general of Nigeria Saturday, and Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the Federal Prime Minister represent opposing types but in them many people see the forces that have made Nigeria what it is today and what it may become.

Dr. Azikiwe is by far the better known of the two. He is six feet three inches tall and generally wears a pure white alba, a flowing robe-like garment, that makes him look even bigger. His eyes sparkle, he has a semi-permanent smile and to see him is to remember him.

He is the fountainhead of West African nationalism. Ghana's Premier Kwame Knrumah is widely accounted his disciple and in the years when nationalism was officially disreputable it was Dr. Azikiwe who stumped West Africa pleading, cajoling and exciting the people with a prospect of freedom. From those days to these the crowds call him "Zik."

His career has been almost as flamboyant as his speech. Born 56 years ago he was educated at Methodist schools here and went to the United States at the age of 21. In an eight-year stay he collected four degrees from Lincoln, Howard and Pennsylvania Universities and a lot of callouses, as a boxer, coal miner, laborer and dishwasher. Some of his spirit was exhibited in 1934 when he tried to list himself as the entire Nigerian track and field team for the Commonwealth games. They couldn't let him do it.

In the '30s and the '40s it was Zik who was the main propagandist for independence. He acquired five newspapers and a huge amount of influence in the eastern region but in last year's elections was unable to get enough votes to become the Federal Prime Minister.

The man who did it, Sir Abubaker, is just now coming into his own. He is "a man of the north" which means a Moslem and, in almost feudal sense, a member of the party run by Sir Ahmabou Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto.

The Sardauna rules the north by hereditary right and with the aid of a ruling class of aristocrats who have always considered themselves every bit as good as the English. Sir Abubakar, who has some of the bland innocence of a wise old crocodile sunning itself on a log, is showing himself nobody's puppet.

He is a moderator, a compromiser, but a man who knows what he wants and works hard to get it. In a country where a good deal more is said on the husting than anyone cares to remember in office, his honesty is a byword.

Nigeria Bids For Stronger Ties to U. S.

Rockefeller Presents Eisenhower Message

LAGOS, Nigeria, Oct. 2 (AP). — Newly independent Nigeria wants its friendship with the United States to become stronger, Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa said Sunday.

He gave this assurance to Nelson A. Rockefeller when the New York Governor, with other members of the American delegation to Nigerian independence celebrations, called on the Prime Minister to present a personal message and a gift from President Eisenhower.

Acknowledging that Nigeria has a long way to go to become fully developed, the Prime Minister told the American delegates:

"With the good will of friends like the United States and the United Kingdom, we hope to draw on your experience. We Nigerians are friends of the United States. There is no doubt about it. We want that friendship to become stronger."

If at all possible, he said, the Nigerians would like President Eisenhower to visit here—either as President or later as a private citizen. He said: "He would be greatly welcomed. I am deeply touched by his work for the world, to which he has contributed to bring peace and stability. We have the highest respect and regard for him."

The Prime Minister said his 1955 visit to the United States was one of the turning points of his life. Until then, he said, he had not believed that Nigeria, with its different peoples, languages and religions, could become united.

Mr. Eisenhower's personal gift was a glass vase engraved with the President's seal. America's official independence gift to Nigeria is a supply of books, library furnishings, films and projection equipment for the Institute of International Studies which the Federal government plans to establish.

Israel Sends 100 Experts Into Nigeria

Mission Seeks Ways To Aid Development

By Richard C. Wald

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

LAGOS, Nigeria, Oct. 4.—Like "the captains and the kings," the ambassadors at last are departing. The fleet of 250 green and white luxury cars purchased specially to speed them around the streets of Lagos is slowly dispersing and the air lines are booked to capacity by diplomatic delegations hurrying on to other fields and newer contacts after witnessing the attaining of independence by Nigeria.

But among the few staying on, one of the most unobstrusively hard-working groups has set out for a tour of the eastern and western regions of Nigeria. The Israelis, led by a former Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Moshe Dayan, who is now Minister of Agriculture, are once again demonstrating that they have moved into Africa to stay.

Israelis in Africa

Gen. Dayan, the patch over his left eye giving him the air of a happy buccaneer, said: "We haven't much to give in the way of money but, in a small way, we are almost irreplaceable."

In the last two years, Israeli commitments in Africa have been growing rapidly. Growing, too, has been the reputation of Israel as a purveyor of techniques.

Almost every independent African nation south of the Sahara recognizes and has had some diplomatic contact with Israel. There are 150 Israelis in Abyssinia, 100 in Ghana, fifty in Liberia, twenty in Sierra Leone, and about 100 in Nigeria. A Guinean delegation is studying in Israel.

Israel's Appeal

All this is a sizable effort for a small Middle Eastern nation with less than 2,000,000, population.

"Our activities are restricted more by questions of cost than recognition," Gen. Dayan said.

Part of the attraction of Israel is, undoubtedly, the spirit of neutralism that is growing in Nigeria. The new African nations are willing to, indeed they must, apply to the Eastern or Western blocs for the money to develop themselves. But when it comes to doing the actual job, they would prefer to deal with a small nation that has somewhat similar problems and no possibility of domination.

What Israel Is Doing

The Israelis, in turn, concentrate on exporting agricultural and commercial management techniques. In a continent which is just beginning to see the use of water resources, fertilizers, and planned farm production and which desperately wants African businesses to supply African needs, the Israelis appeal to particular needs.

Gen. Dayan pointed out that in commercial ventures 51 per cent of the capital at least, is sold to local interests and native staffs are trained to be able to take over within seven years. In agricultural projects, profit that might go overseas stays in the country.

For example in the Western region of Nigeria, an Israeli team is outlining a collective farm enterprise that will be financed by the local government. When the money is ready, Israeli organized building companies will do the work.

Local Troubles

Not everything goes smoothly. What is commercially advisable often fails because it doesn't fit in with regional jealousies or personal political ambitions. Also, as in northern Nigeria, Moslem influence is widespread in Africa. Moslems and Israelis do not seem to hit it off any more.

"But you know," Gen. Dayan said, "there is one thing that our (Arab) neighbors cannot do. That is, offer them (the Africans) anything like what we can. We are a small country, but we have a lot of doctors and technicians to send abroad if we want. They can't. I know that Moselm countries like to listen to their friends from Cairo, but they still invite us."

Israel's Motives

Why does Israel do it? To some observers here, representing small countries which cannot quite manage to sell their services and friendship as easily, the reason is that Israel is embattled in the Middle East and is here looking to a second line of defense.

South of the Sahara, they say, Israel possibly can mount pressures that will keep the nations north of that desert in a more peaceable frame of mind.

Sees Focus on Africa

Gen. Dayan said: "We are in the Middle East and in Africa, and we want to be accepted here. We are Western and we will stay Western. But the greatest of events for the next ten years is what is happening here in Africa. It is important not only to us but to the world.

"Also, for the past ten years we have been asking for things. We have always needed aid. Now we like to be able to give something."

MOST POPULOUS AFRICAN NATION

Nigeria Glides Peacefully Toward Full Freedom

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser
News 9-29-60 p. 4-A

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—The 36 million people of Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, are gliding toward independence from Britain Saturday with ease and decorum.

News 9-29-60

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POLITICAL INEPTITUDE

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In Nigeria there has been none of the constitutional rush that hurtled the Congo into independence after anti-white rioting at the beginning of 1959.

LONG PREPARATIONS

For years, Britain and the Nigerians have been preparing constitutionally for independence, often at a pace that disappointed nationalist extremists.

The preparations—while by no means complete because there still are many British officers in the public service—are remarkably advanced compared to the Congo. There are smiles, not sullenness. The security forces are friends of the people, not enemies. The army confines itself to strictly military duties and, unlike the Congo, is only occasionally used to quell riots. The police go about unarmed. When they arrest a man he is led away quietly.

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DISTINCT REGIONS

From south to north there are four distinct physical regions. Along the coastline is swamp and mangrove forest, at places up to 60 miles wide, sparsely populated and almost undeveloped. There follows a belt of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush 50 to 100 miles wide, criss-crossed by rivers and streams. This gives way to a 300-mile wide area of open woodland and grass savannah, shading off into a large undulating plateau, with occasional hills, which finally is replaced by the sandy tracts of the southern Sahara.

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Whites number 27,000—Britons, Lebanese, Syrians, French and Americans.

N.Y. Herald Tribune
Associated Press

Nigerian Beauty

New York Times 10-8-60

Rosemary Anieze, named "Miss Independence," parading outside the National Stadium in Lagos, Nigeria, during celebration marking country's independence.

PRESIDENT TO SEE NEW LANDS' HEADS

The N.Y. Times

Will Receive 16 Africans and Cypriote Friday—Talks With Nigerian Premier

New York

By E. W. KENWORHTY

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—President Eisenhower will meet with the leaders of sixteen newly independent nations at the White House Friday.

Herald 10-9-60

The White House made this announcement today shortly after the President had conferred for almost an hour with Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria.

Nigeria, which had been Britain's largest colony, became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth Oct. 1. Sir Abubakar arrived in New York last Thursday and on Friday the new African republic became the ninety-ninth member of the United Nations.

After the meeting Sir Abubaker said that he had invited the President to visit Nigeria and had "some hope" the President would find it "possible" to accept.

P. 3

When his nation was admitted to the United Nations yesterday, Sir Abubakar said Nigeria intended to be independent of both the Western and Communist blocs.

Asked whether he though Nigeria would be a moderating influence in Africa, the Premier said:

"I hope so. It depends on how our country conducts itself."

The leaders invited to the White House Friday are all heads of delegations—some of them Premiers and others Foreign Ministers—of countries that have been newly admitted to the United Nations.

The Countries Invited

The countries are Senegal, Mali, the Ivory Coast, Malagasy, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Cameroon, the Central African Republica, Chad, the Republic of the Congo (formerly a French colony), Gabon, Somalia, Nigeria, Togo and Cyprus. The only non-African country in the group is Cyprus.

The Republic of the Congo that was formerly the Belgian Congo will be added to the list if its application for United Nations membership has been approved in time. This has been delayed by the conflict between President Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba, the Premier who was dismissed by Mr. Kasavubu. Each faction has sent a delegation to New York.

The meeting Friday will take place at 10:30 A. M. in the President's office. State Department officials said today that the President would send his plane to bring his guests to Washington.

The State Department has been eager that the leaders of the neutral and newly independent nations be tendered official hospitality by the White House. In fact, more than a week before the United Nations General Assembly session opened Sept. 20, the department had prepared a chart listing the names of the various heads of government and foreign ministers of these nations and the dates of their arrival in New York. The chart also had spaces for the dates of possible official visits to Washington.

As the opening days of the session went by and these spaces remained unfilled, State Department officials became more and more unhappy—especially since Premier Khrushchev from the moment of his arrival in New York sedulously paid court to the leaders of the neutralist and newly independent countries.

On Sept. 25 Secretary of State Christian A. Herter gave a luncheon in New York for the leaders of thirteen new African states and Cyprus.

In the early days of the session President Eisenhower twice went to New York—on Sept. 22, when he addressed the General Assembly, and on Sept. 26 for a speech to a dinner of Catholic charities.

In the course of these trips President Eisenhower had long talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

He had briefer meetings with Premier Sylvanus E. Olympio of Togo, Deputy Premier Aklilou Abde Wold of Ethiopia, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan of Morocco, Deputy Premier Mohammad Naim of Afghanistan, Premier B. P. Koirala of Nepal, Premier Saeb Salaam of Lebanon and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chief of state of Cambodia.

However, with the exception of Premier Olympio of Togo, the President did not then meet with the delegation heads of the new African nations.

According to State Department officials, some consideration was given to having the President meet with these leaders in New York. However, some officials argued against this because of the prestige conveyed by an invitation to the White House.

Officials said today that the White House had always had the intention of inviting the leaders to Washington and that the delay was simply a matter of deciding on an appropriate time. However, they volunteered that the invitation had been speeded by newspaper criticism of "our apparent failure to extend hospitality."

These officials denied that President Tito and President Nasser had left the United States with a sense of slight because they had not been invited to Washington by President Eisenhower. Both leaders, these officials said, expressed satisfaction at the opportunity to talk with the President in New York.

Associated Press Wirephoto

A GIFT FROM NIGERIA: A briefcase he presented to President Eisenhower is held by Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of Nigeria, during White House visit.

New Flag symbolizes Nigeria's Independence

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md

WASHINGTON

As the independence of Nigeria was proclaimed on Saturday, Oct. 1, a new national flag was unfurled at the Nigerian Embassy here in Washington and at all other Nigerian offices and posts throughout the world.

Sat 10-15-60

The new flag replaces all other flags including those of the Nigerian Merchant Marine and the Civil Aviation— except the Naval ensign which will consist of the existing white ensign with the national flag replacing the Union Jack in the upper left canton.

* * *

P. 6

THE NEW FLAG is rectangular in shape, like all other national flags and it is divided vertically into three equal parts. The center part is white and the two other sections green.

The Admiralty and the College of Heralds, found it both unique and satisfactory.

The design of the flag was selected by an open competition organized by the Federal Government and the winning choice was decided by the Council of Ministers, assisted, as in the case of the National Anthem, by the National Planning Committee for Independence Celebrations. The Committee, an advisory body, was set up also by about the middle of 1958 and comprises nineteen members drawn up from all parts of the country.

* * *

FOR BOTH the Council and the Committee the task of selecting the winning entry from the 2,870 designs submitted presented no easy problem. Of these entries more than 2,000 were received from Britain, while several came from as far afield as the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Western Germany, British Guiana and the Federation of West Indies. Over 700 were entered by competitors resident in Nigeria.

The Committee met on April 3, 1959, to consider the entries. After the preliminary sorting, a short list of eight designs was made, out of which the final one was selected and recommended to the Council of Ministers. But before the eight were sent to the Council, the Prime Minister and the Regional Premiers examined them as well as a total of forty-five others. The final choice was made at the end of September, 1959.

* * *

TWENTY - TWO year old Michael Taiwo Akinkunmi, a Nigerian engineering student at present in Britain, and who comes from Ibadan in the Western Region, was the winner. His design, as previously stated, consists of a rectangle which is divided vertically into three qual parts. The two outer parts are in green and the middle stripe is white.

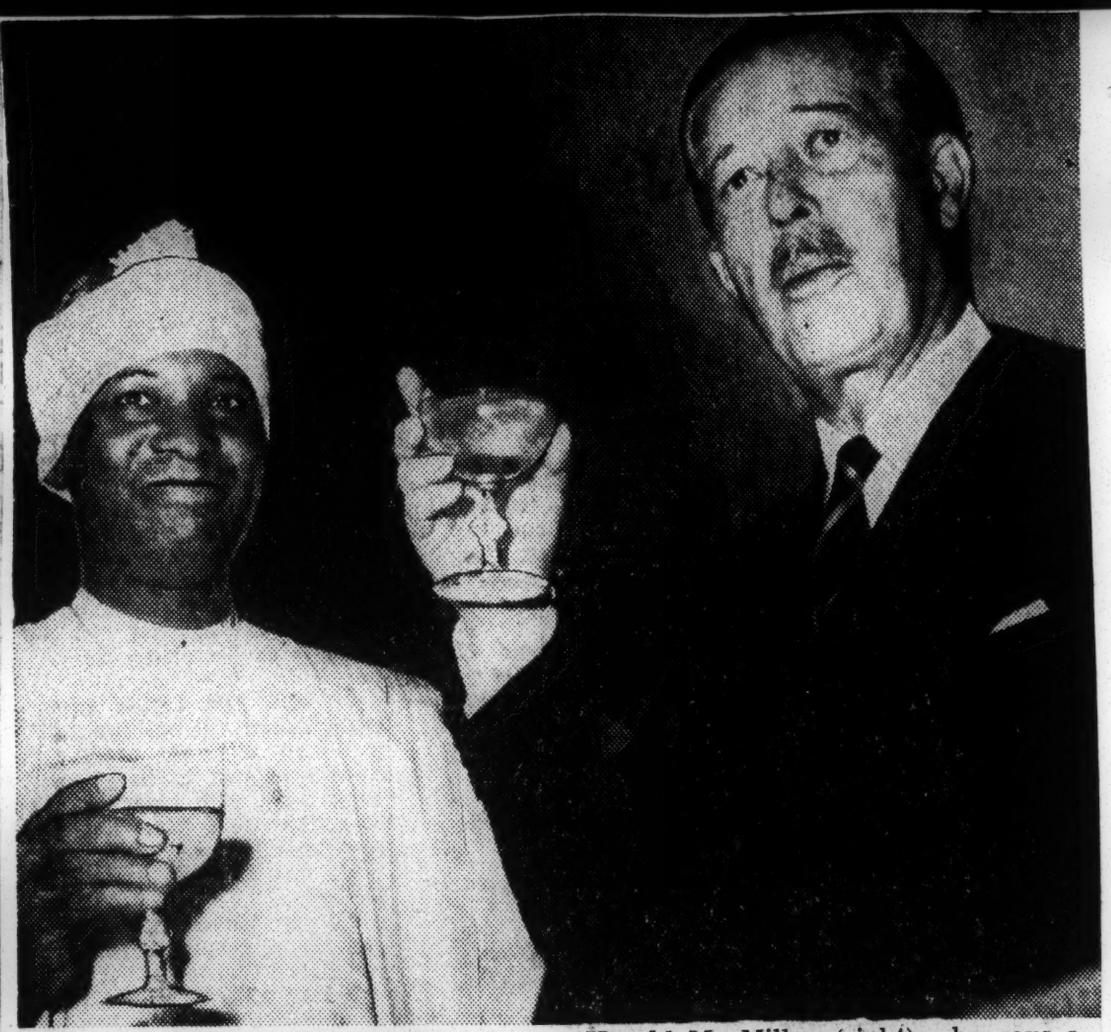
The green, the designer explains, symbolizes agricultural fertility, which is the mainstay of the country's economy, and the white stands for peace and unity.

The normal size of the flag chosen for official use is 6 feet by 3 feet.

To every Nigerian the flag represents a crowning glory. From each it evokes a real sense of pride in nationhood. More than that, it stands as a symbol of joy in the present and confidence in the future.

As it fluttered on Independence Day— high on homes and above Government buildings, in public squares, in children's hands or at Nigerian offices abroad— the new flag proclaimed in a world - wide, yet, intensely personal manner, the birth of a new nation and the unshaking faith of its teeming millions in the destiny of their country.

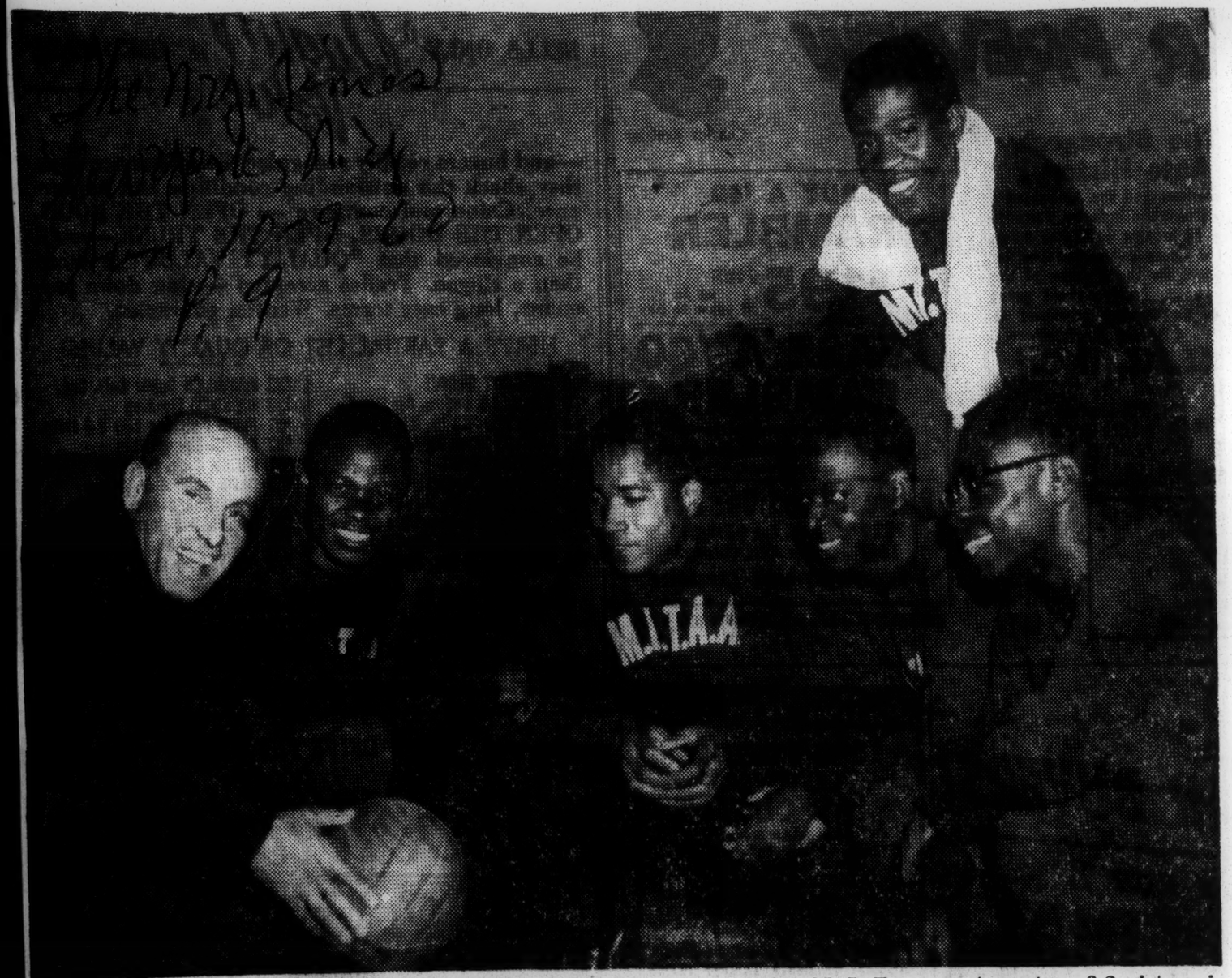
NIGERIAN FLAG — Miss Abigail Ekwonna, secretary to the Nigerian consul, happily displays the new National Flag of Nigeria while waving a miniature flag. The flag is a three - sectioned, two - color flag of green and white.



TOAST TO INDEPENDENCE — Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation with 33 million inhabitants, attained its independence Saturday (Oct. 1). And in Washington, to help the Nigerian Embassy to mark the occasion was Great Britain's Prime Minister Harold MacMillan (right) who says a toast to the country's future with Nigerian Charge d'Affairs John M. Garba. The toast highlighted a reception given by the Nigerian Embassy at Sheraton Park Hotel.

Washington Star Oct 2 1960

Washington Post



NIGERIAN PLAYERS, who celebrated nation's independence by helping M. I. T. soccer team to a 3-2 victory in the first game of season, with Coach Charlie Batterman, left. Nigerians are from the left, Joseph Ogunrondi, N. H. Niwagha, Sylvester Ikereka, standing. Muili Salami and Gustav Chickwendu. Players are all sophomores at school.

Nigeria Plans 2 Universities

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 17-23-60

NEW YORK — Nigeria is to have two additional universities when the plans currently being pursued by both the Western and Northern Regional governments of the federation are completed.

The Western Nigeria University, according to Dr. S. D. Onabamiro, Western Nigeria's Minister of Education now heading a ten-man delegation to this country, will be a university that "will open its doors to students from all parts of Africa and the world."

The Universitiy of the North will function in the same manner, although the Northern Regional Minister of Education has not yet made a similar statement.

At a Press Conference held in the Nigerian Consulate-General last week, Dr. Onobamiro said that the proposed Western Nigeria University will be built with government funds and not with funds from foreign foundations as some people have suggested.

HEAVEN HELPS

Stressing that "Heaven helps those who help themselves," Dr. Onabamiro maintained that the present delegation's tour is not concerned with the financial aspect of financing the university but for seeing things and learning a lot on how to start and maintain it.

Dr. Onabamiro said that the core of the delegation's tour is to study the general layout, architectural design and administrative set up of universities in foreign countries with the aim of utilizing such observatons towards the building of Western Nigeria's University.

He said that the university will stress research in agriculture particularly as well as general science and engineering.

Nigerian Mob Of Students Protests Pact

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 11-27-60

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 28 Hundreds of Nigerian students today forced their way into the federal Parliament here to protest against the defense pact between Britain and this newly independent West African nation.

Members of Parliament, mostly on the Government side, ran in disorder as the students burst in after defying a police barrier.

Information Minister T. O. S. Benson and Alhaji Inua Wada, works and survey minister, were roughly handlled by demonstrators.

The students, from University College and the Nigeria College of Arts, Science and Technology, both in the city of Ibada, drove into Logos this morning.

They carried placards with such slogans asr "Down with thme defense pact," "Balewa (Federal Prime Minister Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa) betray Nigeria: the world shall hear it," "Military agreement over our dead bodies," and "Macmillan (British Prime Minister) outwits Balewa."

Shouts of "No base, no pact," went up as they rushed into the Parliament building. Police made one arrest—and five persons elected to go with the police in protest against the arrest.

The defense pact provides training facilities for members of the Nigerian armed forces in British institutions and facilities for Britain on Nigerian airfields.

NIGERIA MAY SHOW WAY TO REST OF AFRICA

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta (3), Ga.
Sat. 10-1-60

By DON TAYLOR
(Editor of New Commonwealth)

LONDON—Nigeria is a big country, with (by African standards) a very large number of people living in it—no less than 35,000,000, between one-sixth and one-seventh of the population of all Africa. That is the first point to remember when one is considering the problems of this great new Federation which achieves complete independence on October 1.

The second important point is that those people tend to be divided in various ways — by tribe, by religion and by their way of life (rural or urban). All things considered, it is heartening to see how Nigerians are striving to bury the suspicions and misunderstandings of the past, to found a new nation. When I was traveling around the country recently, time and again I was told that "We must be Nigerians above all else — that's the only way we can become a great nation."

RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES

Let us take a more detailed look at the whole complicated picture. The main religions are Islam, Christianity and animism. And the traditional gulf between the two former was one of the major obstacles which delayed the formation of the Federation.

Quite apart from the traditional differences between the followers of the two religions, there was the indisputable fact that Christian missionaries in the South of Nigeria gave such an impetus to education that the Muslim northerners felt for a long time that they would be "the poor relations" if they federated. But those fears have been largely overcome, and the northerners are making most powerful efforts to equate their educational position with that of the southerners.

What about tribalism? In the Northern Region, with an area of 264,282 square miles, the Hausa and Fulani peoples (whose emir ruled states always gave them a degree of unity), totaling nearly 10,000,000, are in the vast majority. The Kanuri people (just under 1,500,000) are the next group. The predominant people in the Western Region (43,376 square miles) are the Yoruba (5,500,000), intelligent and able, and closely-knit through their long and colorful history. It is significant that most of the large towns of Nigeria are Yoruba towns, a tribute to their commercial and administrative capacity. Smaller tribes in the Region are the Edo, Ibo and Urhobo.

There are more than 6,000,000 Ibo people in the Eastern Region, smallest of the Regions, with an area of 29,484 square miles, but they had not, until recent years, the cohesion of the Yoruba, nor their organized forms of government. The people tended to live in largely autonomous village communities. It is fair I think, to say that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe — former Premier of the Region — was largely responsible for drawing the Ibo people closely together, and one can see the recognition of that in the tumultuous welcome accorded him when he visited the capital of Enugu.

GREATER CONFIDENCE

Looking on this Nigerian picture, it is not hard to see how daunting were the earlier problems of uniting the people, when both tradition and religion kept them apart. Add to this the fact that there are many smaller tribes and sub-tribes — and indeed the apprehensions of htese people was one of the last hurdles to be surmounted during the "independence conference" of 1958.

The expanding economy of Nigeria tends to create another difficulty. Industry and the call of town life have created a class of African much removed from the village type. The coalminer of Enugu pursues a way of life and faces problems far different from those of the Fulani herdsman. And the greater sophistication and education of the townsman tends to widen the gulf.

Yet, having drawn a full picture of the difficulties, it remains true that they are being steadily overcome. That was my firm impression, traveling through the country from Kano, in the far north to Lagos on the coast.

EXAMPLE TO OTHERS

Secondly, there is a developing tendency to respect differences of religion. The clash between two religions can be as great a potential danger as racialism. Nigeria may well show the rest of Africa the way to live together. Certainly her Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, gives an inspiring lead in this direction.

Education and communications, both expanding, will surely remove social differences. Together, they are helping the people of Nigeria to know one another better, and to grow accustomed to one another. In short, the barriers created by ignorance and distance are steadily disappearing.

Nobody with a knowledge of Nigeria and its circumstances would pretend that it has a broad and easy road ahead. But, as I said at the beginning, my own journey around this fascinating land convinced me thet a large number of the people (enough of them to shape events) have the conviction that unity will make them a powerful and prosperous nation in a troubled continent. It is a great ideal for them to follow, the ideal indeed of the Commonwealth itself.

Criticize GOP For Snub Of Negroes To Nigeria

Chicago Independent P. 12 Oct. 15-21, 1960.

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Diggs is a member of the Sub-Committee on African Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and is attending the ceremonies in Nigeria which began Oct. 1.

Sen. John F. Kennedy is represented at the celebrations by Theodore M. Berry, former councilman and vice mayor of Cincinnati, who was named as the "personal representative" of the Senator.

In a letter addressed to the Hon. Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa on Sept. 22, the prime minister of the Nigerian Federation, Senator Kennedy stated in part.

"I believe that the coming to independence to Nigeria is an event important not only to the nation of Nigeria, or the continent of Africa, but to the world. Although I have often felt that we in the United States have not fully appreciated the significance of the forces which are bringing you, and other nations, to independence, there is no question of the sincerity of our hope for your future, and our desire to help in the fulfillment of these hopes. . ."

MOSCOW ACCUSES NIGERIAN STUDENT

The N. Y. Times
New York, N. Y.
Oct. 30, 1960

Says Dissident Who Charged Soviet Bias Was Expelled for Being U. S. Agent

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Oct. 29—A young Nigerian was accused today of having carried on subversive work for the United States among fellow African students enrolled in Moscow University.

The accusation was published by the official trade-union journal Trud, which urged vigilance not only by Soviet citizens but also by foreign students in Soviet schools against possible agents of the West in their midst.

Trud said the students Theophilis Chukuemeko Okonkwo, who had identified himself as a dissident son of the Nigerian Minister of Education and had posed in Moscow as a Communist, had been expelled after two years of study in which he had failed to pass a single examination.

The newspaper said two of "his pals," apparently Africans, whose nationalities were not given, were also expelled from Soviet higher schools "for poor progress and free student made bias charge bad behavior."

Charges against Mr. Okonkwo were made after he had been quoted in a West German newspaper, Welt der Arbeit, and later in a Nigerian newspaper, West African Pilot, as having charged that there was racial bias in Soviet universities and having warned of Soviet efforts to brainwash African, Asian and Latin-American students.

Trud declared that Soviet authorities had learned that Mr. Okonkwo had been graduated from a special school in Canada under American tutelage and then had taken further training in Boston in preparation for coming to Moscow.

"The Nigerian Okonkwo could not renounce his nationality," the article said, "but for the sake of the dollar he renounced his people, became a Pentagon man and was zealously preparing to carry out its orders."

On e he was in Moscow, the newspaper charged, the Nigerian told Russian students he was a Communist and voiced "hatred for imperialists and colonialists."

Embassy Visits Reported

However, after frequent visits to the United States and West German Embassies, the article said, he would return "smelling of alcohol and carrying packages of whisky and gin" and behind closed doors regale fellow African students with violent anti-Soviet talks. The paper added that he had tried to induce a group of African students to leave the Soviet Union.

All of this, said Trud, was done under instructions he received from Americans who were trying with money to woo Africans away from Soviet schools.

Foreign students are always welcome, the newspaper said. However, it added that the case of Mr. Okonkwo "teaches us to be vigilant, and not only the Soviet people, but also those who come to us from abroad in quest of knowledge."

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Atlanta U. prexy off for Nigeria

The Afro-Am Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA — President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University left Friday for Nigeria where he will represent the institution at the Nigerian Independence Celebration as a guest of the Nigerian Federal Government.

While in Nigeria Dr. Clement expects to have conferences with educators and government officials on plans for higher education and the development of a cooperative program between Nigerian institutions and Atlanta University.

Dr. Edward K. Weaver will speak at a special forum in recognition of Nigerian Independence Friday at 8 p.m. in Dean Sage Auditorium.

The spaker, professor of education at Atlanta University, has just returned from a year's sabbatical leave in Nigeria where he served as Education Officer to Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe.

LEADING PERSONALITIES IN NIGERIA— Top left: Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, the first Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, has held office since August 1957. Before he turned to politics Sir Abubakar was a teacher. He has visited both the United States of America and Britain.

Top center: Chief Obafemi Awolowo is the leader of the Opposition in the Government of the Federation of Nigeria. He studied law at London University and was called to the Bar in England. Atlanta Daily World

Top right: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe is President of the Senate of the Federation and was formerlly Premier of the Eastern Region. Dr. Azikiwe spent nine years in the United States studying at Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania. Sat. 10-1-60

Bottom left: Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto, is Premier of the Northern Region's House of Assembly. Sir Amadu trained as a teacher and taught for three years in Sokoto before becoming interested in local government. In 1938 he was appointed Sardauna of Sokoto, chief political adviser to his kinsman the Sultan of Sokoto. He has visited the United Kingdom several times and in the summer of 1960 visited the United States and Canada.

Bottom center: Chief Samuel Akintola, Premier of the Western Region's House of Assembly since 1959. Chief Akintola trained as a teacher and later was awarded a British Council Scholarship to study Public Administration at Harnet House, the Social Study Center at Oxford. He studied law in London and was called to the Bar in England in 1949.

The Premier of the Eastern Region House of Assembly is Dr. Michael Okpara (not shown), who succeeded Dr. Azikiwe in December 1959. Dr. Okpara won a government scholarship to the Nigerian School of Medicine where he qualified as a doctor. In 1949 he became interested in politics; as Minister of Health he played an important part in the expansion of Eastern Nigeria's medical and health services. Dr. Okpara was Minister of Agriculture until his appointment as Premier.

Bottom right: Sir James Robertson, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Federation of Nigeria since 1955. Sir James joined the Sudan Political Service in 1922.

Nigeria Emerges As Power In Africa

The Commercial Appeal

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
The Chicago Daily News Service

MALINDI, Kenya, Oct. 1. — Nigeria, Africa's exuberant giant, is the continent's 16th nation to attain independence since the start of the year.

The West African state's independence marks a shift in Africa's political center of gravity. In the past, Africa and the world have danced to tunes whistled by such pygmy states as Ghana and Guinea, important only because of their independence.

But in more ways than one, Nigeria dwarfs these calabash republics.

Nigeria's population of 35 million makes it more populous than its fellow commonwealth states of Canada, Australia and New Zeland combined.

Plenty Of Wealth

The new nation, the world's 13th largest, is bigger than any European state except Russia, or half again as large as Texas.

Nor is Nigeria without wealth. Exports of palm products, peanuts, cocoa, cotton, rubber, tin and other commodities bring in 375 million dollars annually. Her imports are worth 450 million dollars.

Nigeria's annual national income stands at more than 2.5 billion dollars (more than that of the copper-rich federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda combined). The national debt is small (55 million dollars in 1958), the country's sterling reserves amount to 575 million dollars and the Federal and Regional Governments will spend 900 million dollars, 78 per cent of it from their own resources, on development between 1955 and 1962.

Things are done in a big way: Nigerians gulp six million gallons of beer per year, buy four million pairs of shoes, and purchase three million square yards of textiles, enough to blanket Lagos, the capital, three times.

The country has 17,000 schools, a university (two more on the drawing-boards), and 5,000 students studying abroad. But only 25 per cent of the population over 7 years of age is literate and two per cent of the people are blind.

Nigeria has 500,000 lepers, and ritual murders still take place with alarming frequency. This may diminish now that Nigeria, the first African country to do so, has television.

The Portuguese hacked their way a few miles into the interior in 1485 and the first English trading expedition, which realized a modest profit of 1,000 per cent on "pepper and olifants' teeth and oyle of palm," reached the country in 1554.

Slave Trade Stopped

In the 18th Century, Nigeria became the center of the slave trade as more than 100,000 Africans each year were caught and shipped to the new world (most American Negroes are of Nigerian extraction).

Paradoxically, Britain, which had profited most from the slave trade, moved into Nigeria in 1849 to put an end to the trade.

Although Nigeria has 25,000 whites, these are all missionaries, traders or government servants. A sweltering climate combined with malaria (the Anglican Church buried a bishop a year for one three-year period) to discourage settlement and to earn for Nigeria the reputation of being "the white man's grave."

The tribal animosities which plunged the Congo into civil war are present in Nigeria, which contains more than 200 tribes speaking 40 principal languages.

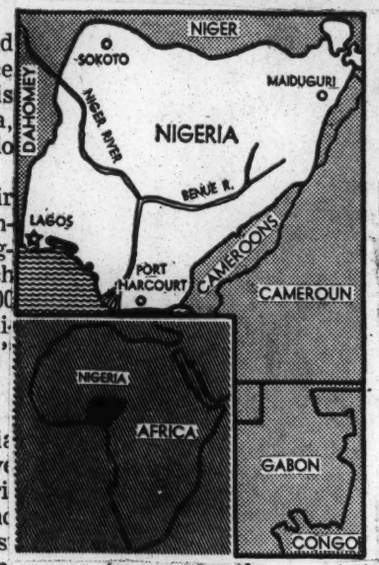
The British at first attempted to impose a unitary form of government on this restless Conglomeration but, unlike the Belgians in the Congo, wisely backed off in 1954 when it became obvious that it would be unworkable.

But perhaps more important than the system in assuring Nigeria will not go the way of the Congo, is the quality of the country's leaders.

Tafawa Balewa was elected to the Northern House of Assembly in 1947 and to the Federal House four years later.

13 Years Experience

Thus he is already a veteran of 13 years in politics and administration, the last three as prime minister under the British. He favors a neutralist



course in world affa ut to Balewa this means ng is- sues on their merits. West could not hope for a b r man at Nigeria's helm.

The leader of the Federal opposition, 51-year-old chief Obafemi Awolowo, is an even stauncher friend of the West who regards non-alignment as "diplomatic prostitution."

The most powerful man in Nigeria, unlike Balewa and Awolowo holds no Federal office. He is 51-year-old Sir Ahmadu Bello, a Moslem nobleman who commands the unswerving allegiance of the mass of the North's 19 million people.

Bello, as Sardauna of Sokoto, is the religious head of the Moslems. As the descendant of the tribesman who established the Northern states, his secular writ runs far. In fact, Balewa cannot rule without his support. Bello is premier of the North and every massive inch an aristocrat.

Nigeria's size, population, wealth and the quality of her leaders all hold good promise for the future. But they cannot completely wipe out the problem of sectionalism.

Northern Fulani and Hausa tribesmen despise the more aggressive pagans and Christians of the East and West. The East's Ibos and the West's Yorubas heartily dislike each other and both look with scorn on the North, whose people are comparatively backward.

These problems will not disappear with independence and Nigeria must solve them if she is to assume her natural role of leadership in Africa.

In contrast to the Congo, her leaders have both the will and the ability to do just this.

Nigeria Set to Shed 60-Year British Rule

By Russell Howe

Special to The Washington Post

LAOS, Nigeria, Sept. 25—On Saturday Nigeria will become the world's youngest and Africa's largest nation.

If one takes the last rough population count and allows for normal increase Nigeria has 38 million inhabitants. But indications are that a scientific census would show a figure closer to 48 million—twice the population of Egypt, Africa's second largest nation.

The British regard Nigeria as their finest achievement in Africa. In 60 years of British rule there have been only eight governors—an eloquent tribute to efficiency, for unsatisfactory proconsuls would be replaced long before retirement.

It was here in Nigeria that Premier Harold Macmillan, junketing through Africa in January, decided there was a future for the Commonwealth on the world's richest, most uncommitted continent.

Nine years have been spent preparing this twice Texas-sized country, which has more than 100 different languages and several hundred major and minor kingdoms, for sovereignty.

Federal Structure Forged

Eight constitutional conferences have brought together bitter political rivals and age-old "tribal" enemies to forge a federal structure which is in every sense a compromise. Former Colonial Secretary Allan Lennox-Boyd called this compromise among Africans of greatly differing cultures, with a long background of warfare among themselves, "statesmanship of high order."

Nigerians as a people now are beginning to be conscious of their nationality.

Tribalism is far from dead, and between the three great groups—8 million Yoruba, 8 million Ibo and 11 million Hausa—it is acute. But a sense of overriding national cause will probably prevent such a centrifugal force as has threatened to split the Congo and Mali from developing here.

Nigerians have been both the most proudly nationalist of all Britain's colonial African subjects and yet the most British. They are the East Indians of Africa.

Proud of British Customs

No other African people has borrowed so many British customs and declared them jealously to be their own. The mayor of Enugu, capital of Eastern Nigeria and Nigeria's most nationalistic city, wears a bicorn hat and velvet-lined gown like a British mayor—something no Ghanaian mayor would dream of doing.

Nigerian lawyers cling with fierce tenacity to every aspect of British legal ritual and dress.

Nigerian clubs are at least as rigorously exclusive as their London models, and the most passionate of anti-British pamphleteers will have a portrait of the Queen on his study wall.

Alone among Britain's "colored" Commonwealth associates, Nigeria will continue to accept titles and royal honors after independence. Yet nowhere else in British Africa is the pressure for Africanization so hot—in many ways so rash—as here.

No other African people can be so edotionally and passionately critical of British colonialism nor so obstinately convinced of the superiority of the British system of government over those systems imposed on other African countries.

No other African people has clung so jealously to its own practical form of dress——billowing dust-gathering agbada—nor adopted so completely the badge-bearing British blazer, the British waistcoat, the gaudy choker handlebar mustaches, even spats.

Speak With Oxford Accent

No other West African country has managed to develop vernacular newspapers as commercial enterprises, and no other Africans insist on speaking with such Oxford accents.

Nigeria has, in fact, the greatness and weakness of a major nation. It is inconceivable to Nigerians that any other country could contest Nigeria's supremacy in Africa. Yet Nigerians doubt their abilities more than any other educated African people.

The Ghanaian will wait patiently to inherit a top job held by a European. On attaining it, he will be confident of doing it as well as his predecessor whether or not his confidence is justified by the facts.

His Nigerian equivalent will pay some impecunious friend to campaign for his promotion, will create a racist atmosphere in office which will drive a Britisher home, then will become a nervous wreck convinced that he is failing to do the job properly.

Has Produced Leaders

Nigeria has produced more eminent personalities than any other black African country, notably in the business eld. Six banks are Nigerian-owned. But the general level of efficiency in administration is lower than in Sierra Leone or Ghana.

Nigeria, so commercial in internal politics, promises to be a ponderous, conservative counterbalance in inter-African affairs. The country arrives on the international scene at a time when the continent badly needs realistic, conservative leadership.

Other bids to lead Africa have only created enemies for those who made them. The first was Gamal Abdel. Not of suspicious in sub-Sahara only did this meet with a wall Africa, but it finally alienated the Arab powers as well.

The second was Kwame Nkrumah's. But Ghana was too recent and too wild for Ethiopia and Liberia, too small for Nigeria, too territorially ambitous for French Africa. The third bid was Sekou Toure's and was limited to the French Africian states that foam a majority in the Free African world. This bid foundered on the disappointing results achieved by Guinea's own internal development policy.

Tunisia Ranks High

For over a year the unofficial leader of Africa has been Tunisia, a leadership consecrated by her selection for Africa's Security Council seat. When Nigeria joins Tunisia at the top of the African tree it will be with same quiet, tactful diplomacy and appearance of not trying to lead. For such a maneuver, Nigeria has her admirable First Premier: Alhaji Sir Abu Bakar Tafawa Balewa, who is the exact antithesis of the Castro-Lumumba-Nasser type of politician. Much of Nigeria's success or failure will depend, of course, on investment. Because of its huge consumer market, it is drawing more investments than any other African Country except Algeria. A boom in landprices has made plots around the Lagos race course as expensive per square foot as in London's Picadilly. Rents are more than double New York's

Watched by World

The eyes of the world will be on Nigeria for the next few weeks to see how well this nation, artifical creation of Lord Lugards (who drew the frontiers after conquering Kano in 1900), will hold together.

Nigerian politics has always involved a certain amount violence and bloodshed, so it would be over-optimistic not to expect some political skulduggery in the coming months.

But there will be no Congo here: the army and police are trained, as their British and Sandhurst-Graduate Nigerian officers, proudly chuff to march off a cliff if told to. Mutiny here is unthinkable.

But friends o Nigeria will have ingers crossed as Aria's twenty-ith nation, emerging in this most Aricanof years, sets to cope with the most African of modern problems: how to be "free" without sacrificing those fundamental liberties which we designate as democracy and which alone justify the long struggle for independence.

MOST POPULOUS AFRICAN NATION

Nigeria Glides Peacefully Toward Full Freedom

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 9-25-60
p. 3A

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Many of the literate are aware that the outside world may be asking if there is a chance that Nigeria might become a problem nation like the Congo.

The quick answer is that here there are few if any of the elements that kindled the Congo flames and spread conflicts and cross conflicts that have reached far into the world cold war and have threatened the very structure of the United Nations.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe Zike, who becomes the first Nigerian governor-General in November, says: "The chaos of the Congo has no chance of repeating itself in Nigeria."

He holds that view strongly "because we have been brought up in an orderly manner to appreciate the democratic way of life."

POLITICAL INEPTITUDE

Ever since it gained independence from Belgium June 30, the eyes of the world have been on the Congo, largest African country in area and among the richest. There they saw the tragedy of bloodshed, turmoil, mutinous troops completely out of control, disease and hunger, complete political ineptitude.

Can British-guided Nigeria prove to the world that it can succeed where the former Belgian administered Congo failed?

Whereas, as one embittered observer said, Congolese wandered aimlessly around "like a bunch of accidents looking for a place to happen," the Nigerians, with considerable experience of government behind them, seem to be setting about their independence tasks with resolute purpose.

In Nigeria there has been none of the constitutional rush that hurtled the Congo into independence after anti-white rioting at the beginning of 1959.

LONG PREPARATIONS

For years, Britain and the Nigerians have been preparing constitutionally for independence, often at a pace that disappointed nationalist extremists.

The preparations—while by no means complete because there still are many British officers in the public service—are remarkably advanced compared to the Congo. There are smiles, not sullenness. The security forces are friends of the people, not enemies. The army confines itself to strictly military duties and, unlike the Congo, is only occasionally used to quell riots. The police go about unarmed. When they arrest a man he is led away quietly.

Nigeria, about four times the size of Britain, sprawls across 372,647 square miles from the Gulf of Guinea in the south to the Sahara in the north.

DISTINCT REGIONS

From south to north there are four distinct physical regions. Along the coastline is swamp and mangrove forest, at places up to 60 miles wide, sparsely populated and almost undeveloped. There follows a belt of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush 50 to 100 miles wide, criss-crossed by rivers and streams. This gives way to a 300-mile wide area of open woodland and grass savannah, shading off into a large undulating plateau, with occasional hills, which finally is replaced by the sandy tracts of the southern Sahara.

Of the country's 36 million population, 19.5 million live in the northern region, about seven millions in western Nigeria, eight millions in the east and nearly a million in the Southern Cameroons, administered by Nigeria.

Whites number 27,000—Britons, Lebanese, Syrians, French and Americans.

A Patio in Nigeria

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

"Do come over some weekend soon," I wrote my sister and her family six thousand miles away. "Our patio is at last finished!"

While we scarcely looked for their acceptance, it would have been wise to examine a calendar of Nigerian seasons before issuing the invitation. We were enthusiastic but ignorant newcomers, so remained oblivious to warnings that on the heels of these idyllic dry days stalked six months of relentless rain.

Apartment dwelling had long aggravated a hunger for an outdoors of our own in which to stretch and enjoy the sun. After arriving on the new school compound, we rejoiced to discover our comfortable bungalow whose back yard extended deep into the bush. These senior tutor quarters had been thoughtfully situated above and apart from the classrooms and dormitories. All of the buildings, erected on a slight rise, overlooked a valley of palms, iroko, bamboo and umbrella trees. Behind our house the sloping land climbed gently, an apparently harmless whim of nature—ideal, we thought, for our outdoors.

* * *

Students enrolled in large numbers, as the young school progressed. We watched dedicated men clear and build in almost impenetrable bush, driven by the powerful motive of expanding education. But the completion of our comparatively insignificant septic tank behind the bathrooms seemed to drag on endlessly. Week after week, resplendent days and twilights wasted away while we yearned to be enjoying our patio. Comfortable lounge chairs were waiting to replace the yawning excavation which had so long confronted us. We pictured ourselves there after school, acquiring a bit of tan and, later on, cooling off under the stars.

Ultimately a monumental effort concluded the back-yard plumbing activities. Stones, timber and heaps of rubbish were carried away, magically transforming the ugly area. So onto this brick-red surface we hastily planted the chairs. Clad in a modest sun suit and large straw hat, I seated myself with an armful of books and papers. While plowing through the grammatical errors to which small Nigerian pupils are prone, I was startled by voices from the nearby path. A group of villagers had spotted the *onyeocha* (white woman) apparently *enjoying* the midday heat. "With a little good sense," they doubtless reasoned, "she might be taking a pleasant siesta in the shade!"

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When ajar, our back door opens abruptly without either porch or steps. While laundering clothes or washing my hair, I noticed that the village women often halted to cast an evaluating eye at my peculiar methods. They seemed fascinated by the bizarre utility room festooned with the uncommon array of our few modern gadgets.

Stretched out upon my long chair in front of this colorful backdrop, I discovered myself the lone performer before an engrossed audience. Waving and smiling several hearty welcomes, I turned again to the red pencil. Sitll my audience continued to point and stare . . . there was no reason to hurry on!

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As the weather worsened we read and studied inside, close to the open windows. A corps of laborers, carrying sand and equipment, was completing an adjacent building. Circling out of their way to pass directly in front of the shutters, each day they candidly lingered to peer in at the new tutors. Our own interest in observing and photographing our neighbors must no doubt have appeared equally inquisitive to the Nigerians.

Nonetheless, it shortly became desirable to arrange a small area of back-yard privacy. In this vicinity mud bricks, bamboo poles, or dried palm fronds are used to construct a temporary solution. Undertaking a temporary solution ourselves, we decided upon a shoulder-high fence. Circling our patio with raffia mats, secured against the wind by a taut rope. After our adjusting the mats in uncertain weather obliged our moving serving and clearing to divert excessive water. The day they were many urgent school projects, far outranking our fence, should have weighed, prompted the digging of several run-off ditches inside the building. Occasional showers, a warning we were properly began to justify its name!

Our patio added a touch of luxury. The patio flowers are a pot of exhausted after this night. Considerably and again a privacy. In this vicinity mud bricks, bam-eral stools, and now and

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daily lifting and hauling, we regretted also that such a small pocket of space was provided. Despite the rigors involved, we agreed that our restful, undisturbed hours were worth any struggle.

But it wasn't long before we faced head-on the realities of equatorial weather. Punishing torrents lightened and thundered onto the zinc roof from early morning well into the night. Then after this downpour, three successive days of scorching sunshine dried and elevated our spirits. With dauntless naïvété we lugged out the mats once more only to be at last duly and irrevocably humbled by the elements.

Following a night-long cloudburst, the morning presented us with a shattering picture. Our bungalow was in the path of a churning river of muddy, red water gushing from the hilly growth above us. As the rain continued, floods leapt over the drain ditches, swept mercilessly across the patio, around the house, down the driveway and past the tennis court. Nothing deflected this deluge until its waters reached the soccer field two hundred yards away. Deep gullies of erosion streaked the surface of our yard. Enormous branches and litter from the bush smothered the smoothly raked ground.

Several such months stretch ahead of us. But undoubtedly when the dry season approaches once more we shall repair the dilapidated patio. Toasting ourselves under the sun while we steal a few minutes for reading and correspondence will tempt us as before. If I know my husband he will again drag out the mats and chairs.

We are tenacious in the hope, however, that a permanent wall will then encircle our land. In any case, by that time we should have learned to adapt our outdoor living to the inexorable seasons of the African tropics.

Guide Spotlight On: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Journal + Guide p. 9
Norfolk Va. Sat. 10-1-60

Nigeria's First African Governor Will Be "Zik"

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP) It has definitely been ascertained that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, 56-year-old President of the Nigerian Senate, and leader of the National Council and the Cameroons, will be Nigeria's first African governor-general.

According to the British Colonial office, Prime Minister Sir Abubaker Tafewa Dalewa intends to recommend Zik to Queen Elizabeth for the post, and the Queen in turn, has signified favorable approval.

Thus, world wide speculation on which of four or five suggested candidates would be tapped for the post seems to have been resolved.

NNAMDI ASIKIWE
President Of Senate

"Zik" To Friends

Dr. Azikiwe, familiarly and fondly known as "Zik", has for many years been a recognized leader in West African affairs, and particularly in Nigeria, as perhaps the most outstanding figure in politics. He is credited with being the foremost proponent for freedom, not only of Nigeria, but of all Africa.

BORN NOV. 16, 1906 at Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, he was educated at mission schools in Onitsha, Calabar and Lagos. He came to the United States in 1925 and studied at Lincoln (Pa.) University and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained the M. A. degree in philosophy, and the M. S. in anthropolgy. He also holds honorary doctorates in law and literature.

From September, 1930, to June, 1934, he was instructor in political science at Lincoln University (Pa.)

IN 1934, HE began his journalistic career in Ghana (then the Gold Coast colony). He returned to Nigeria in 1937 and established five newspapers—The West African Pilot, Lagos; Eastern Nigeria Guardian, Port Harcourt; Southern Nigeria Defender, Ibadan; Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha; and the Daily Comet, Kano. This was in addition to other business enterprises.

In the interim, he published several articles and pamphlets dealing with Africa's place in world affairs, and the political and economic reconstruction of Nigeria.

cal career which was destined by the middle of November this year to put him in the seat of governor-general of the Nigerian federation.

AT THAT TIME, he was elected one of three members from Lagos in the old legislative council.

Five years later, in January, 1952, when a new constitution went into effect, he became the first leader of the Opposition party (National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons) in the Western House of Assembly. He resigned his seat in July 1952, to contest for a seat in the Eastern House of Assembly. He won and was elected a member from Onitsha in January, 1954.

First Premier

When the present federal constitution came into being on Oct. 1, 1954, Dr. Azikwe, became the first Premier of Eastern Nigeria.

FOLLOWING the federal elections held last December, in which Zik was elected to the federal House of Representatives, he was named president of the Senate.

Up to now, it had been rumored that four other leading Nigerian personalities were in the running for the governor-generalship — Sir Adetokunbo Ademolá, chief justice of the Federal Supreme Court; Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sarduano of Sokoto, Sir Muhammadu Sanusi, Emir of Kano; and the Alake of Abeokuta, Sir Ladapo Ademola, father of the Nigerian Supreme Court Chief Justice.

18a 1960

African fight to go underground

The Afro-American P.1
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 4-16-60

(Special To AFRO)

LAGOS, Nigeria — Word received here, this week from violence-torn Union of South Africa is that the opponents of the racist government of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd have decided to go underground with their fight for freedom.

This report was confirmed by a statement attributed to Mangalisco Sobukwe, president of the Pan African Congress, outlawed last week by the government.

Sobukwe, a former university instructor, is reported to have told newsmen of plans to take the freedom fight underground.

* * *

HE WAS INTERVIEWED during the trial in Johannesbury of 23 African leaders accused of stirring up incitement which led to the demonstrations against passes.

Since the initial arrests, hundreds of other African leaders also have been taken into custody by South African police, national guardmen and reservists.

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In addition to the Pan African Congress, which has a membership of over 31,000, the African National Congress also was banned under the so-called national emergency act which the Verwoerd government rammed through Parliament.

* * *

TYPICAL OF the rising fury which the brutality of the of the government has generated in countries throughout the world was the attitude expressed here by Prime Minister Alhaji Sir Abubaker Tafawa Balewa.

The Prime Minister told newsmen that if Nigeria were strong enough, the government would send a military force to fight the white -supremacy government of South Africa.

He said there is little reason to hope that the suppressed Africans would be strong enough in the near future to overthrow the entrenched power of the white rulers.

He compared the African freedom fighters to those of Hungary who were crushed during that uprising by the armed might of the Russians.

The Afro-American

THE NIGERIAN PREMIER also expressed dissatisfaction with the stand taken by the United States.

"It (the U.S.) has not been forceful enough," Sir Abubakar declared.

Sat. 4-16-60

He also termed the United Nations' handling of the issue "weak."

"If the United Nations can not force out apartheid, then what is the use of it?" he asked. "Apartheid is not a domestic affair."

* * *

PROTEST RALLIES against the South African government treatment of the natives are being held almost daily in many parts of the country.

Meanwhile, in South Africa David Pratt, a white farmer, is being held on charges of attempting to kill Verwoerd.

According to a news dispatch out of Johanesburg, the South African Prime Minister was shot twice last Friday afternoon following a speech at an exposition.

Several shots were fired, with Verwoerd being injured under the right eye.

* * *

PRATT, ACCORDING to police, was arrested on the scene with a .22 calibre pistol on his person.

He was beaten and jailed. As he was taken away, he was quoted as saying: "God help me." Verwoerd is one of the major architects of the government's aparthied policy which caused the current uprising in that country.

NIGERIA

Sir Adesoji Aderemi, Oni of Ife, Named West Nigeria Head; Succeeds British Governor

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

First African To Be Named Governor in British Colonial Territory

To Take Office On July 1

Fri. 6-10-60

IBADAN, Nigeria.—(ANP)—Effective as of July 1, the Western Region of Nigeria will become the first British colonial territory in Africa to have an African as its governor.

This precent-shattering event was made known by the British Colonial Office recently, in announcing that Sir Adesoji Aderemi, 71-year-old Oni of Ife, had been named with the approval of Queen Elizabeth, successor to Sir John Rankin, British governor whose term expires at the end of June.

Though the first African in British colonial history to become governor, Sir Adesoji, however, follows in the footsteps of the late Adolph Felix Sylvestre Eboue, who during World War II was governor-general of the 912,049 square mile French Equatorial Africa.

Eboue, who died May 17, 1944, was a native of Cayenne, French Guiana, whose career in French colonial administration was so outstanding that he was secretary-general and acting governor of Martinique, acting governor of French Sudan, and governor of Guadeloupe and Chad. He became governor-general of French Equatorial Africa in November, 1940, and served until his retirement in March, 1944.

Sir Adesoji, son of Prince Ocundeyi of the royal house of Ife, and Madam Adekunbi, was born in November, 1889. Educated in schools at Ife, he was for a time a staff member of the former Nigerian Railways. He resigned and returned to Ife to become a trader.

He was installed as Oni of Ife on Sept. 2, 1931, and the following year founded Oduduwa college at Ife, a well known secondary school in the Western Region.

In 1946, he became a member of the Western House of assembly, and in 1951 was named to the Western House of Chiefs, and later as member of the House of Representatives. In 1952, he was named president of the Western House of Chiefs, a post which he still holds.

One of the leading Obas and holder of one of the highest traditional titles in Nigeria, he is chairman of the Conference of Western Region Obas and Chiefs, as well as president of the recently formed Council of Obas and Chiefs,, which advise the Western government on matters affecting the conduct and welfare of Obas and Chiefs in the region.

He was also a member of the defunct Cocoa Marketing board and the Nigerian Produce Marketing Co., Ltd.

Married, he is the father of several children.

Delegates Of 90 Nation's Due For Freedom Fete

The Afro-American, Sat. 6/11/60, Baltimore, Md. p.9

By ADEMOLA ILUYMADE

LAGOS, Nigeria — The answer and explanation is "Independence only comes once!"

These words explain the feverish preparations here for the Independence celebration which will begin on Oct. 1 the day Nigeria is to become an independent country.

One of the highlights of the observation is to be the national exhibition: "Nigeria Today and Tomorrow."

* * *

THE TOTAL cost of the exhibit at 1,000,000 pounds starting, slightly over $4,000,000.

The most extensive part of the exhibition will be the trade section which will include the statutory corporations and companies trading in the Federation of Nigeria.

There will be a limited number of shell stands provided by the Federal Government for small traders in a pavilion. Many exhibitors have already planned to design their own buildings and displays on extensive plots in the open.

Overseas manufacturers will have displays in conjuction with their local agents, but overseas manufactures not established in the Federation will have no displays.

* * *

THE EXHIBITION will be open free of charge to the general public for three weeks during the Idnepnedence celebrations. It will enable thousands of foreigners who will visit Nigeria at the time to see astonishing progress which Nigeria has achieved and hopes to achieve in the next few years.

The Exhibition sites are to be decorated particularly with the national flag of Nigeria. The design of the National flag has been approved by the Federal Government. Three and a half million have been ordered for free distribution to school children.

The flag is divided vertically into three equal parts. The centre part is white and the two outer parts are green. The green represents agriculture and the white unity and peace.

Satisfaction has been expressed over the constitutional talks between Nigeria and the United Kingdom which was held in London recently and during which the final drafts for Nigerian Independence were signed by the Governments of both countries.

* * *

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London, described the manner in which Nigeria and Britain have reached agreement on the former, forthcoming Independence as a model act of statecraft and editorialized that while Britain is losing a Colony, she is gaining "a powerful new African friend."

This conservative London paper stated:

"There has been no struggle for Independence—merely a mutual readjustment conducted on both sides with gentlemanly restraint and every sign of mutual goodwill. Both countries can justifiably claim great credit for a model act of statecraft."

The Manchester Guardian stated the agrrement that Britain would not seek to establish any military bases in Nigeria and that no land would be leased either to Britain or any other country for military purposes.

This represents considerable victory for those Nigerians who were determined that there should be no single "secret agreement" on defense which might lead to misunderstanding after Nigeria becomes independent.

* * *

THE PAPER STATED: "Tribute should be paid to Chief Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Opposition, for so couragiously warning the people against impending dangers implicit in the secret Heads of Agreement For Defense pact initiated in 1958."

The "Guardian" went on: "In fact, the plan that now seems likely to be followed is that Nigeria will go ahead with the setting up of a Ministry of Defense arrangements.

More than 90 countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, will send delegations to the Independence celebrations.

Also, the Pope plans to send a delegation to represent the Vatican City. The Archbishop of Conteburg also is sending a delegation.

* * *

NUMEROUS HEADS of states will be included among the visitors.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah will represent the Ghana Republic; President William Tubman, Liberia; Sir Milton Marga, prime minister, Sierra Leone; Col. Abdul Nasser, the United Arab Republic.

From the United States, both Paul Robeson and Louis Armstrong have been invited.

All former Governors and other top Administrators who had served in Nigeria are also expected in the country for the celebrations.

Lord Milverton, Sir John Macpherson, Sir John Rankine and Sir Hugh Foot, now Governor in Cyprus, are known to have been invited to attend the celebrations in which round-the-clock fire works, native dances and a West African Games will feature prominently.

Official Tells Atlantans

Atlanta Daily World

"Great Day"...October 1 Nigerian Independence

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7/23/60

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES

Everybody in Nigeria is waiting on the "Great Day"—October 1, when this large African nation achieves independence within the British commonwealth, a member of the Nigerian House of Representatives and labor union leader said in Atlanta Friday.

He was the Honorable Adolphus Mbah, of the Eastern Region, and secretary-general of Shell-BP Workers Union, the largest labor organization of the region.

Visiting Atlanta business and educational enterprises during his nationwide State department sponsored tour, Mbah said that Nigeria may have some difficulty with one member of the British Commonwealth — South Africa, since Nigerians are opposed to racial segregation in any form and fashion.

"My people believe in a parliamentary system of democratic government," Mr. Mbah said. He foresaw, however, that the young nation would be faced with many decisions, both foreign and domestic, after becoming independent. He promised that Nigerians would not mortgage their conscience to the morally wrong side in the world struggle.

The Nigerian leader arrived in the United States on July 3 and will leave on September 17. He has visited Washington and Nashville. From Atlanta, the tour will proceed to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Chicago, Detroit and back to Washington.

The visitor has been thrilled with the outward expressions toward domestic issues in America.

"Part of our obligation upon becoming free," Mr. Mbah observed, "will be to repair the damages which the Negro image has suffered everywhere."

The visitor had praise for William Gordon, U. S. Information Service official in Eastern Nigeria and former member of the editorial staff of the Atlanta Daily World. Mr. Mbah said that Gordon has made friends with many people at his Enugu, Eastern Nigeria regional headquarters, and sent regards to friends here.

Nigeria Provides Contrast to Congo

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Monitor London

There is a brighter side at this very moment to Africa and colonial disengagement operations. In contrast to the Congo troubles, the British House of Commons has been giving second readings to two bills providing independence for Nigeria and Cyprus.

When Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod introduced the Nigeria independence bill July 15, he said it was a thoroughly happy occasion. The Labor Opposition concurred. The House as a whole felt privileged to be taking the final stage of what has proved to be one of the less troublesome colonial disengagement operations.

This is all the more gratifying because Nigeria, with its 34,000,000 citizens, is the most populous state in Africa. In other words the biggest is giving the least trouble.

Passage Expected

On the other hand Cyprus was for six years one of Britain's bitterest colonial issues. But the bill to give Cyprus independence on Aug. 16 was given an unopposed second reading in the Commons on the night of July 14. It is confidently expected to pass through all its stages before the British parliamentary recess begins July 29.

It has been announced in London this week that the British Government will send a well-known figure in the political world as its first high commissioner (the term used within the Commonwealth for ambassadors) to Nigeria. He is Anthony Head, former Conservative Defense Minister. He will become a Viscount before assuming his new position.

This is welcomed insofar as it shows Britain recognizing the importance of Nigeria's future by choosing one of its more eminent citizens to go there as London's first representative.

Nigeria is seen from here as moving with almost majestic calm toward full statehood on Oct. 1 of this year. The three regions of the federation have already become independent. Nigeria, in short, is poised to become Africa's greatest democratic state.

There are plenty of problems ahead. Colonial Secretary Macleod touched on a few of them when he introduced the Nigeria independence bill July 15.

Diversity Noted

Mr. Macleod reminded the Commons that Nigeria was extraordinarily diverse in race, religion, and social and economic development, so it was not surprising that the political development it had chosen was that of a federation in three regions with each region self-governing.

He said naturally the federal government would have responsibility for defense, security, and external affairs, together with matters affecting the whole of the country including the federal territory of the capital of Lagos.

He said each region would have its own judiciary and would reflect differences of custom and practice in the different parts of the country. There would be safeguards, however: the right of appeal to the federal Supreme Court and beyond that to the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Code of Rights

Another important point of unity would be the acceptance of a code of fundamental human rights embodied in both federal and regional constitutions.

Mr. MacLeod said he was glad Nigeria had made such good progress already in training its civil service and in following the British practice of insulating the service from politics through an executive public service commission.

He recalled that Nigeria had shown it wanted to remain in the Commonwealth. It had been agreed too that Britain and Nigeria should enter into an agreement on defense after independence day.

Cameroons Issue

Mr. Macleod said perhaps the most difficult matter outstanding, though not directly concerned with the bill, was the question of the Cameroons.

The position now, he said, was that the Northern Cameroons, as the result of the recent plebiscite, had to be separated as of Oct. 1 and administered directly by Britain from that date until another plebiscite could be held. This would take place in February, 1961, when the choice would be whether to join Nigeria or the newly independent Cameroons.

In the case of the Southern Cameroons there would be a plebiscite probably at the same time and with the same questions.

Nigerian ministers had promised that if the people should decide to return to Nigeria, the Southern Cameroons would have the status of a separate region.

Mr. MacLeod declared that there was no basis to the suggestion sometimes made that Britain had an ambition to set up a base in Nigeria.

He ended, "I am convinced the world will be a better place for the emergence of Nigeria in its own sovereign right as a country and I rejoice that this great country in complete friendship with us is going now to take its place on the stage of world affairs."

Opposition Labor spokesmen supported the bill.

KING OF NIGERIA HAS ROYAL TREAT

N.Y. Times 7-10-60 N.18a

But Regally Attired Premier Finds All Is Not Gold in Shopping Spree Here

By GAY TALESE

"King! Oh, King," a lady in Rockefeller Center called yesterday,, running breathlessly with an autograph book toward a tall, turbaned man in a damask gown, his head and chin ringed in a red polka-dot scarf designed to keep out sand. As a matter of fact, people all over Manhattan were mistaking him for a king. But he was the Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria, Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto, who is now touring the United States. And when he and his half-dozen dazzling companions visited Macy's, they acted like any other group of bargain-hunters.

They bought eight watches, three transistor radios, stamp albums and luggage, and spent $607 in barely an hour. The sales girls made their slips out to "King of Nigeria," undeterred by the fact that Nigeria has no king. But they were careful not to charge the dignitaries any local or state tax, although the Nigerians freely flipped $100 bills around.

"Have you a brief case?" the Sardauna asked.

"Yes, here's an attaché case like American business men use," said a salesman.

"I'm not an American business man," the Sardauna said. "I wish a case with a combination lock."

"We may have some up on the . . ."

Then the Sardauna, flanked by Alhaji Sir Muhammandu Sanusi, Emir of Kano, was led to the fabrics department.

"Something in brocade?" a sales lady asked.

"Bright! Bright," the Sardauna said. "Gold."

They looked for five minutes then gave up.

"Nothing bright enough," one sales girl whispered to another, with a raised eyebrow.

"We have nice transistor radios, the salesman said, as the entourage approached. "Red, green, gold."

At "gold" the Sardauna eyes lit up. Then his eyes caught the sight of a small boy behind a counter taking his photograph with a box camera.

"You're taking my picture?" the Sardauna asked.

"I think so," said 12-year-old Richard Sberlati of Flushing.

"If it comes out, you send it to me," he said. "I'll become your overseas friend." An aide gave the Sardauna's card to the boy.

"I'll take another picture," the boy said, gleefully.

"One is enough, sonny," a Macy's guard cut in.

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By noon the Nigerians, who will begin their eighteen-day tour of America and Canada today in Washington, were out of Macy's and riding four air-conditioned Cadillacs back to the Waldorf-Astoria. It had been a hectic morning.

At 9:30 they had been taken on a tour of Rockefeller Plaza —the Sardauna's third since he arrived in New York Tuesday. He was escorted most of yesterday morning by a Pembroke College girl, Irina Evans, a summer guide at the center.

The New York Times

VISITORS: Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, left, Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria, and Alhaji Sir Muhammandu Sanusi, the Emir of Kano, at Rockefeller Plaza yesterday.

NIGERIA WON'T PUSH MERGERS OF TRIBES

P.64

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Aug. 20—Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa said today an independent Nigeria would discourage any attempts to force African tribals groups to merge.

The Prime Minister outlined to the House of Representatives the principles that would govern Nigeria's policy after the territory gains independence from Britain in October. He said the present boundaries of African states within Nigeria should remain until the people themselves wanted a merger or a union.

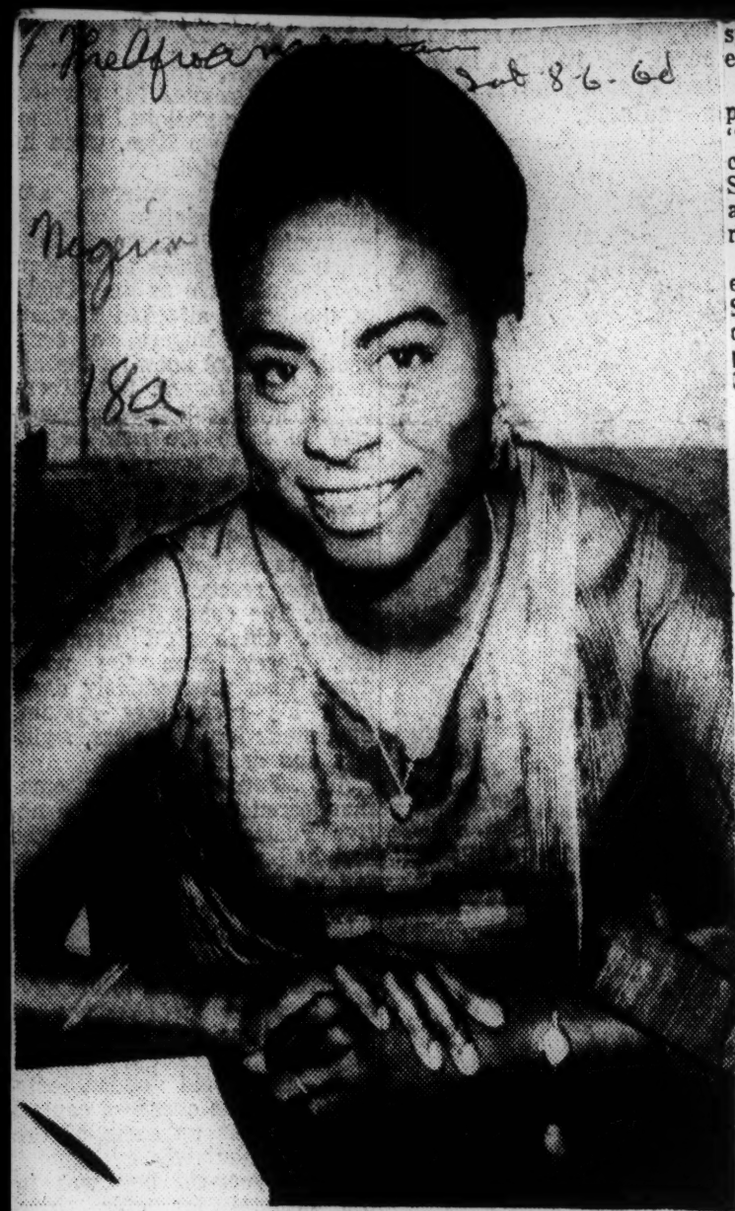
He said Nigeria would help any African country to find solutions for its problems and would foster the growth of understanding among all nations, particularly the new ones in Africa.

He said Nigeria would join the British Commonwealth, but select its own policies.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 20—Togo and Dahomey, two newly independent republics lying between Ghana and Nigeria, are forming "a complete economic union."

According to reports received here they have decided to create a commission at a ministerial level to study economic problems.



MRS. ONUEKWUHE SOFALA
New Nigerian bride

Nigerian bride plans return to Africa to fulfill dream

BY ROSEMARIE TYLER

When you enter the Nigerian Chancellery on Connecticut Ave., you will see Mrs. Onuekwuhe Sofala (pronounced show-fa-la). She is quite pretty. She will generally be wearing her own African dress. Her accent is somewhat French.

Mrs. Sofala has been in this country for the past six years as a student. But, what is more important, she is a bride of less than a month! And as she admits this, her eyes just sparkle and her pretty (cosmetic free) face becomes prettier!

While Mrs. Sofala and her Nigerian husband were married in a Christian ceremony, the traditional Nigerian ceremony is quite different. Great emphasis is put on the engagement party. Here, both families come together for feasts, gifts and the dowry arrangement is made. In the old days, the dowry was generally an animal exchange. Now, of course, money is the medium of exchange.

* * *

WHILE THE engagement party is held at the girl's home, the marriage ceremony is held at the prospective bridegroom's home. Generally, the engagement period is very short. Once married, the two young people still feel a responsibility toward their parents.

There is no "mother-in-law problem" as such in Nigeria. "It is only right that we take care of our parents," says Mrs. Sofala. "We do not view this as an imposition, it is only right."

Much of, it not all of Northern Nigeria, is Moslem. In the South, the Christian religion dominates. Mrs. Sofala explained that her husband's Christian name was Johnson.

It seems that the Christian missionaries were too inept or indifferent to the African dialect, so each convert was given an anglicized name. Thus, the missionaries were able to keep track of their new converts. "Much of the resentment against the white missionaries stems from this very act," says the pretty new bride.

* * *

WHEN MRS. SOFALA and her husband, Adeyemi Sofala Johnson return to Nigeria, she will be active with the new National Theatre the government is building. "I much prefer directing rather than acting," she says firmly. She is currently studying drama at Catholic University.

This sensitive young matron is quite proud of the women of her country. We are beginning to take an active interest in politics!" And how do the men feel about suffrage? "Well, they will have to get used to it, I fear. As our country continues to grow, more of our women will become an integral part of the political life of my country," she said.

Mrs. Sofala is quite sure of this. She continued, "It was much the same for the women of your country," she pointed out. "But," she says with a smile, "I think we Nigerians have moved faster in a shorter period of time than your women."

* * *

WHEN YOU MEET Mrs. Onuekwuhe Sofala, it is easy to understand why Nigerian women are moving so fast. Mrs. Sofala is friendly, quick-witted, intelligent and full of purpose. She is anxious to return home to help Nigeria fulfill its potentialities.

Mrs. Sofala typifies her country and most particularly, the women of Nigeria.

Official Presbyterian Group To Attend Nigeria Freedom Fete

Atlanta Daily World

NEW YORK — An official delegation is being sent to independence celebrations in Nigeria on Oct. 1 by The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., it was announced this week.

The nter-racial delegationi of four persons will be headed by the Vice Moderator of the Church, the Rev. Dr. Edler G. Hawkins of St. Augustine's Presbyterian Church in the Bronx, New York. The others on the delegation will be the Rev. Dr. Archie R. Crouch of San Francisco, the Rev. Carl E. Ericson of Falls Church, Va., and the Rev. Dr. Frank Wilson of New York.

Laeving Sept. 20, the delegation will visit Liberia, Ghana and the Cameroun as well as attending the independence celebrations in Lagos, Nigeria on Oct. 1. They will return in mid-October.

TURNER ANNOUNCEMENT

In announcing the delegation, the Moderator of the church, the Rev. Dr. Herman L. Turner of Atlanta, emphasized its official nature and importance:

"I ask you, the representatives of a non-segregated Church with a revolutionary heritage, to take our official greetings to the people of Africa. We congratulate the people of Nigeria on their day of independence. We welcome them into the community of nations. We express our keen, sympathetic interest in the aspirations of the African people for independence, a free way of life, and equal, responsible citizenship in the world.

"As Christians we are glad for the Christ who suffered, died and rose for all men, and we identify our Church with the aspirations of all men for personal dignity and brotherly responsibility. We believe that our faith lays upon us a special responsibility to strive for the dignity, freedom and betterment of the individual, and to work diligently for the brotherhood of man.

"As I fulfill my official responsibilities as Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. at the 400th anniversary of the Church of Scotland, the mother Church of our Presbyterianism, my hopes and prayers will also be with you and the peoples of Africa."

TO WORK WITH COMMITTEE

The official delegation to Nigeria largest nation in Africa, comes after nearly a year of study and emphasis on Africa in American churches. he delegation will help the work of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, which was set up by a consultation on Africa earlier this year.

The purposes of this committee include exploring and offering "dynamic methods of cooperation with African leaders and institutions — particularly the younger churches and Christian institutions." These purposes also include the stimulating of deeper understanding and concern for Africa by American clergymen and laymen. To these ends, the delegation will seek ways of enhancing cooperation with Africans and will help interpret revolutionary Africa to people in the United States.

In an open letter Sept. 1 to "our Christian brethern in African," the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk (chief executive) of The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, chairman of the Moderator's Continuing Committee on Africa, said in part:

"We rejoice that African man, hitherto held in bondage, by external forces, is now becoming free to affirm his human dignity and to forge his own destiny under God. We pray that God will guide the course of history of all African nations toward the full attainment of their vast potential and development."

Dr. Hawkins and three others in the group wil leave idlewild Airport in New York Sept. 20 on Pan American flight 150 at 5:15 p. m., and are tentatively scheduled to return on Oct. 18. Dr. Wilson will depart Sept. 26 and return Nov. 2.

'No Congo Here'

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Mon. 10-3-60

Nigeria Hopes Ties With U. S. Increase

Premier Tells Desire To Benefit From American Experience

By The Associated Press

Lagos, Nigeria, Oct. 2. — Newly independent Nigeria wants her friendship with the United States to become stronger, Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa said Sunday.

He gave this assurance to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller when the latter, with other members of the U. S. delegation to Nigerian independence celebrations, called on Balewa to present a personal message and a gift from President Eisenhower.

Acknowledging that Nigeria has a long way to go to become fully developed, Balewa told the American delegates:

"With the good will of friends like the United States and the United Kingdom we hope to draw on your experience. We Nigerians are friends of the United States. There is no doubt about it. We want that friendship to become stronger."

Says U. S. Visit A Turning Point In His Life

The Prime Minister disclosed that his 1955 visit to the United States was one of the turning points of his life. Until then, he said, he had not believed that Nigeria, with its different peoples, languages, and religions, could become united.

"But when I saw people of every national origin and race living together in unity and pride above all in their American citizenship, I said in a Washington hotel room that night, 'If all these people within 200 years can completely forget their ancestral homes, there is no reason Nigeria cannot become a united country.' Today I have the chance and henceforth will work for the unity of Nigeria."

Books, Films Are Gifts Of The U. S.

Eisenhower's message said: "My country has noted with admiration the statesmanship exhibited by you and other Nigerian leaders in guiding your nation through the successive stages leading to independence, and we congratulate Nigeria for having attained this goal in harmony and friendship with the United Kingdom."

Eisenhower's personal gift was a glass vase engraved with the seal of the U. S. President. America's official independence gift to Nigeria is a supply of books, library furnishings, and films and projection equipment for the Institute of International Studies which the Federal Government plans to establish.

Earlier, the leader of the new African nation's parliamentary opposition, Chief Obafemi Awolowo declared: "There will be no Congo in Nigeria."

Awolowo, federal president of the Action Group opposition party in this newest of the world's independent nations, told a news conference he did not think anyone in Nigeria wanted trouble.

"There will be no Congo in Nigeria," he emphasized. "Nigeria will continue to be stable."

INDEPENDENT NOW

Power For Peace, Nigeria Declares

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss. Sun. 10-2-60

LAGOS, Nigeria (AP)—Nigeria—Africa's most populous nation—attained independence Saturday and proclaimed itself at once as a power for peace on the troubled continent.

Drums boomed through the day and tin lids pounded out the time for dancing, but churches, chapels and mosques were crowded with persons giving thanks.

Federal Premier Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa said Nigeria must "at once be ready to deal with grave international issues."

"This fact has of recent months been unhappily emphasized by the startling events which have occurred in this continent," he said. "We are called upon immediately to show that our claims to rsponsible government are well founded."

"Having been accepted as an independent state, we must at once play an active part in maintaining the peace of the world and in preserving civilization,' he added.

His bold statement as chief of Nigeria's foreign affairs came in a morning ceremony under a warm tropical sun while 20,000 Nigerians cheered.

Princess Alexandra, representing Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, handed over to the premier the constitutional documents embodying independence and self-rule for Nigeria's 36 million people. She read a message from the queen welcoming Nigeria as a free and sovereign state into the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Friday midnight Britain's Union Jack was lowered, and the green-and-white Nigerian banner raised in its place. It marked the end of 99 years of British rule.

Some 40,000 boisterous Nigerians watched the ceremony and swept cheering through this capital city which once served as the headquarters for slave traders.

Nigeria soon will become the 99th member of the United Nations and already has announced it is sending soldiers to join the U.N. force in the Congo.

NIGERIA GANGS BURN AND LOOT

The Times-Picayune New Orleans, La. Sun. 10-2-60

Marauding Crowds Sweep Benue Province

LAGOS, Nigeria (UPI)—Marauding gangs Thursday were reported looting and burning villages in Benue province of northern Nigeria despite an official police statement that the situation now was "quiet."

At least 30 persons have been killed and 4555 persons arrested during the rioting which has been rampant for the past month in Benue and the remote Wukari and Tive districts following differences between supporters of the action group-Bornu Youth Movement Alliance and the ruling Northern People's Congress (NPC).

Telephoned reports from Wukari said police were using planes to track down the gangs who were still rioting.

Other reports from Tive stressed that white persons had not been involved in the flareups.

Party leaders of both groups have been trying to cool tempers of their members but while the outbreak has been contained, it has continued for more than four weeks. Observers doubted that the disturbances would spread.

The semi-feudal north, a Moslem stronghold in this former British colony which will get its independence Saturday, has long been noted for its fierce political passions.

Heads Nation

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Sat. 10-1-60 P. 2

The Associated Press Cablephoto

Alhaji Abubaker Tafawa Balewa is federal Prime Minister of Nigeria, which becomes an independent nation today.

Nigeria Becomes Free Nation; Rockefeller Watches Ceremonies

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sat. 10-1-60
Pg. 12

Lagos, Nigeria, Oct. 1 (Saturday) (AP)—Nigeria, with 36,000,000 persons the largest African country, left British sovereignty Saturday and joined the ranks of independent nations.

President Eisenhower's personal representative, Nelson A. Rockefeller, was here to see a green and white national flag replace the Union Jack.

Nigeria, or parts of it, had been under British rule for 100 years. Its transition to independence is generally expected to be orderly, in contrast to the troubles that beset the former Belgian Congo. It is expected to become the 99th member of the United Nations within a few days.

Nigerian foreign affairs and relations with the British Commonwealth are to be handled by Prime Minister Tafawa Balewa. The step is seen as a sign of his determination to keep Nigeria's foreign policy stable—thus ensuring continuance of the cordial relations already existing with the United Kingdom.

Balewa is a quiet leader who seems to have both feet solidly on the ground.

Remains in Commonwealth—

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 10-1-60

Nigeria celebrates new independence

BY ROBERT N. LINDSAY

LAGOS, Nigeria, Oct. 1—(AP)—Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa, boisterously celebrated its independence Saturday.

Cheering throngs took over this capital, once the hangout of slave traders, as Britain's Union Jack was lowered and the new green and white flag of Nigeria was raised over the nation of 36 million people precisely at midnight.

THE SYMBOLIC ACT heralding independence was performed before 40,000 sweating Nigerians at Lagos Race Track 99 years after Britain annexed Lagos and two years after London told the Nigerian Parliament the country could have its freedom by asking for it. The country remains in the British Commonwealth.

Watching the throng in its rainbow of flowing robes and headdress were Princess Alexandra, Queen Elisabeth's representative, New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, who represented President Eisenhower, and the diplomats of 57 other nations.

Rockefeller, in a statement, said the United States does not expect Nigeria, or other newly independent nations of Africa, to be a "committed ally."

The United States, he said, wants Nigeria to serve its own interests, not "our interest or positions."

OBSERVERS SAID they did not expect that Nigeria's independence would be attended by the same pangs as those experienced by the Congo.

Nigeria has an educational system that has produced thousands of college graduates and which has two and one-half million children in schools, though only one in five Nigerians of primary school age are in classrooms.

It has 600 physicians and 544 lawyers. More than 37,000 of the government staff of over 39,000 are Nigerians.

Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, 48, who will head a delegation to New York when Nigeria, as expected, becomes the 99th member of the United Nations, is a quiet leader who is regarded by diplomats here as having his feet on the ground. The wealthy former teacher is reported determined to pursue an independent course but to keep cordial relations with Britain.

Nigeria Seeks Close U. S. Tie

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 10-1-60

By Robert N. Lindsay

LAGOS, Nigeria, Oct. 2 (AP) Newly independent Nigeria wants her friendship with the United States to become stronger, Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa said today.

He gave this assurance to Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller when the latter, with other members of the U. S. delegation to Nigerian independence celebrations, called on Balewa to present a personal message and a gift from President Eisenhower. Acknowledging Nigeria has a long way to go to become fully developed, Balewa told the American delegates:

"With the good will of friends like the United States and the United Kingdom we hope to draw on your experience. We Nigerians are friends of the United States. There is no doubt about it. We want that friendship to become stronger."

If at all possible, he said, Nigerians would like President Eisenhower to visit here—either as President or later as a private citizen. "He would be greatly welcomed. I am deeply touched by his work for the world, to which he has contributed to bring peace and stability. We have the highest respect and regard for him."

Earlier, the leader of the new African nation's parliamentary opposition, Chief Obafemi Awolowo declared: "There will be no Congo in Nigeria."

Awolowo, federal president of the Action Group opposition party, told a news conference he did not believe anyone in Nigeria wanted trouble. Then, sensing that the Nigerian and the international public wanted an assurance about the future from the opposition, Awolowo said:

"We want to live in peace to insure that Nigeria has an important place in Africa and in the world. Our natural resources must be exploited efficiently for the benefit of all our peoples."

Emerging countries like Nigeria must depend greatly on foreign capital and technical knowhow, he said, and cautioned that people with capital and technical assistance to offer will not go into disturbed countries. People with capital fled the turmoil of the Congo, which is now facing economic collapse, he added, and no Nigerian wants to see a repetition of that tragedy.

"There will be no Congo in Nigeria," he emphasized. "Nigeria will continue to be stable."

Awolowo's party holds 75 of the 312 seats in the House of Representatives, with 237 held by the two government coalition parties. Awolowo said the opposition would conduct its business constructively and constitutionally.

IKE TO FETE NEW AFRICAN NATIONS

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

President Confers With Nigerian Minister Balewa

Sun 10-9-60

18a

BY FRANK ELEAZER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Eisenhower Saturday invited representatives from 16 newly-admitted members to the United Nations 15 African states and Cyprus- to meet with him at the White House next Friday, his 70th birthday anniversary.

The White House did not say as much, but President Eisenhower is known to be anixious to establish close relations with the new republics in hopes of keeping them out of the Communist camp. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has been making personal overtures to nearly all the nations.

The White House announced the invitations and guests list for the one-hour meeting a short while after the President conferred with Prime Minister Sir Abubaker Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria, Africa's newest and most populous nation.

Associate White House press secretary Ann Wheaton said the President had set up Friday's meeting so that he could personally meet the nations as newly-admitted members of the United Nations. The invitations covered the head of each delegation to the U.N., Miss Wheaton said, noting that in some cases this would mean the prime minister and in others the foreign minister.

CONGO TO BE ADDED

In addition, she said, a 17th nation - the Republic of the Congo will be added to the guest list if it has been seated at the U.N. by Friday. Miss Wheaton said the meeting will be held at 10:30 a. m. EDT in the President's office.

Invited were representatives from Senegal, the Mali Republic Ivory Coast, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo former French territory, Gabon, Somali Republic, Nigeria, Togo, Malgasy and Cyprus.

The President's meeting with the Nigerian prime minister was viewew as epscially significant since the United States is known to have high hopes that economically-blessed Nigeria will be able to assert a moderating influence for other newly-emerging African states.

After the one-hour meeting, Balewa told reporters he had invited Eisenhower to visit Nigeria and that he was hopeful the President would accept. Regarding the invitation, the tall Negro staesman said, "He has given me an answer. His answer indicates it might be possiible."

Informed souces said Eisenhower had agreed to go "after the beginning of 1961, if arrangements can be made." But the prime minister said he did not know whether it would be before the President's term ends Jan. 20 or after.

Delegates to Nigeria Are All White

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 10-8-60

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United States Government sent an all-white delegation to represent America at the independence ceremonies in Nigeria.

President Eisenhower appointed three representatives, with the rank of special ambassadors, and the Secretary of State appointed two additional members to the United States delegation.

Mr. Eisenhower's appointees were Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York; Joseph Palmer II, a career foreign service officer, and Tom Chauncey, Phoenix, Ariz.

Mr. Herter appointed James K. Penfield, deputy assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and John K. Emmerson, consul general at Lagos, with the special personal rank of minister.

18a

DISCUSS HOUSING — Adolphus U. D. Mbah, left, a member of the Nigerian Federal House of Representatives, calls on U.S. Housing Administrator Norman P. Mason while on a recent study tour in Washington. Mr. Mbah is participating in the Foreign Specialists Program of the Office of Cultural Exchange of the U.S. State Department. He is also active in labor affairs in his country.

Taking Oath Closes Era In Politics

Journal + Bull
Norfolk, Va.
Sat, 11-19-60

Dr. Azikiwe, Veteran Foe Of Colonialism, Represents Queen

P. 11

LA OS — (ANP) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, one of Africa's best known leaders, has resigned from activie politics, in which he has been engaged for some 20 years, to become the first Nigerian governor general of the newly independent Federation of Nigeria — Africa's most populous country.

"Zik," as Dr. Azikiwe is popularly known through the entire world, is at present the president of the Nigerian Senate, the upper house of legislature in the federation.

HE WILL BE sworn in as the governor - general of the Federation of Nigeria on Wednesday, Nov. 16, a date which will mark his 56th birthday The oaths will be administered by the chief justice of the federation, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.

The ceremony will be a historical landmark in the African continent, for 'Zik" will be the first African governor general in the British Common wealth of Nations.

THE OCCASION also will mark the end of an era for 'Zik," one of Africa's greatest political messiahs, who has spent the past 20 years fighting the British colonial policy in Africa. The irony of it all is the fact that "Zik" will now be the head of state, appointed by Queen Elizabeth as her representative, since Nigeria is a full - fledged member of the British Commonwealth.

His appointment is a consolation to many who were disappointed when "Zik" failed to be named prime minister of the federation following the general elections last December. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, of which "Zik" was the former leader, is a partner in the federal coaliton government.

MAKING IT a three - some for "Zik' on Wednesday will be the presentation of a universal brotherhood award to the new governor - general by Dr. Tomlinson D. Todd, president of Club International, and director of the "Americans All" radio program, which originates in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Todd, who studied with Azikiwe at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, is attending the ceremonies as guest of the Nigerian government.

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE
New Chief Of State

Americans attend ceremony in Nigeria

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat, 11-19-60

LAGOS, Nigeria — A distinguished group of American political figures, educators, writers and newsmen will attend the inauguration of Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe as governor general and commander-in-chief of Nigeria as guests of the Nigerian Government.

The American group is made up of friends and former classmates of Dr. Azikiwe, a graduate of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Among those expected to fly to Lagos for the Nov. 16 ceremonies are Dr. Ralph Bunche, American member of the United Nations Secretariat; the Rev. Martin Luther King, colored integration leader; Langston Hughes, well-known author; Dr. William Du-Bois, 97-year-old New Yorker, winner of a Stalin Prize, former editor of NAACP's "Crisis;" Dr. Margaret Cartwright, Hunter College professor.

Dr. Azikiwe, one of Africa's best known leaders, has resigned from active politics, in which he has been engaged for some 20 years, to become the first Nigerian - Governor - General of the newly independent Federation of Nigeria— Africa's most populous country.

"Zik," as Dr. Azikiwe is popularly known throughout the entire world, is at present the President of the Nigerian Senate, the upper house of legislature in the federation.

He will be sworn in as the Governor - General of the Federation of Nigeria on a date which coincidently will mark his 56th birthday. The oaths will be administered by the Chief Justice of the Federation, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.

The ceremony will be a great historical landmark in the African continent, for "Zik" will be the first African Governor-General in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

District of Columbia residents invited are: Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president emeritus, Howard University; Joseph C. Waddy, attorney; William L. Hansberry, professor of History Howard University; and Dr. Joseph L. Williams, College of Medicine, Howard.

Others invited to the celebrations include:

Dr. Carl Murphy, president, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, George Schyler, E. Washington Rhodes, Congressman Adam C. Powell, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Claude Barnett, Mrs. Poppy Canon White, Dr. Marguerite Cartwright;

A. Phillip Randolph, W. B. Lloyd Jr., Mrs. Amy J. Garvey, Archdeacon L. A. Lennon, Howard Cook, Professor Harold F. Grim, Lincoln University;

Dr. George Johnson, Lincoln University; Cornelius McDougald, Miss Shirley Cummings, Dr. Lula S. Bartley, Tennessee State A and I University;

Harold F. Moor, Mrs. Henry T. McDonald, Professor N. I. Hallowell, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. C. M. Jones, the Rev. E. Luther Cunningham, James R. Derry, Thurgood Marshall, Dr. T. E. Hawkins, Theodore Snowden, Herbert S. Harris Jr., Jacques Isler, Dr. Caesar J. Vales;

Leon E. de Kalb, Dr. A. B. Lee, Dr. H. A. Farrell, Clarence Holts, Dr. George Cannon, J. K. Wells, Hope R. Stevens; Hulan E. Jack, Horace Mann Bond, Atlanta University; Professor L. D. Reddick, Coppin State Teachers College, Dr. C. B. Powell, Dean J. B. MacRae, Lincoln University; Dr. W. T. V. Fontaine, University of Pennsylvania; and W. E. B. and Mrs. Dubois.

Nigeria Is Different

Editor's Note: Only months ago the name Katanga was known to few people. Today it has explosive meaning. The man who first anticipated its significance was Rene MacColl who now takes a look at another critical area in African Nigeria.

BY RENE MacCOLL

The atmosphere in Lagos is a little like the final breaking up day at school.

The pupils, with their jet-black, laughing faces, so full of anticipated happiness, so eager to be off on their own, are sure that they have own, are sure that they have done well in their exams. Are sure that they can from now on make out splendidly without the masters.

The mood is one of exuberance and a desire to "show the world."

In booming, teeming Lagos, with all the frenzy of new, building which is in progress, the formidable traffic jams and the general air of excitement, the Nigerians are as friendly and as welcoming as ever they were.

* * *

AND THERE are no signs at all of the sort of unhappy exodus of Europeans which marked the Congo's independence.

By 1970 Nigeria will be the second Commonwealth country—and her present rulers are determined to remain within the Commonwealth—after Canada in oil production. New oil deposits have been proved recently.

Her other natural wealth includes palm oil, palm kernels, Cocoa, cotton, copra, hides, tin, and coal. There is an abundance of timber. And Nigeria produces over 95 per cent of a metal called columbite, which is essential in many manufacturing processes.

Who are the men who will be running Nigeria? They are—HER PRIME MINISTER Alkaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. He is a satin-voiced, melancholy-eyed man of 48, dressed all in snowy white, from Moslem north.

* * *

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE ("Zeek"), 55-year-old former leader of Eastern Nigeria, at present president of the Nigerian Senate. A fiery speaker tipped to be governor-general of the new Nigeria soon after October 1.

* * *

OBAFEMI AWOLOWO, leader of the Western region, an English-educated grave-mannered intellectual, who is for a policy in line with Britain's.

* * *

THESE THREE represent the parts of the big tropical country, north, east, and west, which are inclined to be hostile to and suspicious of one another.

But, faced with the challenge of independence—and above all the necessity of doing better than such already independent black-faced "Joneses" as Ghana's Nkrunah, Guinea's Sekon-Toure, and the Congo's Lumumba, it is pretty certain that Nigeria will pull together in order to avoid hanging separately.

Britain's record in Nigeria is a model of enlightened colonialism. British administrators, legislators, school teachers, missionaries, medical officers and economic advisers have done a superb job.

Most important of all Britain has been working towards sovereignty for this big country for many years past. The Nigerians have been patiently and thoroughly trained to take over the responsibility (where the Congolese were not).

Sir Aubakar, the prime minister, whom I talked with in his air-condittioned office in the Parliament building here, seemed pretty happy.

"I'm not at all surprised that the people in Britain and the other European countries should have been worried about what may happen here, and may fear that we could follow the example of the Congo. But all I ask is their sympathy.

* * *

ON OCTOBER 1 we won't magically become a better government than that of Britain, but we shall be running our own show for better or for worse.

"There may be some excitement. But given sympathy and understanding, things will settle down. Our relations with the United Kingdom just could not be better than they are and we want it to continue that way. The British hand-over is better conducted smoothly and in the best possible spirit."

Nigerian Plea: 'Wear Clothes'

By PETER LYNCH

LAGOS, Nigeria — (UPI) — With Nigerian independence just around the corner, government officials pleaded with natives Sunday to please wear clothes.

Abakaliki Province officials said it simply would not be dignified for nature-loving natives to wear in independence what they wore under British colonialism—exactly nothing.

Natives in other provinces have given up their altogether habit and have donned clothes. But in Abakaliki Province folks just won't wear even a fig leaf, much less a loin cloth.

Provincial Secretary J. W. Leach said Nigeria gets independence in 90 days and Abakaliki natives must get clothes in 30 days. After Aug. 1, any person found naked or scantily clothed will be prosecuted, Leach said.

Provincial commissioner Peter Onwe, one of the few clothed natives in the province, ordered all local government councils to ban nudity.

Other officials were asking all well dressed Nigerians to donate old trousers, dresses and coats to the needy folks of Abakaliki. They have collected more than 1,000 items of clothing, but have had no luck in getting the Abakaliki to accept the clothes.

This was not the first attempt to clothe the people of Abakaliki. In 1943 the government administration, the legislature and local newspapers boomed a massive campaign for dressing up the province. It wasn't exactly a success.

Azikiwe To Be Nigeria's First African Governor

LAGOS, Nigeria. — (ANP) — It has definitely been ascertained that Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, 56-year-old president of the Nigerian Senate and leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, will be Nigeria's first African governor-general.

According to the British Colonial office, Prime Minister Sir Abubaker Tafewa Belewa intends to recommend Zik to Queen Elizabeth for the post, and the Queen in turn, has signified favorable approval.

Thus, world-wide speculation on which of four or five suggested candidates would be tapped for the post seems to have been resolved.

He's "Zik" To Friends

Dr. Azikiwe, familiarly and fondly known as "Zik," has for many years been a recognized leader in West African affairs, and particularly in Nigeria, as perhaps the most outstanding figure in politics. He is credited with being the foremost proponent for freedom, not only of Nigeria, but of all Africa.

Born November, 16, 1903, at Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, he was educated at mission schools in Onitsha, Calabar and Lagos. He came to the United States in 1925, and studied at Lincoln (Pa.) university and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained the M.A. degree in philosophy, and the M.S. in anthropology. He also holds honorary doctorates in law and literature.

From September, 1930, to June, 1934, he was instructor in political science at Lincoln university (Pa.).

In 1934, he began his journalistic career in Ghana (then the Gold Coast colony). He returned to Nigeria in 1937 and established five newspapers—The West African Pilot, Lagos; Eastern Nigeria Guardian, Port Harcourt; Southern Nigerian Defender, Ibadan; Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha, and the Daily Comet, Kano. This was in addition to other business enterprises.

In the interim, he published several articles and pamphlets dealing with Africa's place in world affairs, and the political and economic reconstruction of Nigeria.

Starts Career In 1947

In 1947, he began a political career which was destined by the middle of November this year to put him in the seat of governor-general of the Nigerian federation.

At that time, he was elected one of three members from Lagos in the old legislative council.

Five years later, in January, 1952, when a new constitution went into effect, he became the first leader of the Opposition party (National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons) in the Western House of Assembly. He resigned his seat in July, 1952, to contest for a seat in the Eastern House of Assembly. He won and was elected a member from Onitsha in January, 1954.

First Premier In 1954

When the present federal constitution came into being on October 1, 1954, Dr. Azikiwe, became the first premier of Eastern Nigeria.

Following the federal elections held last December, in which Zik was elected to the federal House of Representatives, he was named president of the Senate.

Up to now, it had been rumored that four other leading Nigerian personalities were in the running for the governor-general ship—Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, chief justice of the Federal Supreme court; Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sarduano of Sokoto; Sir Muhammadu Sanusi, Emir of Kano, and the Alake of Abeokuta, Sir Ladapo Ademola, father of the Nigerian Supreme Court Chief Justice.

"We Shall Not Fail Africa"

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By Peter Lyne
Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

P1

London

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Governor General designate of Nigeria, is having a happy impact on London.

9-20-60

This fine, upstanding man, largely American educated, is here for talks with British Government officials on the handover of power when Nigeria achieves complete independence on Oct. 1.

Dr. Azikiwe and his colorful colleagues in their flowing robes are a striking sight in London as they sweep around in their gleaming Rolls-Royces.

Responsibility Pledged

But it warms the heart of this mother country to hear the appreciative way the Nigerian leaders at this momentous stage in their history speak about their apprenticeship for freedom under British colonial rule.

With its 35,000,000 population, Nigeria is Africa's most populous country. And judged by the most responsible estimates here, there is going to be no repetition of the Congo troubles when Nigeria becomes independent.

Dr. Azikiwe has given an assurance on this in London. And Alhaji Abdul Maliki, who arrived here Sept. 19 to become Nigeria's High Commissioner (Ambassador) in Britain, underlined this assurance.

Mr. Abdul Maliki said, "No foreign blood has been shed during the struggle for our independence—and none will be shed after independence. We shall not fail Africa. We shall not disappoint the world."

Choice Indicated

Dr. Azikiwe, who is at present President of the Senate in Lagos, has not yet been appointed Governor General. But it has been officially indicated here that Queen Elizabeth II would be pleased to accept such an appointment. This is taken to mean that the appointment has been put forward by the Nigerian Government.

Dr. Azikiwe has made it clear here that when Nigeria is independent, it will apply for membership in the Commonwealth and for membership in the United Nations.

This reporter met Dr. Azikiwe, Mr. Abdul Maliki, and other Nigerians at a fine banquet they gave to members of the British and foreign press in London on Sept. 19.

The Nigerians here are making it clear that while they have no doubts about a smooth change-over to independence by their country, they are extremely anxious to have a fair press throughout the world.

This doesn't mean that they don't want criticism. They are ready to accept criticism and maybe benefit from it provided it is responsible, they say.

Dr. Azikiwe says Nigeria may make plenty of mistakes. But he looks at this possibility with the eye of a history student who has studied at Lincoln College, Ill., and the University of Pennsylvania, and knows all about the mistakes the old countries of the world made in their progress in democracy.

British Information Services

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
A pledge for Nigerians

There has been a tendency lately to decry democracy and say it is not suitable for the emerging countries of Asia and Africa. But Dr. Azikiwe and his colleagues speak warmly of the democracy they have learned from the British and from studying the democratic movements of other countries.

Dr. Azikiwe was known as one of the fiercest agitators against British colonialism. But he exhibits no bitterness today. When he arrived in London a week ago, he said the prospect of his becoming Governor General had made him humble.

Debt Acknowledged

The intention is for the present British Governor General, Sir James Robertson, to continue in his post till Nov. 15 before handing the post over to his Nigerian successor.

Speaking to the representatives of the press of the world here, Dr. Azikiwe said, "We must give credit to those who have enabled us to become democratic. We owe a debt to Britain for the imperishable tradition of law and respect for human dignity."

The Nigerians certainly got off to a good start with the British and foreign press in London. They provided a splendid banquet in London's plush Savoy Hotel. In the best Western style there were ample literature and glossy publications on Nigeria available for the newspaper representatives.

It was the traditional sort of state banquet with a stentorian-voiced toastmaster in red tail-coat dealing courageously with the unfamiliar African names.

We were even provided with copies of the words and music of the national anthem of the Federation of Nigeria. We didn't actualy sing it. But the feeling of friendship and good will toward the new nation of Nigeria was very marked.

Azikiwe To Become Nigeri Governor-General Nov. 1

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

LONDON (NNPA)—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, 56, President of the Nigerian Senate, is to become Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria after the retirement of Sir James Robertson on November 15, it was learned Saturday.

Sun. 9-18-60

It was recently announced that Governor Robertson would continue until mid-November, after Nigeria becomes independent within the British Commonwealth on Oct. 1.

A British Colonial statement said the Prime Minister of the Nigerian Federation intended to recommend Dr. Azikiwe to the Queen for the office. It had been learned that, if such a recommendation were made after Nigerian independence, the Queen would be pleased to accept it.

This announcement would not have been made unless Dr. Azikiwe had already agreed to accept the appointment. The result will be that within a month and a half of becoming an independent member of the British Commonwealth, Nigeria will have an African of outstanding personality as Governor - General.

Thus, Dr. Azikiwe, among the first West African politcial leaders in the fight for independence and for decades a critic of the rate of progress in British colonial policy, will represent the Queen in Africa's biggest independent country.

After the Federal elections, his National Council, for Nigeria and the Cameroons went and formed a coalition to organize the Federal Government, without Dr. Azikiwe becoming a Federal Minister. The arrangement then was that he accepted the sinecure as President of the Senate.

The appointment is an indication of Nigeria's determination not to be distracted from its new and vital role in Africa by regional and tribal rivalries. In the past, as Premier of the Eastern Region and leader of the Ibo tribe, Dr. Azikiwe was considered as the pattern of the tribal political leader.

ISLAM ADVANCING IN WEST AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Christians Worried by Gains —Simple Moslem Tenets Credited for Appeal

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Oct. 6—Christian missionaries say they are worried about the advance of Islam in West Africa.

They include the Anglican Bishop of Lagos, a Nigerian and a Roman Catholic churchman who has been in West Africa for many years. The Catholic cleric said:

10-7-60

"Christianity here is skin deep only. Some Africans we baptized now go to the mosque and observe Ramadan [the Moslem month of purification]."

A British official of eleven years' service in Nigeria suggested that Christianity was felt to be the "white man's religion" and was rejected as contrary to the "African personality."

An American who works for a philanthropic foundation here said: "Islam is spreading like wildfire. It offers Africans an uncomplicated creed with a few simple tenets."

Islamic Leaflet Circulated

A similar view is expounded in a Moslem proselytizing leaflet circulated here. It says that the Prophet's law "has been found practicable all over the world."

It praises Moslem acceptance of divorce and polygamy and declares: "The law of Islam * * * makes human beings better human beings. It does not claim to change human beings into something else."

The leaflet was published by the Amadiyya Mission, a Pakistani group active here. For the most part, however, Islam is said to be gaining ground in West Africa without an organized missionary effort.

Nigeria, which has just become independent, already appears well on her way toward becoming a predominantly Moslem nation. Of her population, officially estimated at 35,948,000 in mid-1960, about 15,000,000 are thought to be Moslems, 15,000,000 pagans, 4,000,000 Protestants and 2,000,000 Roman Catholics.

Islam is the prevailing faith in the huge Northern Region, where Arabic influence is deep-rooted. That self-governing region is ruled feudally by Moslem emirs. Theocratic government found expression until last year in northern courts where Islamic law was dispensed. A new secular code has taken over many Moslem concepts.

From Kano in the north special flights take Moslem Nigerians to Jidda, Saudi Arabia, for their pilgrimage to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Politically, the Moslem north and its dominant party, the Northern People's Congress, control the Federal Government. The Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, is from the north and is a strict, if tolerant, Moslem.

When the special Ambassador of the Roman Catholic Holy See at the Nigerian independence celebration last week, Archbishop Jean-Baptiste Maury, presented the Prime Minister with a goodwill message from Pope John XXIII, Sir Abubakar remarked "a good Christian is better than a bad Moslem."

Urban Moslems Criticized

Many orthodox northern Moslems charge that the Prophet's law is being violated by big-city Moslems in the coastal areas, who, among other things, drink alcoholic beverages.

Fresh converts to Islam along the Gulf of Guinea are said to be more rigorous in the observance of their new religion's commands than members of old Moslem families in this part of West Africa. Some of the latter allow themselves more wives than the four permitted by Islamic law. This and other peculiarities of Moslem practice in the coastal area are seen as survivals from paganism.

Islamic advance is reported to be particularly noteworthy among the Yorubas, the main tribe of Western Nigeria. The Ibos of Eastern Nigeria, who account for most of the Roman Catholic strength in the area, are called "the Irish of West Africa."

Zik in line to become Sen. prexy

LAGOS, Nigeria—American educated Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, reportedly will be appointed president of the soon-to-be-created Nigerian Senate.

If he fails to get this post, a possible alternative position for Dr. Azikiwe will be that of Prime Minister of the Federation immediately after independence on Oct. 1.

It is speculated that Prime Minister Alhaji Abubakar Balewar will be the obvious candidate to be the first African Governor-General of Nigeria, thereby leaving the prime ministership to fall into the hands of Azikiwe.

* * *

DR. NKRUMAH

THE POPULAR NCNC president holds no office in the coalition Federation government formed by his party and the Northern People's Congress. He is, however, a member of the House of Representatives.

Should he be named president of the Senate, he automatically gives up his seat in the House.

* * *

THE SENATE will be composed of 44 members, 12 of whom will be appointed from each Federation region. There will be four Senators from this capital city—including the King of Lagos and a chief, selected by chieftians from among themselves.

All members of the Senate must be at least 40 years of age, and any member who fails to attend two consecutive meetings without presidential approval loses his seat.

NIGERIA MINISTER WINS

Election Opponent's Petition to Oust Him Is Dismissed

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 9—The high court in Warri today dismissed a petition against the victory of the Federal Finance Minister, Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, in last December's Federal elections.

The petition was brought by O. N. Rewane, defeated candidate of the Action Group, the ruling party in Nigeria's Western region. Mr. Rewane alleged that Chief Okotie-Eboh and his agents had used bribes and held election eve parties.

Justice Stephen Thomas dismissed evidence of the petitioner's witnesses as untrue and said there was no evidence that those who gave the parties were acting on behalf of Chief Okotie-Eboh. The Minister was awarded costs equivalent to $5,600.

Nigeria Sculptor Scores English Types in Colony

By Thomas Wolfe
Staff Reporter

"A cheap grade of Englishman" "uncivilized" and ne'er-do-well — is spiritually corrupting the emerging African nation of Nigeria its noted sculptor and government arts adviser, Ben Enwonwu said yesterday.

"They are cheap technicians from small English suburbs and working-class towns who go to Nigeria because they cannot get jobs in England," Enwonwu, touring America, said in a talk at Howard University.

"There was a time when the Englishmen who came to Nigeria were graduates of the finest universities. They may have been interested in adventure or in philanthropy but they were men of high quality in any case."

He continued: "The type of Englishman who is helping to rule Nigeria today is not a civilized man."

The largest remaining British colonial territory, Nigeria is slated for independence Oct. 1 within the British Commonwealth.

But the infuence of British colonialism has been so subtle and pervasive, said Enwonwu—himself member of the Order of the British Empire—that Nigeria finds it difficult to compose a national anthem for the occasion.

"It is also difficult to choose the colors of the national flag. It is difficult to prepare for an independence celebration. In fact, it will not be an independence celebration but a jollification. The people will eat, they will drink, they will be happy in a vague way."

Far more spiritually, said Enwonwu, are the Africans of South Africa, who have suffered racial oppression, and the Africans of Ghana, who have brought their resentment against the British out in the open.

The Washington Post

BEN ENWONWU

. . . Nigerians too peaceful

"This violent reaction is desirable," he said flatly. "That way a nation is able to establish a point of view, an aim, and a man can say to himself, 'I know what I want to do.'"

"A nation must have an ideal" — and comparatively well-fed and well-treated Nigeria doesn't have one, he said.

"There is too much peace in Nigeria," said Enwonwu.

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

Nigerian visitors State Dept. guests

By CHAS. P. HOWARD SR.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—A delegation of Northern Nigerian officials headed by Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Soko, Prime Minister of the Northern Region are in this country on an official visit and are the guests of the American State Department.

The Prime Minister and his party visited the United Nations and received the VPI treatment. On arrival at UN Headquarters they were greeted by the UN Chief of Protocol, Jehan de Noue, who immediately took them to the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjold.

After introductions and greetings the Secretary-General conducted the Sardauna and party on an inspection trip through the United Nations buildings.

Following the inspection trip the party was conducted to the lounge off the General Assembly Hall where had gathered the representatives of the Security Council and their wives as well as other high ranking United Nations officials who had been invited to a luncheon by the Secretary-General given in honor of the Prime Minister and his party.

* * *

THE SARDAUNA'S party included, Alhaji Sir Muhammadu Sanusi, Emir of Kano; Alhaji Isa Kaita, Minister of Education; Ibrahim Musa Gashash, Minister of Lands and Surveys; G. U. Ohikere, Minister of Works; Alhaji Ado Sanusi, son of the Emir of Kano and A. B. Oyediran, Nigerian representative in Washington.

At the luncheon toasts were excanged between the secretary-General Hammarskjold, who extended a toast to the party and the Sardauna who responded with a toast to the Secretary-General and the United Nations.

While inspecting the General Assembly Hall the Prime Minister showed great interest in the seating arrangement of the delegations.

Since Nigeria is expected to be seated in this coming 15th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, he sought to find where the Nigerian delegation would be seated.

Since the seating arrangement in the General Assembly hall calls for a rotation of seating of the delegates periodically, it was not possible to point out a permanent eeating space for his delegation.

* * *

THE PRIME MINISTER and the party concluded their UN visit at 3 p.m. and departed however, the three ministers Mr. Kaita, Education; Mr. Gashash, Lands and Surveys; and Mr. Ohikere, Works, remained at the UN for economic consultations with UN experts.

They were scheduled also for consultations with Paul Hoffman, head of the International Monetary Fund.

The Prime Minister and party remained in New York residing at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, through the ninth of July, from where they went to Washington, D.C.

Following their Washington stay, they proceeded Westward to the Pacific Coast, where they attended the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles.

Meet West Nigeria's 1st Lady Of The Land

The Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6/25/60

When she was 13 years old, Emily Faderera Awomolo decided that, among other things, she wanted to become a trader.

Throughout West Africa (Emily was born in Western Nigeria) the traditional role of women has been the buying and selling of goods. Even in the most remote villages, the majority of women are engaged in trading small items, often hawking their wares from around tin trays which they imperturbably balance on their heads.

So at 13 Emily Awomolo acquired a round tin tray, a supply of assorted items which she bought with her pocket money and began her business career.

STILL TRADING

Today, some 30 years later, she is still trading. But now she is importing from Germany into Nigeria's busy port of Lagos up to 10,000 bags of cement each month; giving state dinners for an average of 30-40 persons; negotiating with a West German firm for the importation of a famous brand of beer and casting a speculative eye on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

She has also ound time to become a trained nurse, a graduate of the Paris Dress Design Academy in London, to rear five children and to learn English, French and what she describes as a "smattering of Hausa," the chief language of the Muslims of Northern Nigeria. Her own native tongue is Yoruba.

The former Emily Faderera Awomolo is also the first lady of the land in Western Nigeria, wife of Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola, new Premier of the Western Region of Africa's largest Negro nation.

Mrs Akintola is tall for a Nigerian, almost five foot eight inches, and she carries her height with the peculiar grace and dignity that characterizes the West African women.

BUSIEST COUPLE

Samuel and Emily Akintola could be described as one of West Africa's busiest couples. Chief Akintola himself has combined a career embracing newspaper editing, teaching, law and politics. He has served as Nigeria's Federal Minister of Communications and Aviation, deputy leader of the Action Group political party, and Leader of Opposition in the Federal House of Representatives.

"Before he leaves the office in the morning he sees between eight or nine persons," Mrs. Akintola said. "And sometimes he doesn't get home from work until past midnight." She made her observation, age-old among the wives of public figures, with an air of pride and understanding.

The Akintolas live in a government-built, two-story, four-bedroom house in the New Reservation suburb of Ibadan, capital of Western Nigeria. They drive a four-door blue Plymouth and belong to the Ebenezer Baptist church in Lagos.

Married for 25 years, the Akintolas' five children range in age from twenty-three to nine. The eldest, Mrs. Delle Odunjo, lives in Lagos and has a one-year-old child. Abayomi, 21, is studying in Dublin and hopes to become a doctor and their eighteen - year - old daughter, Abimbola, is attending school in Yorkshire. Ladio, 15, another daughter, is in school at Lagos as is the youngest, nine-year-old Tokunbo.

THIS IS Emily Faderera Awomolo, first lady of Western Nigeria, who has found time to become a trained nurse, a graduate of the Paris Dress Design Academy in London, the mother of five children, an articulate speaker of English, French, Yoruba and Hausa, and a trader, in addition to being the wife of Chief Samuel Akintola, new Premier of Western Nigeria — the largest Negro nation in Africa.

Nigerians Visit Civil Service Commission

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
7-7-60

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Four Nigerian civil service employees visited the United States Civil Service Commission last week to observe the operations of the American Commission.

These observers were among the 22 high level officials from Nigeria who are visiting this country on a leadership program granted by the State Department.

While receiving general orientation of the history, organization and activities of the Commission, these Nigerians heard six of the top-ranking Negro employees of the Commission expound their job responsibilties.

FAMILIAR WITH U. S. POLICY

One of the spokesmen for the Nigerian group later told a reporter that they were not surprised to see Negroes employed in the Federal Govrnment. They were well aware of the policy of the American Government, but they also knew that these same policies do not re down to state governments.

The group arrived in this cour on May 9 and have visited several American cities including beside New York and Washington, St. Paul, Mineapnolise, Madison, Chicago, Puerto Rico and Canada. They expect to return to their homes on July 7.

The Nigerian guests visiting the CSC were Joel Adirah Ahiakwo, Assistant Secretary of the Establishment office of Lagos, Federal Government; Augustine S. N. Egbo, Administratice Officer, Public Service Commission of the Lagos Federal Government; Benedict O. Odinamadu, Premier Officer of the Eastern Regional Government; and Peter Odumosu, Senior Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of Ibadan Western Regional Government.

People Of Nigeria Accept Democracy

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
July 15, 1960

Adolphus Mbah of Nigeria was in Nasnville the past week end as part of a three months tour of this country under the sponsorship of the Bureau of International Affairs of the U. S. Department of Labor. Fisk University was the headquarters for the Nigerian while here and Dr. Inez Adams was in charge of his itinerary. He visited many places of interest while here and was given keys to the city by Mayor West.

The Hon. Adolphus Mbah, a member of theh Nigerian House of Representatives from Owerri North, Nigeria, representing the districts of Ikeduru and Mbaitoli, which has a population of nearly 200,000. Mr. Mbah is secretary General of the Shell-BP Oil Workers' Union, (the largest union of oil workers in Nigeria) and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress of Nigeria (TUCN).

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In an interview at Fisk Mr. Mbah said:

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"The people of Nigeria accept sail, adding with emphasis, "We democracy as a way of life," Mbah believe in God and we believe in our land."

He termed the current unrest in the Belyian Conbo as "most unfortunate." He said he hopes "they will find a peaceful solution to the problem there."

The African official said that he has noted that the U.S. Government has made "considerable progress in improving race relations, but thelre is yet a lot to be done to achieve complete harmony."

Mbah xepressed interest in activities at conventions of the two major political parties in htis country, saying, "We in Nigeria will be watching the final results of the presidential election."

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Christianity may lose all Nigeria, evangelist says

The Birmingham News

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 30—(AP)—Evangelist Billy Graham opens his African crusade tonight in Nigeria, where Islam and Christianity meet and compete for converts.

The Evangelist told a meeting of churchmen in Lagos Anglican Cathedral yesterday that Nigeria will be lost to Christianity unless the church in Nigeria takes vigorous measures.

Islam's missionaries have been winning a large proportion of Nigeria's pagans for many years, although Christian missions from nearly all major denominations have been active here for more than 100 years.

NASSEM SAIFI, Moslem representative in Nigeria, said Islam has about 21 million followers among Nigeria's 35 million population. There are about 7 million Christians. Northern Niegria is almost solidly Moslem.

Saifi said in an interview he was interested in creating cordial relations between the two great religions in Nigeria and had sent a message of welcome to Graham. Saifi said he hoped to arrange a meeting with the American Evangelist.

Graham's associates advised Saifi, however, that because of a heavy schedule and doctor's orders to Graham to cut down on his activities, a meeting between the Evangelist and Islam leaders would be impossible.

Saifi expects to attend the first Graham revival meeting tonight at the race course, he said.

GRAHAM HAS BEEN discussing the Nigerian situation with church leaders here for two days.

"If we Christians don't provide the answers, the people will go elsewhere," he told them Friday. "People are demanding something they can believe. The intellectual climate of the world has been prepared and the world today is ripe for the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

A record crowd is expected for Graham's first public meeting. Thousands of Nigerians, some from villages as far as 60 miles away, have arrived in this Nigerian capital.

Graham's associate Evangelist, Grady Wilson, has held six preliminary meetings here. About 2300 Nigerians made decisions for Christ, Graham's associates said.

'Zik' refuses cabinet post in Federation Government

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

By ADEMOLA ILUYOMADE
AFRO CORRESPONDENT

LAGOS, Nigeria — All the results of the general elections in the Federation of Nigeria have been announced.

The elections, held on December 12, show a victory for the Northern Peoples' Party (NPC) which won 142 out of a total of 312 seats.

The Deputy leader of the NPC, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, who was the Prime Minister in the last government, has been reappointed Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria.

In the newly - formed cabinet there are 17 ministers including the Prime Minister. There are also 10 junior ministers to be officially known as parliamentary secretaries.

* * *

THE NEW Federal Government of Nigeria is a coalition formed by the NPC and the NCNC (National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons), Dr. NNamdi Azikiwe's party, which won 89 seats.

This coalition became necessary because although the NPC won more seats than any other party which contested the elections, it fell short of 12 votes needed to enable it to form a government all on its own.

According to the constitution, no party can form a government unless it has an over-all majority of two thirds in the general elections.

Because the Deputy leader of the NPC has refused to concede the Prime Ministership to Dr. Azikiwe, "ZIK," as Dr. Azikiwe is popularly known throughout West Africa, refused a post in the new cabinet.

Zik's exclusion from the cabinet has caused misgivings and apprehensions of the NCNC supporters and sympathizers generally. Of the 17 ministers in the cabinet, seven are from the NCNC and 10 from the NPC.

* * *

A STATEMENT issued by the National Emergency Committee of the NCNC said that the coalition government was formed with the consent of the leader of the party, Dr. Azikiwe.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made for a position benefitting Dr. Azikiwe "now and in the future," the statement added.

In a personal statement, Dr. Azikiwe said:

"It remains for me to allay the fears of our supporters regarding my personal role in this coalition.

"Of my personal volition, I made it clear that I did not intend to serve my country in any official capacity in this coalition cabinet for personal reasons.

"I begged my colleagues to respect my feelings in this regard and not to press me to change my decision on this issue, which is one of my very irrevocable decisions in life."

* * *

THE ACTION GROUP (AG), led by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, won 73 seats, coming third in the elections.

Although defeated, the AG emerged in the election as the only truly national party in the Federation of Nigeria because it is the only party that won seats in all the three regions.

Nine other minor parties which contested the elections won no seats, but eight independent candidates succeeded.

In all, 12 parties contested the elections. There were 320 constituencies and nine million Nigerians were qualified to vote.

Except in the Northern Region, women above the age of 21 were qualified to vote. There were three women out of a total of 954 candidates.

* * *

FOLLOWING THEIR election to the Federal Legislature, Dr. Azikiwe and Chief Awolowo have relinquished their positions as Premier of Eastern and Western Nigeria, respectively.

Chief Awolowo becomes leader of the Opposition in the new Federal Legislative.

In place of Dr. Azikiwe, Dr. M. I. Okpara, a physician, has been appointed Premier of Eastern Nigeria, while Chief S. L. Akintola, journalist and lawyer, replaces Chief Awolowo as Premier of Western Nigeria.

The new Nigeria Federal House will meet on Jan. 11, 1960, and the first business of the House will be to pass a formal resolution asking the United Kingdom Government to confirm Oct. 1, 1960, as the date of Nigeria's independence.

Thousands Accept Christianity

The Tallahassee Daily Democrat

Africa Responds To Billy Graham

Tallahassee, Ala.

Thurs. 2-4-60

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LAGOS, Nigeria — (AP) — The old-time religion in Africa has had a severe shaking up since Billy Graham pitched his first pulpit in Monrovia late in January and then headed south through the palm trees.

Graham's nine-man team of evangelists is spreading the gospel in this turbulent, primitive continent as it never has been done before. Old-time missionaries—plagued by slow river boats, long jungle hikes and malarial mosquitoes — wouldn't believe it.

Every move, every meeting, almost every prayer, has been planned in advance with a precision that would charm a general.

The American evangelist wound up his crusade in western Nigeria Wednesday night before a crowd of 40,000. About 850 came forward to embrace the Christian faith, including Moslems and Animists—a primitive religion whose followers believe all objects possess souls.

The Graham organization said in the first eight days of his African tour 2,306 persons were converted and about 7,000 Christians rededicated.

He has run into some hositility but the over-all reception has been enthusiastic.

Much of the credit for the crusade's smooth operation goes to two associates, Jerry Beavan, 41, of Bethesda, Md., and Charles Riggs, 43, of Nashville, Tenn. Beaven is a former teacher, news broadcaster and sports editor. Riggs worked seven years in the Texas oilfields and spent four years in the Army before he joined Graham.

Last May the Rev. Howard Jones, an American Negro and Baptist minister from Cleveland, visited Africa. He went down the West Coast and up the East Coast and recommended meeting places. Beaven and Riggs then took over.

They spent seven weeks last fall flying all over Africa, arranging for local committees, making hotel and airline reservations for a tour which started at Dakar, extended as far south as Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia and then proceeded up to Ruanda-Urundi, Tanganyika, Kenya, Ethiopia and finally Egypt.

They checked the food and water at dozens of hotels. They tried out the hotel beds and looked out for air conditioning.

They also made accommodations for Graham's associate evangelists, the Revs. Grady Wilson, Joseph Blinco and Leighton Ford, to reach each stop about a week or 10 days ahead of Graham to hold preliminary meetings.

One important element of the crusade is known as "Operation Andrew." It is so called because it is based on the 41st and 32nd verses of the first chapter of St. Johns Gospel, where it is said of Andrew: "He first findeth his own brother . . . and he brought him to Jesus."

Operation Andrew is an organized effort among Christians in the community "to bring their uncommitted friends under the sound of the Gospel by making certain that they are in attendance at the campaign meetings."

27 Nigerian Tribesmen Accused Of Joining in Cannibalistic Rite

The New York Times
New York P. 4
Sat. 1-30-60

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ABAKALIKI, Nigeria, Jan. 29—Cannibalism, which had been believed extinct in Nigeria, had a brief surreptitious revival in late December.

Twenty-seven men, including a Juju priest, are in prison on charges of having killed three men in an itnertribal dispute over land. The police say the flesh of two victims was eaten by their assailants.

East of the River Niger among the Wawa, or bush people, the term for human flesh is "long pig." Anyone who knowingly partakes of long pig is liable to life imprisonment.

The clash occurred Dec. 25 near the Cross River, below Obubra. It involved two clans of the illiterate, pagan Izi (pronounced easy) tribe who had long disputed title to farmland lying between their respective settlements.

Policemen Find Bodies

The police, who found the bodies of the three men Dec. 30, obtained statements that cannibals had mutilated the bodies.

Not a word of this has appeared in Lagos newspapers. With national independence only eight months away, the Federal Government is understandably sensitive to what it calls "destructive" reporting.

A British journalist who reported seeing "naked, diseased choldren" during the recent visit of Prime Minister Macmillan was sharply reprimanded by the Minister of Information.

Cannibalism, commonplace in these parts a centur yago, rarely happens today. The act bears little resemblance to the American conception of cannibalism, an image usually based on cartoons showing a fully clothed missionary perspiring in a pot.

Past of Juju Ritual

The Wawa bushmen no longer crave human flesh to supplement their diet of yams. A stunted longhorn breed of cattle with a hide imperivous to the tstse fly has been introduced locally and provides ample beef.

Today's occasional cannibalism is performed as part of a Juju ritual. One who eats the heart or some other part of his slain enemy is said to acquire strength and courage.

The men imprisoned at Obubra awaiting preliminary trial are members of the Nkpani clan, who live in the mud-hut settlement of Nkpani, near the Calabar frontier. The victims were Nko Clansmen, whose village, also called Nko, was five miles north.

Last year, the Federal Supreme Court decided the land dispute in favor of the NKO. In early December the Nkpani sent a delegation to Nko with gifts o fmeat and palm wine. The delegation pleaded with the Nko people to be allowed to farm some of the disputed land. The Nko said no.

Nkpani Vote War

The Nkpani peace mission went home humiliated. On Dec. 24 th eNkpani men voted war on the Nko.

A special clearing was prepared in the forest, where clansmen picked to slay the Nko people would like in isolation. These men were told they must not slee pon any mat or take food supplies from their women until the town was avenged. They were armed with guns, machetes, bows and arrows.

A Juju priest named Kno Bassey erected a small hut in the clearing and initiated the warriors. Each was marked with a small "X" on each breast, the forehead and each shoulder blade. The marks were made with a razor or some other sharp instrument. Ash was rubbed into the open wounds.

The warriors were told the marks would render them invisible to enemies and impervious to bulets.

Victims Are Ambushed

The initiation over, the warriors prepared ambuscades. They had not long to wait.

On the morning of Dec. 25, Tom Isong of Nko began working on the disputed land with a fellow clansman. Suddenly five men emerged from the forest, shot Tom and dragged him away. His companion escaped.

Later five Nko people gathering wood were ambushed by Nkpani warriors. Two were shot and dragged off. Subsequently the police found the dismembered torso of Enang Mbam and the body of Ekat Akpama. The heart had been removed from each body.

The police arrested thirty-eight men. Of the twenty-seven still in custody, nineteen carry brand marks. Human bones were found in the Juju priest's hut.

BARBARIC REVIVAL FEARED IN NIGERIA

The New York Times
New York
Sun. 1-31-60

Police Facing Threats That Killers of 219 May Gain Freedom by Politics

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ABAKALIKI, Jan. 29—A poket of barbarism still exists in eastern Nigeria despite some success by the regional government in extending a crust of civilization over the tribe of the pagan Izi (pronounced easy).

cannibalism marked the closing days of 1959, when two men killed in a tribal clash were partly consumed by enemies in the Cross River country below Obubra.

But what bothers the police more than this is a constant threat of revival of a secret society called Ndozi Obodu. The society murdered at least 209 persons over a five-year period before it was crushed eighteen months ago.

Thirty-six members of the society, including a tribal chief, have been hanged. Seventy others have had their execution stayed by appeal. One chief regarded by the police as a most ruthless leader of the gang was freed last week by a strange intercession of politics just as his case was about to be heard bya special judge.

Started as Vigilantes

Like the Ku Klux Klan, the Ndozi Obodu started as a kind of vigilante society with ostensibly laudable aims. Its original goal was the elimination of thieves and adulterers. Its title roughly means "Keep the Town Clean." Soon, however, the organization fell under the control of dissolute chiefs, who made it a society for murder and extortion.

Garroting was the society's favored method of execution. None of the victims was eaten, at least not by society members. Less lurid but equally effective ways were found to dispose of them.

According to the police, about twenty-six were weighted with stones and timber and thrown into flooded rivers. No trace has been found of these bodies. A few were buried in ant heaps. But most became human fertilizer for the yam crop.

Abakaliki Province is known as the best yam country in Nigeria. It is mostly a gently undulating savannah with light brush and an occasional thrust of dense forest.

The Izi, a branch of the Ibo people that dominate eastern Nigeria, number over 5,000 and spill over into northern region. They are looked down on by other Ibos as backward poor relatives who stayed on the farm while their more industrious kin went into commerce and industry.

Here a man is deemed rich if he has three wives, ten rows of yams and a cow or ten dogs. Daughters at age 12 are sometimes send to a "fattening house," where they are stuffed with yams and peanuts and allowed no exercise.

Emerging three months later, fat and sullen as baby hippos, they are paraded on market day in hopes of marriage bids. Since fatness is considered a sign of well-being, a well stuffed girl commands a dowry of £20 ($56).

The Izi have a pathological hatred of thieves, prticularly yam thieves. The police seldom penetrate the countryside, which has few motorable roads. So the Izi, following a spate of thefts, decided to form vigilante groups. Besides keeping an eye on yams, these guardians also protected farmers' wives from enticement and adultery.

In the early Nineteen Fifties, the Ndozi Obodu society began extorting money and goods from accused persons. Those who failed to pay were strangled. The society worked so efficiently that two native courts closed down for a lack of business.

Leper Colonies Searched

Five years passed before the police in the provincial capital took notice of a disappearance of large numbers of people. Invariably neighbors insisted that the missing person had leprosy. But a search of leper colonies failed to produce the missing man.

The investigation was hampered by a lack of evidence. The police never thought of looking under yam mounds. The usual weapons associated with murder in rural areas were missing. Society members were sworn to secrecy and witnesses were warned under pain of death to fabricate evidence in favor of members brought to court.

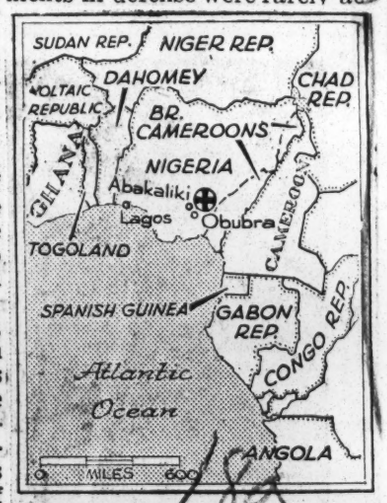
The cult's power was such that the leaders began murdering with impunity. Chief Nwaiboku Obodo strangled one of his fifty-three wives with a copper strand because she had "displeased him." He has since been hanged.

Sickening of slaughter, a district commissioner finally found courage to write to the police. He named thirty-eight men allegedly responsible for murdering fourteen persons. He was murdered within a month, but his testimony broke the case.

The police learned that the society had subjected virtually the entire Izi population to a reign of terror. No one was safe except a few influential persons so well known to the Government that their disappearance would cause talk.

The entire worldly wealth of a man would be taken away, including his wives and daughters. If a family revolted against the cult, the whole male section would be exterminated. Women left over became part of the chief's retinue. Sometimes they were given to male slaves, but any issues belonged to the chief.

When a victim was seized and brought before the society he was immediately told the reasons for his arrest. But arguments in defense were rarely accepted. Victims were usually throttled with a U-shaped copper rod, although some areas favored a bicycle chain.



The New York Times Jan. 31, 1960

BARBARISM FOUGHT: The Government is trying to civilize a pagan tribe in Eastern Nigeria (cross).

Freedom party set

The Afro-American
Baltimore

By DICK CAMPBELL

LAGOS, Nigeria (Special)—Next Oct. 1, the 13th largest country in the world will receive its independence when Great Britain grants Nigeria its freedom.

Simultaneously, nearly 40-million people within its boundaries will go on a binge. It'll be a lulu.

I have just concluded a three-week trip through the country, visiting eight of the leading cities comprising the three regions known as the Federation of Nigeria.

I HAVE seen at first hand the plans being made, and I can safely predict there will be nothing like it in history.

It will be a New Orleans Mardi Gras on a country-wide scale. Nothing, but nothing, will equal the pageantry, color, dancing the streets, music, drumming exhibitions, parades, games, contests, speech-making, ceremonies, rituals, colorful costumes, parties, State balls, and just plain balls which everyone will have.

It will be the most garish, gaga and gala carnival spirit ever.

There are just two things of which I am skeptical.

First, I doubt whether anyone will get any sleep from the last week of September through the first week of October, (but who wants to during that period?).

And second, I doubt whether there'll be enough accommodations for visitors.

Northern Nigeria's Chief Warns Missionaries to Avoid Politics

The New York Times

Sardauna of Sokoto Stresses Need for Unity—Reveals Plans for Trip to U. S.

New York Times 7-12-60

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

KADUNA, Nigeria, Feb. 10—The Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria warned foreign missionaries in that region today to keep out of politics.

The Prime Minister is Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto. He is the head of the Northern People's Congress, which won the Nigerian federal election in December. He is undoubtedly the most powerful figure in Nigeria, which is to become independent of British colonial rule Oct. 1.

In an interview the Sardauna repeated a warning he gave last Friday to the Rev. Dr. Billy Graham, the American evangelist now touring Africa. As an example of political meddling by the 1,200 missionaries in his region, the Sardauna said, "They asked people to vote for Christians in the December election."

About 63 per cent of the nearly 20,000,000 northern Nigerians are Moslems, as is the Sardauna.

Christians in Cabinet

The Sardauna said that missionaries in some isolated areas had engaged in forbidden political maneuvering. This hurt him, he said, because he had appointed Christians to his Cabinet.

He recalled that last year, in a speech to Christian missionaries, he stressed the importance of peaceful coexistence between Christian and Moslem. He said:

"I gave this assurance. I told them: 'You are here as our friends. We've got to live together. We Moslems have the greatest respect for teachings of Christ. He is God's prophet.'"

The Sardauna said he had done nothing about the offending missionaries. He pointed out that all missions received financial aid from the regional government. He added that the Government was reluctant to withhold grants.

The Sardauna disclosed he would visit the United States this summer, probably in July, to seek aid for his under-developed region from the Government and private foundations.

The Americans will find him an eyeful. A huge man, standing well over six feet and weighing probably 220 pounds, the Sardauna appears even bigger in his ceremonial dress. He wears richly embroidered robes and his height is increased by a large white turban.

He is reported to be short-tempered and newsmen are advised not to ask him to count his wives and children.

Sokoto, a province at the northwest corner of Nigeria, is bigger than Maine and has more than 1,700,000 people. Cotton and peanuts are its main crops. The Sultan of Sokoto, who is the Sardauna's cousin, is the spiritual leader of the Moslems in Northern Nigeria.

The Sardauna was born in Sokoto 52 years ago, the descendant of a long line of hereditary rulers. He is a great-great grandson of Usman Dandodio, the first Sultan of Sokoto.

Camera Press-Pix

Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto.

He attended a Koranic school and the provincial school at Sokoto and later attended the Katsina training college, where he qualified as a teacher.

The title Sardauna, which can be held only by a member of the royal house, was conferred on him by the Sultan in the early Nineteen Forties. At that time he already controlled all the African administration departments in Sokoto Province.

After studying local government in Britain the Sardauna returned and entered politics. He served in regional and Federal Legislatures and later became Minister of Works and Minister for Local Government in the northern region. He has been the Prime Minister of Northern Nigeria since 1955. In that year he also made a pilgrimage to Mecca and he has made annual pilgrimages since.

Technical Help Desired

His region dwarfs Eastern and Western Nigeria in size and population but lags behind them in education and social developments. The women do not vote and the Sardauna is vague about their eventual enfranchisement.

He said today that Northern Nigeria was retarded partly because Moslem parents had resisted Western education, fearing that their children might embrace Christianity. Such apprehensions no longer prevail, he said.

"We know we can work with anyone," he added.

When in the United States he will seek aid in obtaining teachers. He said Nigeria needed all the technical help it could get. Advice on water conservation also has high priority, he added.

The Sardauna said he was confident that Federal Nigeria would stay together after it became independent. He admitted he had doubts about this as late as three years ago when the political leaders of Eastern and Western Nigeria were feuding. There is now some political stability, but he deplored what he called the persistent fear in Western Nigeria of domination by the Moslem north.

Zeke gives up life ambition for sake of country

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

2-6-60

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT
Director ANP

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP) — With the opportunity of becoming either the first prime minister or governor-general of Nigeria within his grasp, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwi, who has dominated the fight for Nigerian freedom, stepped aside to insure unity in his nation as Nigeria faces independence.

"Zik," as he is popularly known — now president of the Nigerian Federal Senate — outmaneuvered skilled British planning which sought to save this last and largest of Britiish colonial possessions by dividing the regions and using the Moslem North—long-time holdouts from Nigerian independence—as a pawn.

"Zik" had been offered the prime ministership provided he aligned himself with the rival Action group, headed by Chief Obafemi Owolowo.

However, he preferred to see the two top prizes go to the present Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubaker Tafewa Balewa, and Sir Ahmadu Bello, Sardauna of Sokoto and premier of Northern Nigeria.

The Sadrauna had previously announced his retirement from politics, but retracted it on Dec. 30 when the post of governor-general appeared possible.

ZIK TURNED down Owolowo's Action Group—whose votes combined with NCNC would have insured control—because the Northern region, where the British have kept 75 percent of the country's heavily armed forces, could easily have been persuaded to start a civil war that would have thwarted independence and assured continued British control.

The prime problem was whether freedom could be achieved while retaining unity in the country. The deciding factor was the attitude of the North.

DR. NnAMDI AZIKIWI

For years, this region, refused to consider the idea of independence. The British officials and expatriates had great influence in that sector and consistently spoke against the idea, developing fear that the South would move into control.

There were many conferences through the years and before the elections The Action Group and NCNC both knew they could not canvass enough votes to organize a goverment.

The NCNC then decided to court the Northern region to secure its support. They finally did secure their consent to go to the London conference and support a request for independence.

* * *

MANY BLOCKS were overcome, including those of the middle states. Zik oscillated between the two groups, selling the idea that only by striving for unity and opposing the divisive program of the Britiish could they ever hope to achieve independence.

He was offered definite cooperation by the Action Group. They pointed out that the two parties could organize the government, but Zik was certain civil war and the dissipation of the effort for freedom would result.

The elections finally came. The Action Group offered Zik the post of prime minister and the larger share of ministries—warning him of the danger of trusting the strength and character of the North.

Zik, still fearful of the British—against whom he seems to have a fetish—went to Alhaji Abubaker and continued their alliance—certain it was neecssary to keep them in line.

Thus, as it now apparently stands, Zik has settled—temporarily, at least—for the number three spot, president of the Senate in the Nigerian government.

Only time will tell what other moves he will or feels he must make to ensure the continued unity of his country.

NIGERIANS BATTLE SLEEPING DISEASE

The New York Times

Cut Huge Swaths in Bush to Stem Spread of Illness Caused by Tsetse Fly

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

KADUNA, Nigeria, Feb. 11—Northern Nigeria is slashing away vegetation in four-mile-wide swaths—like firebreaks in a forest—to halt the spread of sleeping sickness.

This disease, less dramatic, but far more deadly than leprosy, is a major killer of man and cattle in Northern Nigeria. While statistics are lacking, the authorities know that villages have been decimated by sleeping sickness and large areas abandoned, after becoming infested by the tsetse fly, which carries the disease.

The tsetse fly likes still air and humidity. Its favorite breeding place is in thick bush along the rivers. It lives on blood—at least the female needs blood when producing larvae. Its victims frequently are Africans who go to the river to wash, fish or fetch water.

The tsetse fly travels fast and straight, like a bee. It generally probes for a moment before stabbing. Its flight range rarely exceeds a few miles. This simplifies control and explains the broad slashes of bush.

According to Dr. Diarmid Ross, senior health officer in charge of rural health for the Northern Nigerian Government, sleeping sickness is a slow, wasting disease, like chronic tuberculosis. Some patients live for a year or two with no sharper symptoms than fever and headache.

The sleeping phenomenon does not appear until final stages of the disease. Then the patient suffers insomnia at night but cannot stay awake for long intervals in daytime. "Sometimes they fall asleep with food in their mouths," Dr. Ross said.

The disease is easily detected. The trypanosome, the parasite communicated by the tsetse fly, is found in the salivary glands. Mobile field teams invade stricken areas where local chiefs have rounded up the villagers. The people file past to have their necks squeezed by internes. Swollen glands are punctured and the extracted juice examined for trypanosomes. One team can press 1,000 necks a day and Dr. Ross said his office was now examining 1,500,000 to 1,700,000 a year in an endemic area of 11,000,000 people. Mass examinations have resulted in the detection of 4,800 to 5,000 cases a year.

Patients in early or intermediate stages are treated over a seventy-day period with antrypol. Advanced cases are treated for twelve weeks with melarsen sodium. Dr. Ross said that just under 60 per cent of advanced cases are cured by this drug.

Sleeping sickness is not dangerous if caught in time. But Dr. Ross warned:

"Every man who has it will die of it if he isn't treated. Sleeping sickness is undramatic, unspectacular, but damn dangerous."

Mid-Southerners Play Part In New Hospital For Nigeria

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis
Feb 28 1960

Special to The Commercial Appeal

BARDSTOWN, Ky., Feb. 26.—Two Mid-South families had a part in the dedication of the new $130,000 32-bed hospital in Kontagora, Nigeria, where Dr. Billy Graham recently conducted a crusade.

Dr. J. Edwin Low, Southern Baptist missionary, is the only doctor on the hospital staff. He is the husband of Mrs. J. Edwin Low, the daughter of Mrs. H. L. Calvert of Shreveport, La.

The Baptist Church here gave $500 to furnish the nursery ward as a memorial to Carolyn Lee Floyd and Melinda Ruth Floyd, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Floyd of Bardstown, who drowned last year. Nine-year-old Carolyn had wanted to be a missionary nurse.

Dr. J. T. Burdine Jr., is pastor of the Bardstown Baptist Church and has been notified of the dedication of the new hospital in Kontagora.

First In Northern Nigeria

Dr. Graham in the dedication speech told about 300 persons that the hospital "is in answer to Christ's command that we have this hospital." It is the first Baptist hospital to be opened in Northern Nigeria.

A member of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist Convention, which sponsors the hospital, Dr. Graham took time from his evangelistic crusade in Nigeria to give the dedicatory address in the hospital's combination chapel-waiting room.

Shortly before the service the harmattan haze, dust of the dry season, cleared away to a visibility of three miles so that the two small planes bringing the evangelist and his team could land safely at the small Kontagora airstrip.

"The foreign mission board is very glad this hospital has come to Kontagora," Dr. Graham continued. "It will be a happy place where hundreds will have healing for their bodies. It will be a place where all will be welcomed—the rich and the poor; the little babies and the old people, the Moslems and the Christians and the pagans.

Has African Staff

"Most of the hospitals in Nigeria, and the world, have been built by people who believe in Jesus. All who come to this hospital will know by the treatment they receive that the staff members believe in Him. People in America gave money to build the buildings, but they are doing more than that. They are praying for this hospital."

Dr. Low is now operating the outpatient department with an African staff of four graduate nurses, two midwives, a laboratory assistant, and a chaplain. When more workers are available the wards will be opened. Another missionary doctor and two missionary nurses are expected to join the staff by 1961.

Buildings for the 32-bed hospital, costing $130,000, were made possible largely by the Lottie Moon Christmas Offering, a foreign mission offering sponsored each year by the women of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Emir Attends Ceremony

The emir of Kontagora, an elderly man who had often expressed the wish that he might live to see a hospital in his town, attended the dedication ceremonies, accompanied by his council. "This is a great day which will not be forgotten in our lives because having this hospital will be a great help to our people," he said. "We pray Almighty God to help us as well as the hospital staff to make it a success." The emir and council gave full co-operation to Baptists in securing land and erecting the buildings.

Mrs. Low, in reporting the dedication, picked up this thread of history. "The first Southern Baptist medical missionary to Nigeria, Dr. George Green, who arrived soon after the turn of the century, dreamed of opening medical work somewhere in the northern provinces," she said. "Limited personnel and funds prevented such work.

"Although 50 years late, a Baptist hospital now stands in Northern Nigeria, a Christian institution in a predominantly Moslem land."

Nigeria Bans S. Africa Trade

The Atlanta Constitution
Feb 28 1960

LAGOS, Nigeria (UPI)—Nigeria, the biggest country in Africa, Tuesday banned the importation of South African goods "in resentment of the apartheid policy."

It was unlikely that the ban would be enforced before the country becomes independent in October.

British Information Services

British Loan Agreement Heralds Independence for Nigeria

Reginald Maudling, president of Great Britain's Board of Trade, shakes the hand of Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, Minister of Finance for the Federation of Nigeria, after signing an agreement for a $33,600,000 loan from Britain to the new African nation. The loan is for goods and services, needed to develop the country after it gains independence on Oct. 1.

BRITISH FREE NEGRO LEADER HELD FOR YEAR

Sat. 4-2-60
Chicago Daily Tribune

ZOMBA, Nyasaland, April 1 (AP)—Dr. Hastings Banda, leading Negro nationalist in the British protectorate of Nyasaland, was released after a year's detention Friday so he could talk to British Colonial Secretary Ian Macleod.

The 54 year old American educated physician was flown from Gwelo prison, in Southern Rhodesia. He had been held since last March.

Minister on Tour

Macleod is touring the Central African federation—composed of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—to collect opinions about the federation's future.

Banda wants Nyasaland to be separate, contending its largely Negro population is being dominated by the ruling white minority in Southern Rhodesia.

Banda is head of the African National congress in Nyasaland. He was imprisoned during an outbreak of violence in Nyasaland. The protectorate government headed by Sir Robert Armitage accused Banda and his congress of plotting a massacre of white and Negroes.

A British government commission investigated Armitage's charge and reported last July it had failed to uncover any detailed plan for a massacre plot.

Approached Martyr Status

Putting Banda in jail raised him almost to the stature of a martyr.

An unlikely looking prospect for the hero of an independence movement, Dr. Banda studied at the University of Chicago. He had returned to Nyasaland only seven months before his arrest, after a self-imposed exile of 30 years.

He had forgotten most of the language, and his speeches had to be interpreted to his followers. He was out of touch with Nyasa customs and manners. He dressed like a London banker.

But he captured the imagination of Nyasaland's 2½ million Africans and became regarded as an apostle of freedom. He advocated passive resistance and civil disobedience.

Associated Press Wirephoto

British Queen Mother With African Chiefs

Queen Mother Elizabeth is shown as she chatted with African chiefs in Nyasaland recently. Partly hidden by the Queen Mother is P. Haskard, a provincial commissioner. The British Queen Mother was on a formal visit to the Central African Federation.

Governor Indicted In Report on Kenya

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Wed. 6/1/60

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A scorching indictment of a British colonial governor and his administration is the keynote of an official report just published here on the Mau Mau campaign in Kenya which rent the East African colony from 1952 to 1957.

Blamed, too, are left-wing Britons in London, who are charged with having "no knowledge of what was going on behind the clever facade so successfully built up by Jomo Kenyatta and his associates, whose prestige was greatly strengthened in the eyes of the Kikuyu and other tribes by apparently close association with British politicians."

The report is the work of Frank Corfield, a former provincial governor in the Sudan. It took 2½ years to produce and runs to over 300 pages.

Governor Named

The British Governor who is blamed for "blindness and inefficiency" in failing to prevent the Mau Mau troubles was Sir Philip Mitchell. Two British socialists in London named for their responsibility are Labor Party members of Parliament Fenner Brockway and the late Lord Strabolgi.

Mau Mau leader Kenyatta is still detained in Kenya despite increasing pressure for his release from Africans and from sections of left-wing opinion in Westminster.

[African nationalists declared that they would continue to press for the release of Mr. Kenyatta despite the findings of the Corfield report, Reuters reported from Nairobi.]

Cost Reported

The Mau Mau campaign was one of the most gruesome chapters in British colonial history. Through a system of secret oaths and horrible practices the Mau Mau terrorized the people of Kenya—European, Asian, and African.

As the Corfield report recalls, the Mau Mau rebellion cost 1,167 Army and police and 1,800 African civilians, 32 Europeans, and 26 Asians killed. Before the campaign was suppressed more than 11,000 Mau Mau terrorists were killed.

In the House of Commons in Westminster May 31, Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod was asked about reports of a revival of Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya.

Mr. Macleod replied: "The Kenya Government are watching closely for any signs of revival and are investigating recent reports of oathtaking. But although there has been some increase in lawlessness there is so far no evidence to show that any lawless act or crime has been specifically committed in furtherance of Mau Mau."

Blunt Charges

The Corfield report is outspoken in its charges of dilatoriness against Sir Philip Mitchell. It also implies a major criticism against the Colonial Secretary at the time in London, Oliver Lyttleton, who has retired from politics as Lord Chandos and has become a business magnate.

The report quotes top-secret telegrams between Nairobi and London. Sir Philip left the colony in June, 1952, and was succeeded by "strong man" Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Howick. But Sir Evelyn did not arrive in Kenya until the end of September.

The report indicates that it was the vacation custom which caused this delay, though Sir Evelyn was ready to start meeting the situation earlier. It seems the Colonial Office in London did not think this was necessary.

Work Praised

The report says senior officers in the Kenya administration take their holidays in July and August and the new Governor was told in effect "everybody will be on holiday now. Nothing much happens politically in July and August. Leave it until September."

Sir Evelyn is shown to have been too late to prevent the terrible happenings in Kenya. But he is praised for the fine work he did in the long-term repairing of the damage done by the Mau Mau campaign.

The Corfield report was big news in British newspapers June 1. The Times, of London, says that the report shows clearly that the Kenya Government did know about the threatening emergency but that the administrative machinery was at fault in failing to act.

Difficulties Underlined

The Times also underlines the difficulties caused by a British-imposed legal system, ill-fitted to deal with a secret society practicing wholesale intimidation of witnesses.

It says, too: "There was the innate contradiction in British colonial philosophy, which placed the colonial government between the twin fires of liberal opinion in Britain and extremist nationalist politicians in the native reserves."

The report dismisses Communist influence, calling it a negligible fact in the Mau Mau campaign.

The conservative Daily Mail sees the report as the most effective answer to those demanding the release of Mr. Kenyatta to lead a new nationalist movement in Kenya.

It says the Corfield report shows Mr. Kenyatta's aim to be destruction of government and reversion to a primitive tribal society in which his own tribe, the Kikuyu, would be supreme.

Mau Mau, according to the Daily Mail, is shown as a savage manifestation of race hatred.

NYASALAND HAILS BANDA ON RETURN

N.Y. Times N.Y.

'We've Got Self-Government in All But Name,' Leader Says After London Talk

Thurs. 8/11/56

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Aug. 10—Dr. Hastings K. Banda, Nyasaland's nationalist leader, received a tumultuous welcome here today on his return from London.

"We've got self-government in all but name," he told a jubilant crowd of 10,000 singing, dancing, cheering Africans who greeted him at the airport.

Dr. Banda, as president of the Malawi Congress party, was the leader of the African delegation to the conference in London that decided last week to grant Africans a majority in Nyasaland's Legislative Council.

Hours before Dr. Banda and his fellow delegates arrived in a special plane from Nairobi, Kenya, truckloads of gaily dressed Africans began to gather at the airport. Thousands lined the ten-mile route from the airport into Blantyre as Dr. Banda drove slowly along in a bright red convertible with the top down.

At a news conference at the airport Dr. Banda said that whites who foresaw a ten-year transition period before Nyasaland became independent "are living in a fool's paradise." He said there would be "no quarter given" to anyone who opposed him and added, "I am not in mood for any nonsense now."

Later, in o forty-five-minute speech to a crowd outside the airport, he said one of his main goals was still to break up the "stupid Federation" of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Representatives of the British protectorate's 80,000 whites, Dr. Banda told his cheering listeners, "fought me like hell" in London. "But we got the circumstances of self-government," he said, pointing to the other African representatives standing near him.

28 Africans Due in Council

He asserted that the British administration had "stooges" representing Africans in the present Legislative Council in Zamba, the capital of Nyasaland. "Very soon you will see some changes in Zamba," he declared.

Under Nyasaland's new Constitution it is expected that at least twenty of the twenty-eight elected members in the thirty-three-member Council will be Africans. Three will be ex-officio members and two will be nominated by the Governor.

As Dr. Banda spoke, the beat of drums sounded on the fringes of the crowd. Earlier there had been dancing and singing of African nationalist songs. The words of one said:

"All people have their own country. This country is ours and we don't want Federation."

Some carried placards reading, "Next Step Secession and Independence." This referred to the dsire to break Nyasaland's link with the Rhodesias.

The Banda party traveled in a chartered aircraft from Nairobi. The Malawi Congress party paid $3,000 for the special flight. At the airport Dr. Banda and the other delegates were subjected to a meticulous examination of their luggage by Customs officials. A few undeclared shirts were turned up.

MACLEOD CHARTS NYASALAND GAINS

N.Y. Times N.Y.

Colonial Secretary Proposes Broader Vote but Shuns Universal Franchise

Sat. 7/30/56

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, July 29—Iain Macleod, Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, called today for a greater role for Africans in the Government of Nyasaland.

Asserting that it was "Nyasaland's destiny to develop as an African nation," the Colonial Secretary said, "African opinion must now be expressed through the ballot box."

Mr. Macleod's unequivocal demand for a reduction of white and colonial authority in the territory was contained in "four principles" for guiding the colony's advance toward self-government and independence. His statement concluded five days of general debate on Nyasaland's constitutional future.

Details Yet to Be Decided

The next stage of the conference will hear the Colonial Secretary add the details of Nyasaland's constitutional reform.

At that point the British Government and eighteen delegates from the territory, representing several African and non-African viewpoints, will come to grips with the real issues.

Although the African nationalists are also demanding separation from the white-dominated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, that issue is not being considered at this conference.

Mr. Macleod's first point noted that "it is beyond argument that African peoples are in a majority in Nyasaland." It proposed the recognition of that fact by increasing the African membership in the Legislature.

The Colonial Secretary asked for "a clear African majority" on the unofficial side of the Legilative Council. This side includes those who are not members by virtue of holding government office.

At the same time, Mr. Macleod directed attention to "the vital contribution" made by the non-African communities "to the progress and prosperity of the country," and said they must continue to make them.

They, too, must have "sufficient representation" on the Legislative Council to enable them to continue their contribution, he said.

'Qualitative' Ballot Urged

His second point emphasized the importance of the ballot box in reflecting African opinion. Yet the Colonial Secretary said that, because the next elections would be the first on a country-wide basis, he believed "a qualitative rather than a universal franchise" was appropriate.

In other words, in contrast to the "one man, one vote" principle demanded by Dr. Hastings K. Banda, the leading African nationalist of Nyasaland, the Colonial Office favors a selective franchise that will enable many more Africans than at present to vote but will not provide a universal vote.

This limited ballot would be consistent with constitutional reforms already worked out for other Central and East African territories moving toward self-government.

At last winter's Kenya constitutional conference, the agreed franchise gave voting rights to anyone who could read and write, or, alternatively, was over 40 years old, was an office holder at certain level or had an income of at least £75 ($210) a year.

Advisory Executive Proposed

in his third point, Mrs. Macleod discussed the relationship of the Executive Council and the Governor's powers, which he said had been subject to "widely divergent points of view."

The Colonial Secretary is opposed to making the Executive Council entirely responsible to the Legislative Council or to having the executive group chosen by the Governor without reference to the legislative body. He proposed instead that the executive remain advisory to the Governor, as in Tanganyika.

Finally, Mr. Macleod asked that the unofficial members of the Executive Council be drawn mainly from the elected members of the Legislative Council and be "associated with the work of the government department."

This suggested to some observers that committees or individual members would be assigned to watch governmental activities in which they had interest or qualifications.

The sum of all of Mr. Macleod's points was to expand the African responsibility in the Government of Nyasaland as the territory progressed toward independence.

Loosening of Federation Seen For Rhodesias and Nyasaland

N.Y. Times

Monckton Commission Expected to Urge More Power for Territories and Cut in Authority of Federal Regime

Sun. 8/12/56

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

BLANTYRE, Nyasaland, Aug. 13—Political leaders in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland believe the three territories are headed for a looser alliance than their present federation.

This belief is bolstered by reports from London that the Monckton Commission will recommend continuation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but with greatly increased powers for the three territories.

The territories would be given the right to secede after five years. The authority of the Federal Government, headed by Sir Roy Welensky, would be reduced and the jurisdiction of the Federal Assembly curtailed.

The commission, headed by Lord Monckton of Britain, has been engaged since early this year in reviewing the federation's development since it was established in 1953. The board has been considering the main arguments for and against changes in the federal Constitution. The commission's report is expected to be completed by the end of this month.

Conference to Use Report

The report will be used by representatives of Britain, the federation and the three territories at meetings early next year in London to decide the future of the federation.

The conferees will not be bound to accept the Monckton Commission's views, but the report is certain to have a strong influence at the conference.

The commission is expected to recommend that all questions on voting rights be left to the territories and that the control of white agriculture and white education, now held by the Federal Government, be restored to the territories. The territories now control African farming and African primary and secondary education.

The apportionment of Federal funds among the territories also is reported to be due for revision. At present, revenues such as icome taxes are collected by the Federal Government and redistributed among the territories.

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have complained that Southern Rhodesia has been receiving the major share of Federal funds.

Ralph Nicholson, Minister of Finance in Northern Rhodesia, estimated recently that since 1954 his territory had contributed $140,000,000 toward Federal expenditures outside its borders. Northern Rhodesia is rich in copper and other minerals.

African Majorities Favored

The Monckton Commission is also reported to favor the establishment of elected African majorities in the legislative counciles of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

Agreement on this step for Nyasaland was reached in London last week at a constitutional conference at which Iain Macleod, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided.

The commission is also expected to recommend greater political representation for Africans in Southern Rhodesia, where no Africans now sit in the territorial assembly.

In anticipation of this, Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced this week that negotiations to provide an expanded assembly with African representation would be carried out "as a matter of great urgency."

He said he expected this would be done by early October, before he travels to London for discussions with the Colonial Office on Southern Rhodesia's Constitution. Sir Edgar has announced he will seek greater autonomy for Southern Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, he expressed some doubt whether the federation would continue, saying: "I don't see why we should be particularly upset if Nyasaland leaves."

The Monckton Commission is expected to contend, however, that continuation of the federation as an economic unit is desirable.

35 Negroes Among Students In Operation-Crossroads Africa

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga. Thur. 6/16/60

NEW YORK—Thirty-five Negroes from the North and South will be included in a group of 180 American college students who are going to Africa this summer to work alongside college students of 10 African countries.

Those involved will be participating in a student work and study project called Operation - Crossroads Africa. It was conceived by the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, Negro Presbyterian minister who has founded many community center programs on the Eastern coast of the United States. He is pastor of the Church of the Master in New York City and the founder of the Morningside Community Center which adjoins the Church.

This will be the second summer Dr. Robinson has led an interracial and interreligious group of American students to Africa. In 1958, the pilot project of Operation -Crossroads Africa saw him lead about 60 American students to that continent.

WINS PRESIDENT'S PRAISE

For the first project five countries were visited. The students built schools, a chapel, and a water supply system. Upon their return to the United States two months later, the project and the participating students got unqualified praise from the State Department. President Eisenhower has since specifically praised Operation - Crossroads Africa in a letter to Dr. Robinson.

This year's project will take in 10 African countires — Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Togo, and Cameroon. Once in Africa the students will be divided into 14 groups. They will work on projects designated by the countries they visit.

Their motivation is the desire to come to grips with Africa on a strong personal basis. They will be in an area that is rapidly coming of age in a political sense. Ghana and Guinea have recently become sovereign nations, while Nigeria will soon become a full - fledged Commonwealth nation. Cameroon, Togo, and Senegal recently have become nations within the French family of nations.

In these new Negro nations the visiting Americans will be exposed to an intense nationalism, the likes of which they probably have never before experienced.

FRUITS OF PROJECT

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Atlanta Daily World
6/16/60

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The Pittsburgh Courier

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Atlanta Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
6/26/60

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The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 6/25/60

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OPERATION-CROSSROADS AFRICA
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Atlanta Ga. Thur. 6/16/60

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Mali Split Eludes Patching

Christian Science Monitor Boston, Mass Thur. 8-25-60

By the Associated Press

Paris

Senegal's Premier Mamadou Dia left by air for home Aug. 24 after talks with President de Gaulle that apparently failed to heal the rift splitting the Mali Federation of Senegal and the former French Sudan.

"My first concern is the construction of my country, the consolidation of the independence of Senegal," Mr. Dia told reporters as he boarded a plane for Dakar Aug. 24.

On his arrival in Dakar he declared that the independence of Senegal can no longer be doubted.

General de Gaulle invited both Mr. Dia and Sudanese Premier Modibo Keita to Paris in an effort to mediate the struggle for power between the leaders of the two former French colonies. The French are certain that Senegal will remain in the French Community, but they fear that Mr. Keita may turn to leftist-led Guinea, another former French colony that refused to join the Community and is now getting help from the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Dia made clear on his arrival in Paris Aug. 23 that Senegal's break from the union with the Sudan was final, but he appeared ready for some sort of link with the neighboring territory.

Mr. Keita has not set a date to come to Paris, but he sent a telegram warning the French President that if he recognized the "secession" of Senegal, "this could have extremely grave consequences internationally."

Mr. Keita was Premier of the Mali Federation. Seeking to consolidate his power, he dismissed Mr. Dia from the vice-premiership Aug. 19. But troops and police in Dakar—capital of both the federation and Senegal—were loyal to Mr. Dia. Mr. Keita was put under house arrest and later packed off to Sudan by train.

The Premier of the Sudan against France in the Mali Federation breakup in a speech delivered to the people in Bamako, his capital.

It goes far beyond the brief protests in Mr. Keita's message to President de Gaulle and the virtual rejection of the latter's invitation to Mr. Keita to come to Paris to talk over a settlement with Senegal, the other member of the federation.

Mr. Keita says: "The divorce between the Sudan and Senegal is primarily political and not

Associated Press Wirephoto

Premier Keita

Strong words from Sudan

with the Senegalese people. It is with a few leaders who are more French than the French, who would Frenchify Mali. That is the true problem.

String-Pulling Charged

There also exist economic differences. Our party is favorable to an African monetary zone and common market. Because I rest faithful to the program of the African federation, because in Liberia I proclaimed our efforts toward creating an African monetary zone, those who pull the strings in France were disturbed. Their have been colonized, who have been put at the disposition of Mali sought, with the complicity of French officers, to compromise the unity of the Mali Federation.

"The second problem is equally political. We have waited too long to take a position on the Algerian problem. Would you want us who Nations troops dug in at Léo- fought for independence, to stand dumb before the heroic struggle of a colonized people, a subjugated people?

Indifference Rejected

"That is why I have affirmed that Mali could not rest indifferent before the Algerian drama and that, if it must be, if despite all efforts to impress France on this issue with the collaboration of the other African states we should fail, the only means left to us would be to affirm African solidarity by the recognition of the provisional Algerian government.

"By having said that, we disturbed the men in Paris who still pull the strings. I also wish to have the colonized peoples take over progressively the economic control of the former colonial areas.

"For having said all that, Mali must die. But Mali will not die, because we have sworn to maintain it and we respect our oath."

PARIS IS HOPEFUL OF MALI ACCORD

N. Y. Times N. Y. Thur.

Visit to de Gaulle by Sudan Chief Expected—Senegal Leader Flies Home

Thur. 8-25-60

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 24—There was a growing expectation in official circles today that Premier Modibo Keita of the Republic of Sudan would come to Paris to consult with President de Gaulle on the political breakup of the Mali Federation.

The West African federation fell part last Saturday when Senegal seceded from its union with the Sudan. The two republics formed the Mali Federation eighteen months ago and had received their independence from France two months ago.

No message from Mr. Keita, who is Premier of Mali, has been received here since he warned President de Gaulle yesterday that French recognition of Senegal's secession could have grave international consequences.

Officials here were more optimistic today that Premier Keita would avail himself of President de Gaulle's offer to try to patch up differences that divide the two republics.

Premier Dia Pulls Out

Premier Mamadou Dia of Senegal pulled out of the federation after a long struggle for political supremacy. His defense and external security powers had been canceled by Premier Keita.

He conferred yesterday with President de Gaulle and said Senegal wished to negotiate new accords with France as soon as possible.

It was General de Gaulle's reserved reaction to Mr. Dia's announcement that appeared to be calming the dispute.

General de Gaulle was said to have simply noted the Sengalese position and to have assured Mr. Dia that France's aid would be continued.

No Official Recognition

Since President de Gaulle gave no official recognition to Senegal, hopes were raised and tempers lowered in Bamako, capital of Sudan.

Officials here were willing to be optimistic about a possible visit from Premier Keita. However, few officials believe that the Mali Federation can be resurrected. What is hoped is that differences between Sudan and Senegal can be ironed out to the benefit of both republics and of other African states linked to France in the French Community.

Mr. Dia was said to be satisfied with the French position and to have expressed his understanding of France's desire not to do anything before hearing the other side.

Mr. Dia left tonight by plane for Dakar, capital of Senegal. Another passenger on the plane was W. Averell Harriman, former Governor of New York, who is beginning an eighteen-day tour of West Africa in behalf of Senator John Kennedy of Massachussetts, Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Harriman discussed African problems with Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville this afternoon. When he ends his African trip, Mr. Harriman hopes to visit President de Gaulle before returning to the United States.

SUDAN ASKS U. N. TO TAKE UP MALI

N. Y. Times N. Y. Thur.

Premier of Former French Colony Requests Security Council Session on Split

Fri. 8-26-60

By Reuters.

BAMAKO, Sudan, Aug. 25—Mobido Keita, Premier of the Republic of Sudan and of the Mali Federation, announced today that he had asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for a United Nations Security Council meeting on the break-up of the federation.

The Republic of Senegal, the other member of the federation, broke away from it last Saturday.

Tie to Algeria Threatened

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 25—Premier Modibo Keita of the Republic of Sudan, in West Africa has threatened to recognize the Algerian Provisional Government.

This was disclosed last night in Bamako, capital of Sudan, when a speech Mr. Keita made last Monday was rebroadcast over the Mali radio.

The Sudanese Premier, who also is Premier of the Mali Federation, originally made the speech after he had been expelled from the neighboring Republic of Sengal. The two Republics had made up the Mali Federation until last Saturday, when a conflict of political personalities and of interests led Senegal to break away from the federation.

Mr. Keita's remarks on the Algerian question were viewed here with apprehension. Should Sudan eventually recognize the Algerian rebel Government, it would be the first open support for the rebels from among the African states that are members oft he French Community.

Observers here found significant the fact that the speech, which went almost unnoticed when it was made, was rebroadcast after Mr. Keita had returned to Bamako from Dakar, capital of Senegal and former capital of Mali.

The rebroadcast, it was held here, would tend to confirm that Mr. Keita's threat about Algeria was not something uttered on the spur of the moment and in anger over the break-up of the federation and his expulsion from Senegal.

According to reports of the speech, Mr. Keita linked the break-up of Mali to "disturbed men in Paris" who were aware of Sudanese sympathy for the Algerian rebel cause of independence from France. These men, he said, set in motion events that resulted in the secession of Senegal from Mali.

It appeared that there was another potential trouble spot in the French Community when it was reported today that Vice-Premier Gabriel Lisette of the Chad Republic, in Central Afric, had been removed from office while he was absent on a visit to Israel.

The dismissal of Mr. Lisette, an important figure in central Africa, was attributed to personal rivalries in the Chad Government headed by Premier François Tombalbaye.

African Checkers

Much of Africa at the moment appears as a checkerboard on which forces working for freedom and order must move their pieces on "squares" that keep changing shape and position in a phantasmagoria.

Before a Congolese federation can be achieved, or even the central government's rights clearly established, the Mali federation of two former French colonies, the Sudan and neighboring Senegal (capital, Dakar) is rapidly disintegrating. Insofar as Senegal's leadership is concerned, indeed, the Mali federation is already a thing of the past. Senegal has seceded. But the Sudanese leader, Premier Modibo Keita, denies the possibility of secession and says France itself is party to the federation agreement, thus inviting French intervention on his behalf.

The Mali and Congolese crises are curiously linked by practical considerations. But they also present strange contrasts which illustrate the diversity of problems which independence-pell-mell presents to friends of freedom everywhere.

Mali troops are part of the United Nations operation in the Congo. They are reported in battle with tribesmen in Katanga. But complicating the UN's problem is the fact that the governmental authority under which the Mali troops are supplied is itself seriously in question.

Of more generalized interest is the fact that federation of the onetime French Sudan with Senegal has given the Sudanese Premier, backed by a much bigger population than that of Senegal, a political advantage that Senegalese Mamadou Dia refuses to tolerate. The Sudanese leader moreover is reported as using his advantage in a highhanded way.

Obviously here, as in the Congo, the clash of personal ambitions is very strong—perhaps stronger than any concept of national interest. But whereas in the Congo antifederationists seem bent on imposing their wills on their opponents with little or no compromise, it is the federationist element in the Mali situation that seems to be playing that role.

WELENSKY WARNS RHODESIA RIOTERS

Federation Prime Minister Pledges Firm Action to Halt Outbreaks by Africans

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, May 14—Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, gave a stern warning today against violence by African nationalists.

He said on his arrival here by plane from London, where he attended the conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers, that the Federation's Government would give "full and complete support to the efforts of Northern Rhodesia to restore law and order."

In the last week, Africans have engaged in arson and stoning of whites during outbreaks of violence in the vicinity of the Northern Rhodesian copper-mining centers of Ndola and Kitwe.

Noting that the federal Government has a strong air force and troops, Sir Roy said: "There is a belief in the world that violence pays but I want to say that violence will not pay in the Federation."

Sir Roy, speaking at a news conference on the Commonwealth meeting, said he was "not very happy" that "some members of the Commonwealth enjoy all the privileges but make no contribution."

"Some of the rules of the club need to be revised," he asserted.

He criticized the policy of nonalignment in world affairs practiced by some Commonwealth countries, such as India. As for the Federation, he said "we are aligned with the West and as members of the Commonwealth club we are ready to make our contribution." The Prime Minister referred specifically to the availability in Western defense plans of the jet-equipped Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Sir Roy also said he was concerned whether such states as Sierra Leone, Malta and Cyprus should become full members of the British Commonwealth and have representation at Prime Ministers' conferences after they achieve independence.

"I do not want to see the Prime Ministers' conference become a sort of Commonwealth United Nations," he said. "It would be odd for St. Helena, for example, to talk about world disarmament."

Sir Roy said he had gone to the Commonwealth meeting "very unhappy" because "I thought there was going to be a first-class dust-up." This was avoided, he said, largely through the influence of Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, who presided.

"South Africa was the villain of the piece," Sir Roy commented, adding that during his stay in London he had "made it very clear" that the Federation's policies toward Africans were "quite a bit different" from those of South Africa.

Turning to a suggestion by Ghana and India that travel documents issued by them to persons not citizens of the two countries should be honored by the Federation, Sir Roy said the Federation had to think of its relations with its neighbors.

Ghana and India had offered to provide travel papers to political refugees from South Africa who were denied passports by the South African Government. Sir Roy said the subject was not discussed at the Prime Ministers' conference.

More Clashes in North Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia May 14 (AP)—Africans stoned policemen and other whites in sporadic clashes today in Northern Rhodesia. Civilian reserve units were alerted to assist police patrols.

An African crowd stoned Luanshya policemen after an illegal political meeting was discovered. In some places, the police reported that whites replied with assaults of their own.

Congo Tribes Cautioned

Special to The New York Times.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, May 14—The new Governor of Leopoldville Province, Alain Stenmans, warned today that his administration was preparing "drastic measures" to deal with any recurrence of yesterday's tribal fighting, in which five Congolese were slain.

Leaders here of the warring Lulua and Baluba tribes were summoned to City Hall by the chief burgomaster, Georges Depi, to discuss the restoration of calm. Widespread deportation of the Lulua and Baluba to their homelands in the Kasai Pro[illegible] of the stern quarter remained under a state of military occupation. Bars were closed at 6 P. M. No gatherings of more than five persons were permitted. The funerals of the victims—two Lulua and three Baluba — were held quietly.

Two battalions of Congolese troops with armored cars hidden in the wooded hills above the city supported the 1,500-man Leopoldville police force.

Java Bandits Said to Slay 6

JAKARTA, Indonesia, May 14 (AP)—A band of 150 armed terrorists ambushed a truck in western Java Thursday, killing six passengers and injuring eight, dispatches from Bandung report.

measures under consideration.

In their present fearful state, the city's 5,000 Lulua would welcome deportation, since they are outnumbered four to one by the Baluba here. Moreover, their tribe seems to be winning the six-month-old war with the Baluba in the Kasai.

The communal fighting that flared like lightning in many areas of the city yesterday has entirely abated. The African

African Group Seeks Freedom

Crisis Year for Rhodesia and Nyasaland

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

[Reprinted from Monday's late editions]

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, May 8—This is crisis year for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, formed only 7 years ago from two British colonies and one former colony.

Banda

Talk of secession and war range up and down the high central African plateau, an area one-third as large as the United States. Ministers, politicians, and business men are flying between the three capitals — Salisbury, Lusaka, and Blantyre—and London, separately and in groups.

Crisis Has Come

The crisis has come now because the federal constitution provided for a review after 7 years. At the same moment, the British government is working on a more liberal constitution for Nyasaland, the home of three million Negroes, opened to the world by David Livingstone, the missionary-explorer a century ago.

Decisions taken in the next few weeks may set the pattern for life of 300,000 whites and 7 million blacks in the federation for some time.

At one extreme, African politicians including the Chicago trained Dr. Hastings Banda, demand Nyasa independence now. They want the territory, still under colonial rule, to be taken out of the federation and the government handed over to them.

Ask for Partition

At the other extreme, a minority of whites want the best parts of the federation partitioned as a new nation or part of the Union of South Africa. The rest of the area would be thrown to the blacks to do with as they please.

The prime minister, Roy Welensky, supporter of racial partnership and federation, says that Nyasa secession would mean bankruptcy. To the white would-be partitioners, he snaps:

"If 300,000 whites can't live among 7 million Africans how will they be able to live with the 3 million who will remain in the much smaller area? They will still be outnumbered 10 to one."

Demand British Move

Welensky's supporters demand that the British government move out of central Africa and turn over all of its remaining powers to the three separate territories and trust each territory to make proper relations with its citizens and with the federal administration.

To meet the fact that Nyasaland is almost entirely black and primitively argricultural and the two Rhodesias have large white populations, fine modern cities, vast European farms, and multi-billion dollar mines, Welensky suggests a federal senate be added with equal representations from the three areas.

The colonial office has no declared intention of moving at once out of central Africa or being a prime mover in breaking up the federation.

Oppose White Rule

That Africans oppose federation in particular and white rule in general is an unchallenged fact. The opposition got so strong last year that governors in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland declared emergencies which allowed the arrest, without warrant or trial, of almost 2,000 Africans. The majority were freed within three months and the rest came before special tribunals which ordered further detention for those it considered a danger to public order.

Now about 170 are held. Their cases are reviewed at least once every six months. Rhodesian law permits holding the troublemakers up to five years. In Nyasaland the term is indefinite.

Calls Up Troops

To grab the troublemakers the governments called up troops and police and gave them power to arrest without warrant. The troops and police were authorized to shoot. They did so only in Nyasaland, killing about 50 and injuring three times that number. In Southern Rhodesia, no African has been killed in political turmoil since 1896, a record few long established countries can match.

(Arthur Veysey, chief of The Tribune's London bureau, has been touring Africa for several weeks. This is another of a series of articles on Rhodesia and Nyasaland and other parts of the continent where nationalism is bursting the bonds of colonialism.)

Mobs Stone, Burn Whites in Rhodesia

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—Negro mo violence has flamed against white settlers in Northe Rhodesia, a part of Britain's Central African Federatio

Police held 127 Africans and sought others Monday for a series of fire and stoning attacks in the Northern Rhodesia cooper belt over the weekend. Several persons were injured.

The sudden outburst led to speculation that a scheduled visit by Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth to the Federation—a union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in which 282,000 whites dominate a native population of 7½ million—will be canceled. She was due in Salisbury Wednesday for a 20-day tour.

A white woman and her two daughters were among victims of Negro bands on a rampage that recalled the nationalist-inspired racial troubles that the Federation government crushed with troops last spring. All three were burned.

Cars were special targets of the mobs. Mrs. Lillian Burton, 38, was driving with her daughters Rosemary, 12, and Debbie, 4. Police gave this account:

A band of about 30 blacks stopped the car at Ndola, the chief trouble spot. They stoned the car and, with all three of the Burton family inside, doused it with gasoline and set it afire.

Mrs. Burton was burned severely. The two girls were slapped and kicked by the Negroes, but escaped into the brush. All three were hospitalized.

Eight other white men reported their cars damaged in similar raids Sunday near Ndola. At Kitwe five white men said they were stoned in their cars or in the yards of their homes.

RHODESIANS STUDY U. S. CONSTITUTION

But Interest in the Document Coincides With Growth of Anti-Americanism

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, March 18—An outbreak of anti-American feeling has coincided here with increased interest in the United States Constitution.

In recent weeks a series of letters critical of the United States' concern about Africa has appeared in Salisbury newspapers. One paper, The Sunday Mail, published an editorial accusing Americans of "meddling in our affairs." At the same time, requests to the United States Information Service for copies of the Constitution have increased sharply.

Revision of the Constitution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is scheduled to be discussed in London later this year and considerable interest has been expressed here in making changes based on provisions of the United States Constitution.

Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation, has spoken of the possibility of adopting a bill of rights in the Federation's new constitution. He also has spoken of the creation of a bicameral legislature with a new senate as the upper house and the present Assembly as the lower.

Africans preparing for the London conference also have been giving close study to American constitutional guarantees of civil rights.

Increased interest in the United States Constitution was touched off by R. S. Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and leader of the liberal Central Africa party, in a speech last July calling for a bill of rights on the American pattern. Since then the United States Information Service has distributed 700 copies of the Constitution and has ordered 500 more to meet the continuing demand.

Press Cites 'Pressure'

One theme running through anti-American letters appearing in the local press is that recent decisions by Britain to advance Africans politically were made under pressure from the United States.

One letter published in The Rhodesia Herald, Salisbury's morning newspaper, said a "decadent British Government, under American pressure, is ** * * steam-rollering its accursed policy right through Africa in order to give political control to the Africans so that America can beat the Russians to it."

Another letter in the same newspaper said Americans are "naive enough to suppose that by a great flourish of dollars and promises of rapid advancement to the Africans they can woo the Africans away from Britain or Russia and into the loving arms of America."

The Sunday Mail complained that Americans have sponsored trips to the United States for Africans among whom were "the most active troublemakers in their own countries."

The newspaper called for "some kind of Monroe Doctrine in Southern Africa" and said "the American State Department should be left under no illusions about the mounting resentment in the subcontinent against American intrigue and interference in our affairs."

Rhodesia Calm With 12 Killed

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By LEONARD INGALLS

(Copyright 1960 by the New York Times Co.)

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia—The death toll in this riot-torn city rose to 12 Wednesday as the African labor force flocked back to work.

All was quiet after three days of violence. The police said they believed the racial fury that had gripped the city since Sunday had spent itself. In addition to those killed, 113 persons were treated for injuries and 360 were arrested.

Three Africans died in the hospital Wednesday of wounds or injuries suffered during the disturbances of the last three days. Nine other deaths had been counted up to Tuesday night.

No whites were killed during the rioting, but some suffered minor injuries from stoning by Africans.

After a quiet night Africans who had stayed away from their jobs on Monday and Tuesday began streaming into the city's industrial and business centers about 6 p.m. By 8 a.m. nearly all of the 65,000 who were employed here were back at their jobs as though nothing had happened.

Long lines of troops with fixed bayonets were on guard along the routes into the business and industrial sections to protect workers against possible attacks by intimidators. None developed. Much of the violence in the last few days has been attributed by officials to hooligans and agitators, and a heavy display of force by police and troops has been made. Many of those arrested have been accused of intimidation and looting.

Officials who toured Bulawayo's eight African townships, where more than 150,000 Africans live, estimated at more than $300,000 the damage done during the riots. More than a score of African shopkeepers have been put out of business as a result of looting and burning of their shops.

Crews of municipal employes were at work throughout the day in the townships with shovels, rakes and brooms trying to clean up the debris-strewn streets.

Meanwhile police, supported by troops, moved through the townships searching houses for goods stolen from shops in the last few days. A police spotter plane circled overhead on lookout for Africans trying to bury loot.

A tour of the townships disclosed wrecked and burned beer halls and administrative offices, metal telephone and light poles bent double, telephones ripped from public booths, thousands of broken windows in homes, schools, clinics and shopping centers, and post offices and motion picture theaters destroyed.

Police said they could not understand why the African rioters turned on fellow African businessmen and destroyed their shops and other establishments.

At least one explanation seemed to be that after the rioting was sparked Sunday by the prohibition of a political meeting, Africans stormed beer halls and wineshops and a political riot turned into a two-day drunken orgy Monday and Tuesday. Gangs of up to 7,000 roamed over a 42-square-mile area wrecking and looting as they went.

It was only the presence of more than 1,500 troops that prevented them from entering white areas of the city, which they tried to do Sunday night.

Africans Die While Singing For 'Freedom'

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia — (UPI) — European police Saturday night opened fire on an African mob chanting "freedom" and killed at least six Africans.

They acted after the Africans stoned cars and buses and set fire to buildings in Harare Township, a Negro quarter near here, in rioting that started with a traffic accident involving a white and an African.

Police, backed up by reserve squads and riot forces, fired tear gas into the crowd but the rioting continued. Then they used their guns.

At least two Europeans, a pregnant woman, Stephanie Mendoza, 18, and her husband, were injured in the stonings. Mrs. Mendoza is English and her husband Portuguese.

Shooting was heard sporadically from scattered parts of town, and the flames of burning buildings lighted the area.

The rioting began with a traffic accident in which a white woman in a car apparently injured an African cyclist. The fate of the woman was not known.

Appearance of African police apparently inflamed a crowd that had gathered at the scene of the accident. The mob began stoning the police and passing traffic.

Monckton Report Puts Macmillan on Spot

The Washington Post p. 8

Rhodesian Leaders Face New Crises As Right of Secession Is Proposed

Washington, D.C. Sun. 10-9-60

By Rhys Meier
Special to The Washington Post

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia—Tuesday may well be a day of crisis for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and its prime minister, Sir Roy Welensky.

For then the results of the Monckton Commission report will be published. It is known that Welensky objects so strongly to the commission's reported recommendation favoring the right of secession from the Federation that he is prepared to resign and call a general election on the issue.

The background is this:

When Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were joined in the Federation in 1953, it was a sense a preliminary arrangement. The Federal Constitution approved by the British Government contained a clause opening the Constitution to adjustment in not less than seven and not more than nine years.

Welensky, who contends that the present Constitution gives no right of session and quotes ministerial statements from the House of Commons to back up his stand, recognized that this review proviso gave an air of impermanency to the Federation and caused overseas investors to hold back essential development capital.

With this consideration very much in mind, Welensky persuaded the British Government to hold the constitutional review at the end of 1960—as soon as the minimum period of seven years was up.

The Nyasaland riots intervened. Dr. Hastings Banda, the Nyasaland leader, and his lieutenants were arrested and an investigating commission found that the unrest was inspired by widespread dislike and distrust among Africans of the Federation and the association with white-dominated Southern Rhodesia.

The British Labor Party pressed the Government to appoint a committee of British members of Parliament to inquire into the affairs of the Federation. This was strongly opposed by Welensky. Out of the dispute came the compromise of the Monckton Commission.

Lord Monckton, eminent British lawyer and former Tory Cabinet Minister, presided over a commission of 26 members made up of British members of Parliament, representatives from thte Federation and its member territories (these included Africans), and representatives from Commonwealth countries with experience in operating a federal form of government (Australia and Canada).

Welensky insisted that the Commission should not have the right to consider or recommend the right of territories to secede or anything that would involve the dissolution or break-up of the Federation.

He considered he was given a categorical assurance to this effect by the British Prime Minister, Harold MacMillan. In fact, he is believed to feel that he has the assurance in writing.

As proof that others also believed MacMillan had given this assurance, he can point to the fact that the British Labor Party refused to participate in the Commission because it could not consider the secession of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that the African nationalist political organizations in these two territories (Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party and Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress Party) boycotted the Commission for the same reason.

Despite this, it is understood now that the Commission has recommended that any territory with responsible government (only Southern Rhodesia at this stage), and all of the three territories after another five years of federation, should have the right to secede if they wish.

It has recommended, also, a return to the territorial governments of many of the responsibilities that were ceded to the Federation on its inauguration—European agriculture, health, education, and so on. The Federal Government would be left with only such things as commerce and industry, customs, external affairs (where these are not conducted by Britain), defense and one or two other subjects.

All the reports on the Monckton Commission's recommendations are, of course, "leaks." They began in London and have continued in Salisbury—and they are known to be reasonably accurate.

Perhaps the only aspect of the report that they do not emphasize is that the Commission comes out strongly in favor of the Federation continuing—especially as an economic unit. Its recommendations are designed mainly as an attempt to overcome political objections to the association.

Welensky, it is understood, considers almost everything in the report negotiable — with the exception of the recommendation on the right of secession. On that point he believes he is committed.

He told the Federal Parliament when the appointment of the Commission was announced: "It will be realized that the Federal Government would never have been party to any inquiry which had as its purpose an inquest on the affairs of the Governments in the Federation or have associated itself with anything which called into question the continuation of the Federation itself."

He repeated this assurance to the electorate at public meetings throughout the country.

He has demanded therefore that Macmillan honor his assurance now and join with him in declaring that the Commission acted outside its authority in hearing evidence and recommending on the question of secession.

That, it seems, the British Government is not prepared to do at this stage—at least, not in a form acceptable to Welensky. The new Commonwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandys, spent a week in Salisbury in mid-September — much of the time in blunt argument with Welensky and his Government on the subject. But it seems he was unable to move Welensky.

Sandys is understood to have returned to London with a message to Macmillan to the effect that if he would not join with Welensky in rejecting secession recommendation, Welensky would do two things:

He would unilaterally repudiate that part of the report himself, and he would resign and go to the country on the issue in the feeling that the electorate had a right to an explanation of how he had come to give categorial assurance that had proved wrong.

Welensky followed this with a meeting with his United Federal Party leaders from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It is known now that they decided to back him unanimously.

It is a hot one indeed for Macmillan. He knows that whatever he does he will be attacked in the House of Commons by the Labor Party. If he stands firm against Welensky, the Laborites can attack him on grounds he misled them and caused them to refuse to join in the Commission's work. If he gives in on the secession issue, he can be attacked for letting down African opinion in the Federation.

In the Federation itself a general election on the Monckton Commission's report, particularly with secession as the central issue, would be emotionally packed and bitter.

Mny of the electorate (who are mostly white) would be hostile to Britain and the British Government on the grounds that they had been betrayed. Only extreme rights wing members of the Dominion Party in Southern Rhodesia, would support the provision.

They want the right to secede so they can escape the threat that "black rule" in the other territories will swamp Southern Rhodesia at some future data.

Most politically conscious Africans throughout the Federation, on the other hand, would be hostile to Welensky for making the recommendation an issue at all. Secession is what they have been demanding with an ever-louder voice ever since 1953. Out of the election they would make Welensky an even more monstrous symbol of white domination and opposition to African aspirations.

If, to avoid this, Macmillan bows to Welensky's demands, he can expect fierce criticism from African politial leaders, perhaps denuniation. His fear must be that they will then turn away from Britain and seek support elsewhere.

It is as neat a dilemma as any Prime Minister has ever been in. Tuesday will show whether Macmillan is indeed Wondermac."

African Rioters Widen Attacks In South Rhodesia Factory Area

Special to The

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Sept. 7—There were renewed outbreaks of terrorism today in the textile-manufacturing area of Gatooma, eighty-five miles south of here.

The police fired tear gas at groups of African rioters who continued a campaign of arson, stoning and intimidation that started yesterday after cotton-mill workers had gone on strike for more pay.

The trouble spread from Rimuka, an African township on the outskirts of Gatooma, to Ngezi, another African residential quarter four miles away.

A European who drove into Ngezi to bring employes to work fled when his car was heavily stoned. At Rimuka a large crowd forced its way into a beer hall that had been partly demolished and stole the remaining stocks of beer.

Last night the rioters set fire to the office of the native administration, started grass fires to decoy police patrols and stoned a train.

A reward of £500 ($1,400) has been offered by the police for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons posting notices said to have incited the strike in Gatooma.

A spokesman said rewards would also be offered in other parts of the colony where violence occurred.

A. E. Abrahamson, Minister of Labor, held emergency conferences with Gatooma's police chief, civil commissioner, Mayor and clerk and with textile employers.

Capt. Luke Mutzigwa of the Salvation Army was assaulted last night. He fled with his family from their house and spent the night in the railway waiting room. Windows of the Salvation Army church building were broken.

Mrs. Elisabeth Mugwagwa, wife of a mill foreman, was seriously assaulted when a gang beat down the door of her house with an axe.

Gatooma's African school teachers, repeatedly molested, planned to form a barricade camp for the defense of their families.

Rhodesia Bars Racial Bias

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—A law prohibiting racial discrimination in cafes, movie theatres, restaurants and hotel dining rooms went into effect in this British protectorate today. No disturbances were reported.

RHODESIA FIGHTS TO REMAIN SEDATE

Proud British Africa Looks Unaffected by the Congo, but Only on Surface

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

CHINGOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 24 — Twenty-five miles from the hysteria of the Congo, the waiter in the hotel dining room put this neatly typed note on the table:

"The management reminds its guests that ties must be worn at lunch and jackets at dinner, think you."

This is British Africa, determinedly sedate a half hour from the border post of chaos. Chingola is burly Welsh copper-miners buying the week-end's pork sausage at supermarkets, little girls with long curls reading "The Adventures of Noddy" while their mothers have "perms," meat pies in the tea rooms, newspapers from Manchester, unsalted fried potatoes, policemen in Sam Browne belts, and the startling awareness that they are white policemen.

Congo Seems Unreal

Chingola, like the towns around it, looks so little like a stranger's image of Africa that within an hour or two the Congo begins to seem unreal.

It is a town that could be plucked up and put almost anywhere in the English-speaking West—four or five streets of shops, a bookstore, cars parked diagonally in the streets, the faceless sort of modern architecture over which the eye glides quickly and without registering anything except a feeling of familiarity.

Outside a toy store a prim little girl says exactly what little girls outside toy stores are in a habit of saying anywhere, "I want that set." Her father remarks, "Well, there's no harm at all in wanting," and drags her away.

Everywhere, at all times, there is the unbreakable social rite of Kyew.

"Kyew," says the man in the store when he hands you cigarettes. "Kyew," he says when you give him money, and "Kyew," he says when he gives you change. "Kyew," you say, too, always. It is not so much a matter of courtesy but of ritual.

The Congo and its nervousness, wild politics, smashed shops and Europeans holding getaway reservations on a half-dozen planes seem impossibly far away.

But they are not. It is just twenty-five miles to the border and everybody remembers it.

Chingola is a town that lives around its copper mine. The great copper belt of this part of Africa does not acknowledge the Rhodesia-Congo border and neither does the feeling of restlessness and change.

No Comment on a Beer

The Rhodesians have seen the long convoys of cars filled with Belgians driving the rutted road into safety. They read that the Northern Rhodesian police were rushed to the border, where there was a tribal revolt in the Congo. And there are other reminders of changing times.

In the lobby of a hotel an African in an open-collared white shirt—open collars are permissible in the lobby—sits down and orders a beer. He drinks it and that is all; nobody comments.

Just a few weeks ago an African would not have sat in the lobby and would not have ordered a beer. He still cannot order a whisky—hard liquor is forbidden to Africans. But every hotel restaurant and cinema in Northern Rhodesia is open to him.

Northern Rhodesia, federated with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, wiped out social segregation by law. There was trouble and some rioting in nearby towns. And there were some "What-is-the-world-coming-to?" letters in the newspapers.

The miners who fear economic competition from lower-paid Africans protested. But the Africans stayed and the law was enforced.

"Oh yes," said a gray-haired woman who runs a combination grocery store and restaurant. "They are coming in," she said in a whisper. "But we don't make a fuss as long as they behave."

Segregationists have driven themselves into a sort of standing-up isolation. Africans take most of the tables in the bars of some Rhodesian towns. Whites who prefer not to sit in the same room retreat to the bar where they take their drinks standing. They look a lot less comfortable than the Africans.

Southern Rhodesia Faces Race Issue

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

MALINDI, Kenya, Sept. 28.—In an attempt to avert race warfare, the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia is to hold a great indaba (pow-wow) at which all shades of African opinion will have the opportunity to put their case.

Although Southern Rhodesia's racial policies have often seemed little more than apartheid-with-a-smile, the indaba is in the great tradition of the man whose name the country bears.

In 1897, the warlike Matabele tribe, a branch of South Africa's Zulus, rose in a rebellion which could only spell disaster for both white and black. Empire-builder Cecil Rhodes courageously went alone and unarmed into the Matopos Hills to hold an indaba with great Matabele chiefs.

Averted War

Rhodes' action averted war and it was the proud boast of Southern Rhodesia that no African had been killed by police gunfire since the Matabele put down their spears.

Termination of this record came at the industrial center of Bulawayo (which means "place of slaughter" in Matabele) in August when 11 Africans were killed and 441 arrested in riots following the arrest of black nationalist leaders. And it is this which has set the stage for the second great indaba.

Prior to the disorders, Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead had been slow to grant reforms because he is responsible to an electorate which is 99 per cent white. His United Federal Party holds only a three-vote majority in Southern Rhodesia's legislative council and it was feared that any pronounced liberal moves would bring his government down.

Steps Taken

Now it is recognized that apartheid (strict racial separation) is a luxury which the tobacco - rich co[illegible],000 whites can no longe[illegible]d to enjoy at the expense of [illegible]hern Rhodesia's 2.7 million Africans.

In an effort to head off African discontent, Whitehead's government has already taken several important steps, some of which were planned even before the Bulawayo riots.

The all-white 30-member National Assembly is to be expanded to 50 seats, four of which will probably be held by Africans.

A parliamentary select committee has recommended repeal of the 30-year-old Land Apportionment Act, which places 48 per cent of Southern Rhodesia's 96 million acres in the hands of white owners, who regard the act as their Magna Carta. Acceptance of the report would mean that henceforth ownership of land would be open to all.

African wages have been hiked although much remains to be done in this regard. The average African annual wage is less than $280 and the gap between African and white earnings has widened in recent years.

Wage Boosts

The government believes that $450 per year is the minimum at which a married African urban worker can live, and without a wage increase the Africans understandably cannot be expected to believe that Rhodesia's vaunted policy of racial partnership has meaning.

Making the country's all-white civil service multi-racial with equal pay for equal work is also under consideration.

And it is possible that Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia with which it is federated, may pass legislation making it an offense to refuse entry to hotels, movie theaters, restaurants and bars purely on grounds of color.

Racial Conference Set In Southern Rhodesia

The Evening Star Washington D.C. 9-23-60

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

MALINDA, Kenya. — White and African leaders of Southern Rhodesia will meet in a great indaba (or pow-wow), this fall in an eleventh-hour attempt to ease racial tensions in that self-governing Central African British colony.

Although Southern Rhodesia's racial policies have often seemed little more than apartheid-with-a-smile, the indaba is in the great tradition of the man whose name the country bears.

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Eleven Killed in Riots

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Now it is recognized that apartheid is a luxury which the tobacco-rich country's 230,000 whites can, no longer, afford to enjoy at the expense of Southern Rhodesia's 2.7 million Africans.

Several Steps Taken

In an effort to head off African discontent, Mr. Whitehead's government already has taken several important steps, some of which were planned even before the Bulawayo riots.

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Equal Pay Considered

Making the country's all-white civil service multi-racial with equal pay for equal work is also under consideration. And it is possible that Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia with which she is federated, may pass legislation making it an offense to refuse entry to hotels, movie theaters, restaurants and bars purely on grounds of color.

Although inadequate housing, poor social conditions, low wages, unemployment, discrimination and unhappiness over land apportionment unquestionably are contributory factors to the general ill-feeling which exists between the races, the heart of the matter is the Africans' desire for a greater say in the affairs of the country.

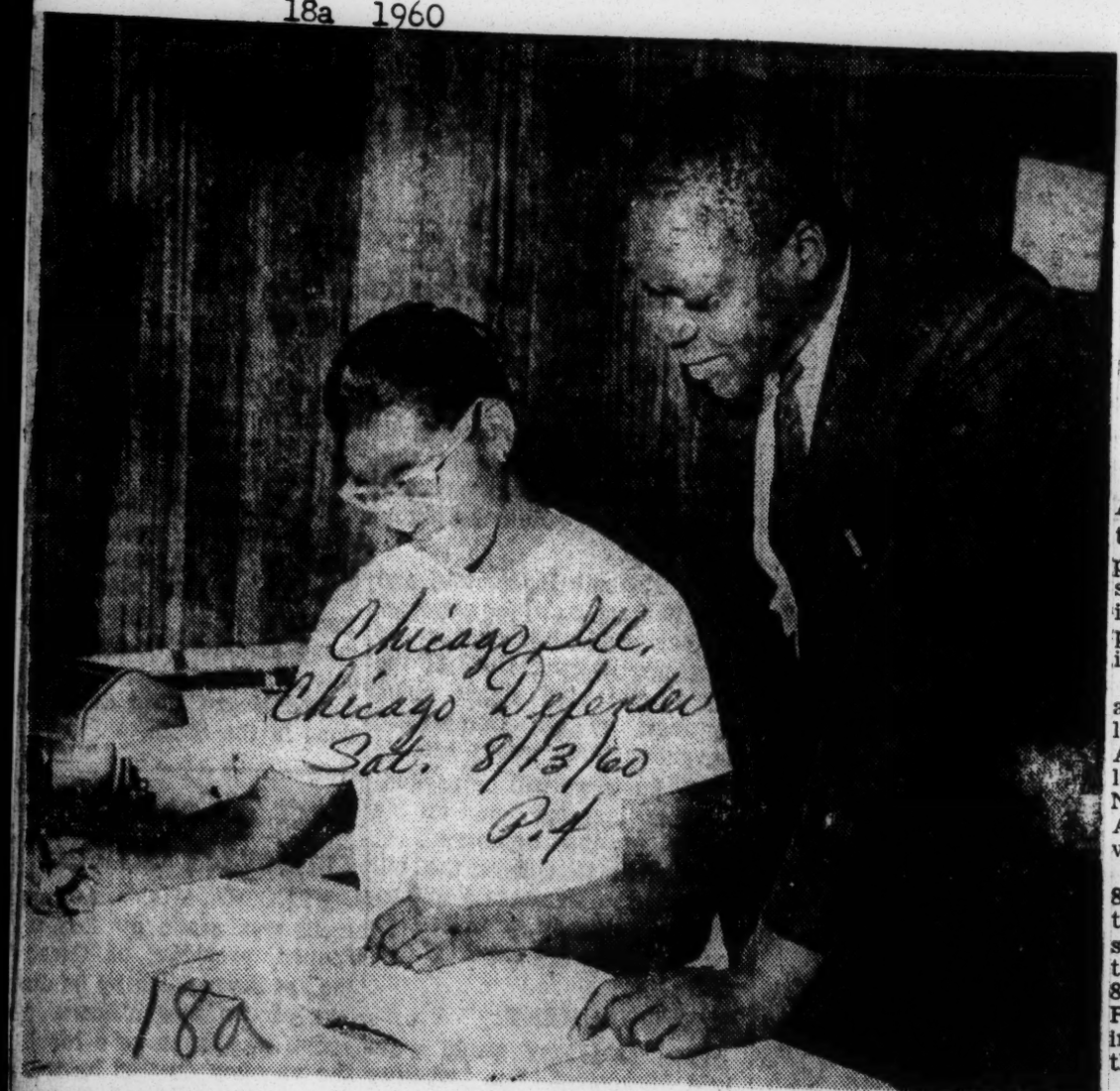
Too much has happened in Africa during the last decade for the black nationalist leaders to be satisfied with four seats out of 50 in the legislature and an improvement in their economic condition, although moderate Africans, of course, will welcome these moves.

New Political Opposition

For the first time in its history, Southern Rhodesia faces an articulate and efficient African nationalist political machine, the National Democratic Party. In the past, membership in such parties has been restricted largely to hooligans.

But in recent weeks, the most liberal of the multi-racial parties has lost the bulk of its African membership, university men trained in political organization, to the NDP. It was evidence of the growing power of the party which led Mr. Whitehead to make the arrests which touched off riots in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The total success of the indaba, which will be held in November under the chairmanship of Sir John Kennedy, a former governor of Southern Rhodesia, is doubtful. The government will not be bound to accept its recommendations and the African political leaders are unlikely to do so. But it is a hopeful sign when men of different races can sit down to discuss their grievances and aspirations at the same table south of the Zambezi.



Chicago Ill. Chicago Defender Sat. 8/13/60 P.4

180

JAIROS JIRI, OF Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, is shown Supreme Liberty life insurance company's checking procedures of district managers' weekly reports by accounting department secretary Mrs. Zella H. Foster. Jiri, who is interested in establishing an insurance firm in his home town, visited the Chicago firm during his visit sponsored by the Institute of International Education.

WHITE RULE CHALLENGED

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Sun 7-26-60

Troops, Police Seal Off Site Of Rhodesian Riots

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—Troops and police sealed off native townships Monday night after two days of rioting and a strike against white rule.

So far police have not used bullets against native rioters in this commercial and industrial center of 52,000 people. But ground and air forces have used tear gas.

Police engaged in a club-swinging battle with native mobs in the afternoon and were forced to withdraw.

More than 2,000 troops and police, both blac and white, surrounded the native quarters, which were ablaze with fires as rioters burned cars and houses.

Many white residents locked themselves in their homes for the night, armed with guns. They were wondering whether the government has enough troops to put down any full-scale uprising.

Police, backed by white British troops, quelled a riot of several thousand Africans Sunday night.

Monday morning Negro agitators moved into white suburbs of Bulawayo—which means "place of the killing" in the native language—and persuaded many Negro servants to quit their jobs. White attendants also were put to work at some gasoline stations where Negroes usually man the pumps.

Seventy-two Negroes appeared in court Monday on charges of taking part in riots. They were ordered held until Aug. 8 for trial.

Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland comprise Britain's Central African Federation, which lies between the chaotic Congo and the white-supremacist Union of South Africa.

The racial policy of the federation officially is "partnership," but the Negroes claim they are a long way from equal rights with the whites.

RHODESIA

The New York Times

Rhodesia Looks to African Rule; Constitution Changes Due in '61

New York Times 9-60 P.8

British Officials in North See Next Step as Shift in Council's Majority

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 8—Officials here believe the next step in this British protectorate's advance toward self-government will be changes in its Constitution next year to provide for an African majority in the Legislative Council.

They see this development as a consequence of the decision last week in London to grant Africans a majority in Nyasaland's Legislature. To give Northern Rhodesia's 2,500,000 Africans less, it is believed, would be inviting trouble.

However, because there are 80,000 whites here, Constitutional changes will not be made so easily as in Nyasaland, where the white population totals only 8,000. Many whites in North Rhodesia are opposed to yielding their present domination of the government to Africans.

Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said in an interview that violent events in the Congo had made the majority of whites here more determined to hold out against African political advancement. "The attitude of most of them is based on fear," he said.

Whites Buy Firearms

One indication of the extent of white fear in recent weeks has been the race to buy firearms. The three gunsmiths in Lusaka have sold out their stocks of pistols and revolvers as well as substantial quantities of ammunition. About 100 guns have been sold and new supplies have been ordered from Britain.

The views of many whites were summarized by John Gaunt, who represents Lusaka in the Federal Assembly in Salisbury. He said:

"I am not prepared to live in a country under a black government with a black prime minister, black judges and black policemen, because I don't believe that they have the same high standards of integrity and behavior that I am acustomed to. They may reach those standards in time, but there is no sign of it today, as events in other countries have shown."

Meanwhile, the Government under Governor Hone is acting to prepare Northern Rhodesia for the changes it regards as inevitable. Legislation barring discrimination in restaurants and movie theatres has been adopted and the Governor is trying to get African and white leaders together to draw up a timetable for orderly constitutional moves toward African control. Safeguards for whites would probably be included in a bill of rights.

Police Force Expanded

At the same time, Sir Evelyn says his chief task is to insure that law and order are maintained. Police and military units are being expanded and British troops are available in Kenya.

Economically, what is at stake in Northern Rhodesia is the copper-mine area between Ndola and Bancroft that lies hard against the border of potentially explosive Katanga in the Congo. The copper belt is the economic bulwark of the Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and is the chief source of revenue and employment for Northern Rhodesia.

The attitude of some whites toward Africans in Northern Rhodesia is strongly influenced by the presence of many white South African mine workers in the copper belt. They have brought their harsh racial opinions with them from South Africa and give them full voice at every opportunity.

But other points of view are often heard in the territory, too. Among them is that of Sir John Moffat, leader in Northern Rhodesia of the multi-racial Central African party and a member of the Legislative Council. He said:

"The Africans here are extraordinarily reasonable people, but they are getting impatient. After all this is a protectorate, not a British possession. It belongs to the Africans and if they want to govern it why shouldn't they?

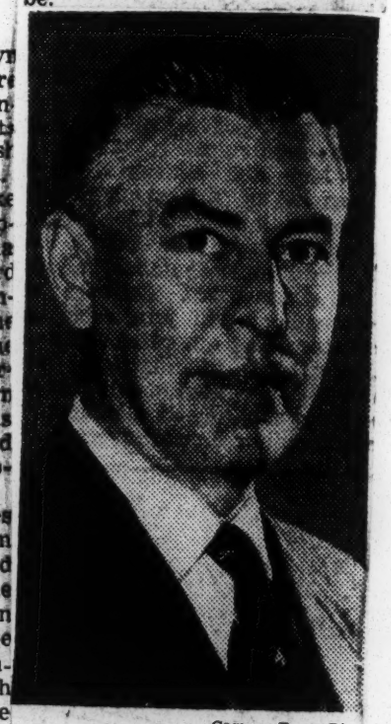
"Basically here it is a white problem, not an African problem. We have a small white community that won't face the facts of life in Africa and the time we've got is too short to abolish the differences between the two. At the most we have five years to train the Africans for self-government."

Nyasaland to Aid Africans

ZOMBA, Nyasaland, Aug. 8 (Reuters)—A program to educate African voters for elections under Nyasaland's new Constitution was announced today by the Government.

The Government statement was taken as a rejection of a demand yesterday by Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of the African Malawi Congress party, for an election in November.

The statement said: "It will be some time before the territory is ready for a general election. It is impracticable to say now precisely when this will be."



Camera Press-Pix

Sir Evelyn Hone

RHODESIA POLICE ACT TO BAR RIOTS

The New York Times

Whites and Africans Battle 2d Day in Copper Belt Over Anti-Discrimination Law

P. 3

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 3 (Reuters)—The police took strong measures to prevent further racial violence today after whites and Africans clashed in Northern Rhodesia's copper-mining area last night for the second time in two days.

Pajama-clad white children screamed from windows as their fathers battled with Africans in a street brawl outside Ndola's main hotel.

Herald 9-4-60

At least two persons were injured in the fighting. The violence was touched off by a new Northern Rhodesian law opening hitherto white-only hotels, movie theatres and restaurants to all races.

Newspaper

The police used tear gas and clubs Thursday night at Kitwe, the copper belt's other main town, to disperse whites protesting against the law.

Last night's battle here began when an African and a white man started fighting in the street near the Shelbourne Hotel patio, which was crowded with African men and women. Twenty yards away, white people were drinking at a cocktail bar.

Within minutes, Africans and whites had left the hotel and come to blows. A group of white men broke up a dart game to join in, and chased Africans with darts still in their hands.

White women pleaded with their husbands to "lay off" and tried to drag them back to their quarters in the hotel. Children became hysterical when the fighting broke out.

As the battle raged, a lone African stood in the middle of the street delivering a speech on the elimination of the color bar. He was unmolested.

At Kitwe, the police closed the bars early at the Astra Cafe and Nkana Hotel, center of Thursday's disturbances, and called in reservists to reinforce patrols.

Racial Violence Hits Rhodesia

Montgomery Ala.

NDOLA, Northern Rhodesia (AP)—White children in pajamas screamed as their fathers fought with Africans outside a hotel here late Friday night.

Sept 18 1960

White women begged their husbands to stop fighting and tried to drag their men into the hotel.

The fight was the first serious incident in Ndola since the race relations bill became law Thursday. The law permits Negroes to enter restaurants and cafes and cinemas formerly used only by whites. Ndola is near the border of the turbulent Congo in south-central Africa.

Thursday night there were clashes in the Northern Rhodesia copperbelt town of Kitwe after whites threw Africans off a hotel balcony and scuffled in the streets.

Southern Rhodesia: Strikes and Riots

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By the Associated Press

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Several hundred African industrial workers are striking in the Southern Rhodesian city of Bulawayo after a weekend of rioting elsewhere in the country.

Oct 11 1960

The walkouts appear to indicate continuing racial tension upon the eve of publication of the report of the commission headed by Lord Monckton on the constitutional future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The controversial report was prepared by a 26-member advisory commission headed by Viscount Monckton, a former Conservative cabinet minister.

Advance press reports about the commission's findings already have brought tension to boiling point in the federation. The advance reports said the Monckton commission would recommend the right of secession to northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The two African territories are both British protectorates. In 1952 they were formed into a Central African Federation with Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing British colony.

There were race riots in Bulawayo in July but the Oct. 10 strike is peaceful, according to a police spokesman. Riots in the African townships near Salisbury and Gwelo Oct. 8 and 9 mark the fourth outbreak of violence in Southern Rhodesia in three weeks.

Civilian police reserves were called out in Bulawayo as the strike intensified. At least nine Bulawayo factories reported none of their African workers showed up. The local bus company reported all its African staff stayed home.

A sitdown strike was reported by Rhodesian wire industries, where 200 workers were sitting outside factory buildings. Police said Africans were reported to have threatened other African workers who tried to enter the factory.

All was reported quiet in Gwelo after industrial property was damaged by Africans who set fire to numerous buildings and automobiles. Gwelo police said three Africans were in the hospital with gunshot wounds. Four were arrested.

The Gwelo rioting started after a meeting of the African nationalist political party which reportedly protested against police shooting at Africans in Salisbury's Harare Township. Seven Africans were killed at Harare and about 100 wounded.

Except for Bulawayo, African workers were reported back at work in Southern Rhodesia Oct. 10. Tension has grown during the past few months here because of planned or suggested changes in the social and political setup.

Africans have demanded greater equality under the racial "partnership policy" in the Central African Federation of Nyasaland and Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Whites have been angered by talk that Britain might allow Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to secede from the federation.

NEW RIOT OCCURS IN RHODESIA TOWN

The N. Y. Times

2 Bakeries and a Factory Burned at Gwelo—Police Reserves Called Out

New York

GWELO, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 9 Reuters)—Police reserves were called out here tonight as rioting broke out in the wake of disturbances at Salisbury that left seven persons dead and eighty injured.

Herald 10-10-60

Two bakeries and a shoe factory were reported set on fire as a crowd of Africans converged on a housing area for persons of mixed race. Five cars and a truck were also set afire.

P. 9

The police reserves—volunteers recently organized for use only when white residential areas are threatened — were called out after regular police were sent to several trouble spots.

The rioting occurred after the police quelled a crowd with tear gas when a meeting of the National Democratic party broke up in disorder.

At Salisbury, two Africans were arrested tonight after an African crowd smashed windows of a cocktail lounge in near-by Highfield, an African township. The trouble occurred when an African was refused admission because he did not comply with the bar's dress rules.

The New York Times Oct. 10, 1960

DISTURBANCES WIDEN: Rioting erupted at Gwelo (1) in the wake of disorders the day before at Salisbury (2).

Riot Toll Reaches Seven

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 9—The death toll in last night's African rioting here rose to seven today. The number of injured, including Africans and whites, was placed at more than 100.

Among the injured, four were in Critical condition with gunshot wounds.

More than eighty Africans were arrested, most of them for looting and others for assault and arson. Damage to shops and beerhalls that were swept by fire or sacked by rioters was estimated at $300,000.

Harare the African township where the riots occurred, four miles from the center of this capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was tense but quiet today. Hundreds of Africans wandered through streets to view the damage done in disturbance that ended today.

Policemen armed with submachineguns, shotguns,, rifles, pistols and tear gas patrolled the area and hundreds of others stood ready at police posts. It was feared more demonstrations would occur tonight.

5,000 Rove Streets

Last night's violence, during which 5,000 Africans roved the streets of Harare, started after a white motorist ran down an African cyclist. The situation has become increasingly tense in recent weeks among Salisbury's Africans for several reasons.

There is serious unemployment, and unrest among the Africans has been aggravated because some of those employed had expected a wage increase Oct. 1 that did not materialize. Basically, however, the hostility to whites has been mounting since July, when rioting occurred following the refusal of Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead, to meet with African leaders to discuss African grievances.

One African, explaining last night's riot, said, "It's just hatred, sir, just hatred."

In Harare about fifteen shops were burned or wrecked by rioters and two beerhalls and several automobile service stations were damaged by fire.

An African explained that the stores and gasoline stations were attacked because they were owned by whites, although operated by Africans.

SOUTH RHODESIA PLANS RIOT CURBS

The N.Y. Times

Emergency Rule Prepared to Keep Africans From Disrupting Services

New York, N.Y.

Wed. 10-19-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 18 — The Southern Rhodesian Government prepared today to declare a state of emergency if African political demonstrations interrupt vital services. African troublemakers would be taken into custody as part of such a program.

Legislation containing stiff provisions to deal with possible civil disorders was introduced today in the all-white assembly of this self-governing British colony. The measure was introduced by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead.

The legislation was prompted by African rioting ten days ago in Salisbury and by similar unrest in Gwelo and Bulawayo. Seven died in the outbreaks at Salisbury and property damage was high.

Troops were rushed into the areas last Friday. Since then the African townships have been quiet.

The proposed legislation, which is expected to be enacted within ten days, will enable the Government of Southern Rhodesia to declare an emergency should there be any interference or threat to such essential services as hospitals, transportation, power, water supplies, sewerage, food deliveries, fire protection, coal mining or communications.

The bill also provides for summary arrests and the removal of persons from one part of Southern Rhodesia to another. Violations of the emergency regulations carry penalties up to $1,400 in fines and two years imprisonment.

Another bill gives the police the power to arrest any person "who is unable to show that he is living by honest means and has a setled way of honest living." Such persons are to be classed as vagrants and sent to "re-establishment centers" for vocational training.

There are thousands of unemployed Africans in Southern Rhodesia—no one knows precisely how many—and the recent disorders have been attributed principally to unemployment. However, many persons fear that Government attempts to take into custody large numbers of unemployed Africans would lead to violent disorders.

Under the proposed legislation those classed as vagrants would be forcibly confined to re-establishment centers.

Other items on the Southern Rhodesia Government's program for curbing African riots include five-year prison terms for stoning automobiles. The Prime Minister has said this practice is "tantamount to attempted murder."

After the emergency proposals were submitted, Sir Edgar opened debate on the Monckton Commission Report.

Rhodesian Solution?

The N.Y. Times

New York

Of the regions that are still European dependencies in sub-Saharan Africa the British-controlled Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland presents a potentially most explosive situation. The Federation government, established in 1953, exercises considerable autonomy and is controlled by Southern Rhodesia's white settlers. The Africans, who outnumber the whites fourteen to one in Southern Rhodesia, thirty-nine to one in Northern Rhodesia and 250 to one in Nyasaland, bitterly resent white rule. In the last two states, opposition to the Federation—which is equated with white rule—has led to explosions of violence. Last winter Britain established a twenty-five-man commission, headed by Viscount Monckton, a former Cabinet Minister, and including five Africans, to review the Federation's constitution and make recommendations.

Report Is Issued

Last week the Monckton Commission released its report. It recommended that the federal link continue because it provides economic advantages for all three member states. But it urged drastic changes to provide greater freedom for the members, the establishment of political parity between the 6,000,000 Africans and the 300,000 whites (the Africans now have only twelve of the fifty-nine seats in the Federal Parliament) and the right of secession for each member state.

The extremists on both sides criticized the report. The whites in the Federation flatly rejected the provision granting the right of secession, and the Africans demanded that the Federation be scrapped entirely. Nonetheless, the report is to serve as the basis for discussion of a conference on the Federation's future which is scheduled to convene in London in December.

Rhodesia Girls Fighting Lobola, Ancient Marriage Fee Custom

The New York Times

New York, N.Y.

Urban Foes of Males' Dominance Rebel at 'Humiliating' Custom of Price, Once Set in Cattle, Now Cash

Sun. 9-25-60

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Sept. 20.—African brides-to-be in Southern Rhodesia are rebelling against Lobola—the traditional marriage price that has been paid in cattle to parents for centuries.

Middle-class African girls who are abandoning in the cities and towns their beads and skins for European-style dresses, chic hats, and high-heeled shoes are protesting that the lobola system has become "a humiliating, masculine racket."

Their outcry, "We are no longer mere goods and chattels," is symptomatic of the urge in modern Africa to snap the shackles of slavish tribal custom and to gain equality with the male in a country where the law of the kraal (village) is still deep-rooted and dies hard.

The campion of emancipation in Southern Rhodesia, Mrs. Jane M. Chivanga of Salisbury, leads the campaign against lobola. She is rallying hundreds of women to her banner.

Once Every Girl's Aim

"At one time in this country, it was expected of every normal girl to bring home cattle for her lobola," says Mrs. Chivanga. "It was the envy of the girls in the village to see the elders leading the cattle into the kraal from one of their sisters. No grandmother or aunt considered her social duties done until all the daughters of the village, for whose behavior she was responsible, were married.

"From childhood the girls were brought up to realize that it was a great shame for any girl to get an illegitimate child; that girls were there to provide cattle for lobola for their brothers so that they, too, brought wives into the village to swell the numbers of the tribe.

"Old spinsters were not heard of. If a girl looked as if she was not attracting enough attention of the opposite sex for a marriage at the right age, a marriage was arranged for her.

A rich old man was approached and he gladly gave the required number of cattle and the embarrassing situation was avoided. Bitter old maids dodged by marriage were not known."

Mother Held Key Role

In the ancient rules of lobola, the bride's mother played an important role, for "no man in his right mind would dare accept it from a son-in-law without first consulting the mother if it was right for him to do so."

Evidence that loloba has become commercial can be found in letters to African newspapers and magazines. Father boast of cash tariffs of up to £100 ($280) for each of their daughters and of "side gifts" of cigarettes and crates of beer.

"Lobola is no longer a symbol where two or three oxen were sufficient," Mrs. Chivanga declared vehemently. "The man no longer thinks that the mother should be consulted because lobola is now paid in money—and women are supposed to keep their hands off any money affairs."

Mrs. Chivanga contends lobola has become "a torture" for the woman because the husband—"modern, shirt-tie type"—maintains that "no woman for whom I have paid lobola can do as she likes; no woman for whom lobola was paid can own money or property, or answer me back."

RHODESIA TROOPS ANGER AFRICANS

The N.Y. Times

Racial Tensions Aggravated by Call-Up of Forces and White Vigilantes

New York, N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesian, Oct. 15—Bitter feelings between Africans and whites in Southern Rhodesia were further aggravated last week by police and troop action to avert race riots. Some observers here described the situation as explosive.

P 21

One element of danger is the determination of many whites to "teach the Africans a lesson they won't forget."

African rioting in Salisbury and Gwelo led to the formation of vigilante groups by some whites who threatened to march on Africans. Troops were called out by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to prevent race riots and to keep Africans in check.

Africans were enraged in Salisbury last Saturday when an African cyclist knocked down by a white motorist was left lying in the road critically injured while white policemen took the uninjured motorist away from the scene. Africans became more angered when the police fired tear gas into a beer hall where many African men and women were peacefully enjoying Saturday night entertainment.

New Trouble Indicated

There were other developments that indicated more trouble to come

For two hours one morning Prime Minister Whitehead met with representatives of the National Democratic party, the only political organization representing African interests in Southern Rhodesia. Membership in party is open to anyone and about twenty white have joined.

Leopold Takawira, president of the party, asked that the party be represented at any future conference between Britain and Southern Rhodesia to discuss changes in this British colony's Constitution. The Prime Minister refused.

Sir Edgar also informed the party delegation that he intended to send troops into African townships. Mr. Takawira warned him that if the police arrested any party members who had lost their jobs as a result of a riot in Salisbury in July, a general strike of all African workers in Southern Rhodesia would be called. He warned it would be a continuing strike.

Mr. Takawira emphasized that he was not opposed to the arrest of "holigans."

Unrest Is Analyzed

An African affairs specialist said privately during the week that 50 per cent of the trouble in Salisbury's African townships was economic. Forty-eight per cent of the unrest, he said, is caused by overcrowded housing. Only 2 per cent of the trouble was said to be political in nature.

Thousands of Africans are unemployed in Salisbury and those who are working have been caught in a pinch between low wages and rising prices.

The report by Britain's Monckton Commission last week on constitutional changes for the Federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland added to the turmoil.

Most white Southern Rhodesians reject its recommendations for a greater African participation in affairs because they want to continue imposing white supremacy in the colony.

African spokesmen say that Africans are not interested in continuing the federation because to them it stands for white domination.

"The trouble here is caused because the African has come to associate the white man with domination," Enos Nkala, general secretary of the National Democratic party said in an interview.

"First we want African governments in the three territories, then we will talk about our own federation," he declared.

RHODESIA URGES AFRICANS TO VOTE

The N.Y. Times

But Native Leader Opposes Salisbury's Campaign as 'Qualified Franchise'

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 16—The exuberant strains of "Skokiaan," a popular African song, were played on tape to the swaying passengers packed in an African bus driving into the city.

Over the loudspeakers came the call: "Attention, please. Claim your vote now."

This was part of a new Government campaign to persuade Africans to register in time for the next election. The same exhortation came over the public-address systems in beerhalls and at other centers in the African townships.

The slogan "Claim your vote now and have a share in your future" has been appearing in commercial radio announcements and in advertisements in European and African newspapers. The drive is aimed at persuading the tens of thousands of "lost" European and African voters to register before the delimitation commission sits at the end of the year.

20,000 Natives Eligible

It is estimated that at least 20,000 Africans eligible for the vote on the qualified franchise have not registered. More than 40,000 Europeans also have not registered.

Thirteen new registering officers have started work, many at temporary offices in the African townships.

The Government is spending several thousand pounds on the campaign. It is estimated officially that just over 60,000 Europeans and 2,200 Africans have registered.

"It is the duty of the Government to try to get as many people to register as possible," Sir Edgar Whitehead, the Prime Minister, said recently in Parliament.

The authorities, however, are opposed by the African nationalists, who refuse to help in the registration drive.

Party Leader Opposed

"We are against the qualified franchise in Southern Rhodesia and therefore we will take no part in any voters' drive or any election until universal franchise is introduced," said Morton Malianga, vice president of the National Democratic party.

The qualifications that Mr. Malianga opposes include a considerable income or possession of property.

There is a limited registration of persons with lower qualifications, but it stops when their number is equal to 20 per cent of the total number of other registered voters.

Southern Rhodesia's Parliament will be enlarged to fifty members next year. Sir Edgar has said that if enough Africans register as voters at least three and possibly four African members could be elected.

White Guards Activated In South Rhodesia

The Christian Science Monitor

By Reuters

Boston, Mass.

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Two more all-white battalions of National Guardsmen have been ordered activated, and a ban on political meetings has gone into effect in new government moves aimed at "rehabilitating" African agitators.

Some 1,600 trained white reservists, plus a few older men, have been told to report for duty in Salisbury and Bulawayo Oct. 28 for "training and organization." An estimated 1,600 reservists of the first and second battalions, activated last week, were on duty Oct. 17 in African townships.

General Secretary Enos Nkala of the African National Democratic Party said the troops represented a symbol of white supremacy and created suspicion among the people.

The government of Central Africa's Rhodesian Federation termed the activations part of "operation rehabilitation," aimed at clearing out troublemakers in African townships around the white sectors of Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo. There have been disturbances in all three Southern Rhodesian communities since July.

A month-long ban on political meetings went into effect Oct. 15. The ban was announced as federal troops moved into the African townships around the three communities.

Rhodesia Vitalizes Desegregation Law

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By Eric Robins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia

Overshadowed by events elsewhere in the Rhodesias, a new desegregation law has come into existence in Northern Rhodesia.

It is a new ordinance, making it illegal to exercise a color bar in restaurants, cinemas, cafés, and similar places of refreshment. These have previously been the almost exclusive preserve of white men in Northern Rhodesia.

The new measure's introduction has been partly marred by incidents in which groups of whites staged noisy and at times violent demonstrations against both Africans and restraining policemen.

Mob Broken Up

In one particularly disorderly clash, police had to throw tear gas grenades to disperse a mob of whites who were intent on teaching the African his "place."

However, objective observers of the scene in recent days have noted the good humor and tolerance with which the Africans, with few exceptions, have borne white hostility. Observers are also full of praise for the just and impartial manner in which the police have carried out their duty of enforcing the law.

But if the Africans are willing to exercise patience and forbearance, the authorities are not. The government is determined that their move to abolish racial discrimination shall not be thwarted.

Demonstrators Warned

Sterner measures are to be taken against demonstrators in future. The magistrate at Kitwe who tried cases arising out of the original disturbances imposed maximum sentences prescribed by the ordinance on a number of men.

But instructions have been given for prosecutions under the criminal code, which enables prison sentences to be inflicted on people guilty of assault, to be brought when the occasion warrants.

The fact that unruly scenes have been largely confined to the copper belt is not without significance. A very large proportion of the male populations of the mining towns consists of South Africans, recruited because of their technical skills from the Witwatersrand and Orange Free State gold fields. They have the traditional apartheid outlook on race relations.

'Superiority' Threatened

Another large segment is composed of British colliers and lower-grade artisans who oppose African advancement because they consider it menaces their own security, and who resent social equality because they have been enjoying a standard of living and a social standing that were denied them in their home country.

A rockbreaker in the copper mines earns between £200 and £300 a month, including overtime, commission and bonuses.

With few exceptions, the new anticolor bar measure has gone off smoothly in other parts of Northern Rhodesia.

Such outward scenes as have occurred outside the copper belt are regarded as "teething troubles" and optimism is felt in government circles that in spite of resentment by diehard white supremacists the whites of the territory will soon resign themselves to a fait accompli and gradually grow accustomed to the new order.

Meanwhile a formidable bill for compensation for loss of profits by proprietors of cafés and restaurants has already mounted up as a result of white boycotts during the first few days of the operation of the anticolor bar provisions.

Traders are reported to be apprehensive. But perhaps they may take heart from a restaurant manager in Ndola who said that business had even "picked up a bit" since desegregation became official policy.

RHODESIA TO SEEK CURB ON VIOLENCE

The N.Y. Times

Salisbury Plans New Laws —Native Leader Scores Measure as 'Hitlerism'

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 24—A set of drastic new laws, designed to stamp out rioting and other violence in Southern Rhodesia, will be introduced tomorrow by the Prime Minister, Sir Edgar Whitehead.

The legislation consists of a bill with sixty clauses, including penalties for intimidation, boycott, arson, looting, malicious damage to property and throwing stones at motor vehicles.

The plan to rush the bill through Parliament was denounced today by Munukayumba Sipalo of Lusaka, secretary general of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence party, as "running into the madness of Hitlerism."

Under the legislation the Government will be given powers to order a curfew, restrict "irresponsible publications" and control processions and public gatherings.

The Crown will be given the right for the first time to appeal court sentences that it considers too lenient.

Secret Oaths Covered

Carrying offensive weapons or material without authority would be made an offense. Support and protection would be given to security forces including the police, firemen and ambulance personnel.

The Government belief that a secret organization similar to the Mau Mau of Kenya exists among the natives was shown by inclusion of a clause prohibiting "unlawful oaths" and witchcraft.

About 500 Africans and two Europeans have been arrested in a drive against "hoodlums."

Secret hearings under a new Vagrancy Act were attacked and defended today by two lawyers, who are members of Southern Rhodesia's Parliament.

Dr. A. Palley of the Dominion party described the exclusion of the press and the public as "disgraceful."

John Pittman of the ruling United Federal party, replied that under the new legislation a magistrate informally inquired into a man's means of subsistence and that there was no reason why the proceedings should be in public.

Rhodesians Treated It As A Joke

Journal + Guide

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 11-19-60

Threatens Africans And Whites—"Army" Units Widespread

By Associated Negro Press

What shows every sign of developing into a Central African Ku Klux Klan has now emerged in Southern Rhodesia.

Going by the name of the Rhodesian Republican Army, it seeks to combine the tactics of Ireland's IRA, the intimidation of the KKK, and the secrecy of the underground resistance movements of World War II.

IT IS THE first time that a white underground movement has been established in Africa —with the exception of the abortive "Freedom Radio" station in the Union of South Africa, which was rapidly uncovered — and all the police in Southern Rhodesia have now been put on a nation-wide alert.

The R. R. A. first showed its hand around the middle of October, when it began distributing somewhat lurid circulars in Bulawayo, the country's commercial capital.

THESE, SENT to a large numbers of prominent people, warned of the existence of of the movement and advised "traitors" to watch their step.

Many of the public figures receiving the circulars were known to be sympathetic towards African advancement. The circulars made it clear that the R. R. A. was dedicated to the maintenance of white supremacy.

The documents fell into the hands of the police and the newspapers, and were promptly treated as jokes: One newspaper report, headlined "ssh Read any good thrillers, lately?" poked fun at them on the assemption that the documents, all cyclostyled, had been sent out by a crank.

HOWEVER, an anonymous telephone call to the newspaper, gave this message: "You'll probably change your tune soon."

It is still being treated as a joke, but a rather poor one. Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky dismissed the whole thing as a hoax. But soon it became apparent that the R. R. A. had members in various parts of the country and their activities showed that there was quite a few of them.

IN SALSIBURY, Bulawayo, and other towns, hundreds of slogans went up overnight and the letters R. R. A. were crudely daubed on fences, walls and even traffic signs.

They were painted out by the authorities — and the next morning twice as many had gone up again. From the number it was obvious that no single person, or even a mere handful of people, could have been solely reponsible.

POLICE SET about tracking down the perpetrators (so far without any success) and the R. R. A. then sent a letter to the press explaining that even if individual members were caught, the movement was so organized that they would be unable to give away any valuable information.

Then came a daring arms raid on Gwelo school armory. Sixteen rifles, complete with bolts, were stolen and believed whisked away by lorry. They have not yet been recovered yet and the police now say:

"WE DON'T KNOW who is behind the R. R. A., but the possibility that it is connected with the Gwelo arms raid obviously cannot be entirely ruled out at present."

The R. R. A. began flooding the country with copies of a new bulletin 5,000 worlds long, printed on foolscap paper, and signed, "The Operator, Rhodesian Republic Army, GHQ, Southern Rhodesia."

IN IT, THE "Operator" talks of a bandit unit being set up, and states: "Europeans deaths by Negro savages will not be tolerated. Negroes will be discouraged from violence by violence."

The whole tone of the bulletin is a mixture of the juvenile and the sinister and ends with what might be a typical KKK threat:

"If the Government will not smash Negro killer mobs, they will soon get out of hand. We shall undertake this responsibility ourselves."

Rhodesia Frees Africa's Banda

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

ZOMBA, Nyasaland (UPI)—Dr. Hastings Banda, U.S.-educated leader of the Nyasaland African National Congress, was released after more than a year's detention in Southern Rhodesia as a subversive and flown here Friday.

Sat. 4-2-60

An official announcement said Banda talked with Gov. Sir Robert Armitage and British Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod at government house before motoring to his home at Limbe.

A government spokesman explained that Banda was released as an individual in an action resulting from the normal practices of review. He said the state of emergency decreed in the protectorate in central Africa following nationalistic riots last year would remain in effect.

Banda and about 150 other African Nationalists were detained March 3, 1959, following riots in Nysaland to protest its federation with southern and northern Rhodesia.

The colonial office quoted Gov. Sir Robert Armitage as saying that Banda now would be available to take his part in talks with Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod.

TO CONSIDER CHANGES

Macleod, Armitage said in a broadcast statement, was visiting Nyasaland for the express purpose of considering changes in the Constitution.

He said political leaders of all races had started talks with Macleod.

However, Armitage added that the state of emergency decreed after the March, 1959, riots would remain in effect as long as necessary in the interest of public safety.

Banda, 55, spent more than 40 years of his life abroad. But he was hailed by the Nyasas as a messiah when he returned to his homeland almost two years ago.

IS PASSIONATE SYMBOL

The stocky, grim little man had been in the forefront of the Nationalists fight for the independence since 1951. To the 2,500,000 natives, he was a passionate symbol of freedom.

Banda, born of poor, uneducated parents who belonged to the Chewa tribe, ran away at 13 to get an education. He worked in South African gold mines and saved enough money to pay for sea passage to the United States.

He lived in the United States for 12 years, studying medicine at the University of Chicago. He went to Britain later and studied at the University of Edinburgh before setting up practice in a London suburb.

Banda returned to Nysaland in July 1958 in response to appeals from supporters after the Nysaland Congress split on failure to move toward secession.

Negro Violence Flares Suddenly Against Northern Rhodesia Whites

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia (AP) — Negro mob violence has flamed against white settlers in Northern Rhodesia, a part of Britain's Central African Federation.

Sun. 5-10-60

Police held 127 Africans and sought others Monday for a series of fire and stoning attacks in the Northern Rhodesian copper belt over the weekend. Several persons were injured.

P. 9A

The sudden outburst led to speculation that a scheduled visit by Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth to the Federation—a union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in which 282,000 whites dominate a native population of 7½ million—will be canceled. She was due in Salisbury Wednesday for a 20-day tour.

A white woman and her two daughters were among victims of Negro bands on a rampage that recalled the nationalist-inspired racial troubles that the Federation government crushed with troops last spring. All three were burned.

Cars were special targets of the mobs. Mrs. Lillian Burton, 38, was driving with her daughters Rosemary, 12, and Debbie, 4. Police gave this account:

A band of about 30 blacks stopped the car at Ndola, the chief trouble spot. They stoned the car and, with all three of the Burton family inside, doused it with gasoline and set it afire.

Mrs. Burton was burned severely. The two girls were slapped and kicked by the Negroes, but escaped into the brush.

All three were hospitalized, as was a white man, W. Meyer. He reported he was attacked by about 40 blacks four miles from Ndola, who stoned his car.

Eight other white men reported their cars damaged in similar raids Sunday near Ndola. At Kitwe five white men said they were stoned in their cars or in the yards of their homes.

Rock was found piled on a railway track at Kitwe Friday. The pile apparently was intended to derail a train.

At Bancroft, near the Belgian Congo border, three shelters at a beer hall were burned down Saturday night.

At Luanshya police used parachute flares and tear gas to disperse a Negro mob rioting at a beer hall. The officers said they retaliated after the Negroes stoned them.

Police are investigating an attempt to burn the home of Frao Chembne, an African member of the federal parliament.

Some whites reported that Africans stole guns from their homes and parked cars.

Contributing to the tension in Northern Rhodesia were new disorders in the adjacent Belgian Congo. Many Rhodesian whites are bittter at the Belgians for giving the Congo independence and thus contributing to pressures from African nationalists.

New Riots Raise Fears In Rhodesia

The Washington Post 18a

Washington D.C.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, May 14 (AP)—Africans stoned police and other whites in sporadic clashes today in Northern Rhodesia.

Sun. 5-15-60

More violence is feared over the weekend and civilian reserves were alerted to assist police patrols, which already have been strengthened.

An African crowd stoned Luanshya police after they were discovered at an illegal political meeting. A petrol bomb was found later in a house and one African was arrested.

In some places, police reported that whites replied with assaults of their own. In Kitwe, the copper mine center, four whites in a car were reported to have stopped an African and whipped him with a bicycle chain.

A police reserve spotter plane flew over Kitwe and the surrounding area looking for illegal meetings of the banned United Independence Party, which has been outlawed in Northern Rhodesia's western province, including the copper belt.

Africa Whites Ask Protection

The Evening Star

Washington D.C.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, May 11 (AP)—The European Mineworkers Union, the strongest white group in Northern Rhodesia, has asked for Federal government intervention to maintain public safety. The request followed week - end Negro violence culminating in the beating and burning of a white woman and her two children near Ndola.

Wed. 5-11-60

Emrys Williams, the Union's acting general secretary, said the request was made to Sir Roy Welensky, prime minister of the Central African Federation, because of what Mr. Williams termed the territorial government's slowness in curbing Negro violence. The federation includes Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Union also asked Sir Evelyn Hone, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, for a meeting to discuss the situation.

Meeting Requested

The Union on Monday had asked him to resign.

The Negro United National Independence Party, which was blamed for Sunday's attack on the mother and her children, called for a week-lnog boycott of beer halls.

In the mining town of Bancroft, police broke up a Negro demonstration advancing on a police station following dispersal of an Independence Party meeting by police. Five Negroes were arrested.

Meanwhile, about 1,000 whites met in the town of Mufulira to support motions demanding the resignation of Sir Evelyn and cancellation of Queen Mother Elizabeth's visit to the federation.

Salisbury Joins in Plea

White settlers in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, also put pressure on Sir Evelyn, urging him to move swiftly.

The Southern Rhodesia Association, a new group representing whites, cabled Sir Evelyn demanding his government "carry out its primary function of maintaining law and order."

The Rhodesia Herald of Salisbury charged that "the list of atrocities is growing" in Northern Rhodesia and called for drastic action.

Tear Gas Halts Riots In Rhodesia

The Miami Herald

P. 1

SALISBURY, Rhodesia — (UPI) — Police planes dive-bombed the African quarter with tear gas Thursday night and truckloads of soldiers and police swarmed through the streets to smash riots by stone-throwing Africans that lasted throughout the day.

Sun. 5-22-60

Authorities reported 129 Africans arrested in the outbursts which police blamed on a handful of professional agitators who tried to stage a work stoppage.

Meanwhile

Police and federal troops attacked the rioters with tear gas and clubs but the crowds of Africans continued to mill around in the streets.

Negroes Attack Whites in N. Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, May 9 (AP)—Negro mob violence has flamed against white settlers in Northern Rhodesia, a part of Britains Central African Federation.

Police held 127 Africans and sought others today for a series of fire and stoning attacks in the northern Rhodesian copper belt over the weekend. Several persons were injured.

The sudden outburst led to speculation that a scheduled visit by Britain's Queen Mother Elizabeth to the Federation—a union of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland in which 282,000 whites dominate a population of 7½ million—will be cancelled. She is due in Salisbury Wednesday for a 20-day tour.

A white woman and her two daughters were among victims of Negro bands on a rampage that recalled the nationalist-inspired racial troubles which the federation government crushed with troops last spring. All three were burned.

Cars were special targets of the mobs and Lillian Burton, 38, was driving a car. With her were her daughters Rosemary, 12, and Debbie, 4.. Police gave this account:

A band of about 30 blacks stopped the car at Ndola, the chief trouble spot. They stoned the car and, with all three of the Burton family inside, doused it with gasoline and set it afire.

Mrs. Burton was burned severely. The two girls were slapped and kicked by the Negroes, but escaped into the brush.

All three are hospitalized.

Also hospitalized is a white man, W. Meyer. He reported he was attacked by about 40 blacks four miles from Ndola. His car was stoned and its windows smashed, but he managed to get away.

Eight other white men reported their cars were damaged in similar raids yesterday near Ndola. At Kitwe five white men said they were stoned in their cars or in the yards of their homes.

Rock was found piled on a railway track at Kitwe Friday. The pile apparently was intended to redail a train.

At Luanshya police used parachute flares and tear gas to disperse a Negro mob rioting at a beer hall.

Last Sunday a mob of Negroes at Ndola stoned a car driven by a white woman, set her afire and beat her two small daughters. She is in serious condition.

The riots started after a white motorist knocked down a Negro woman on a bicycle.

AFRICAN OPPOSES RHODESIAN STRIKE

Kaunda, Nationalist Leader, Asks Passive Resistance at News Parley Here

By MURRAY ILLSON

A plea for nonviolent resistance to white rule in the troubled British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia was sounded here yesterday by an African nationalist leader who has just completed a month's tour of the United States.

Kenneth Kaunda, 36-year-old president of the recently outlawed United National Independence party, which opposes any form of white minority rule in Central Africa, declared that "violence is no solution to our problems at home."

In making his statement, Mr. Kaunda referred to reports of rioting in Northern Rhodesia's rich copperbelt area that resulted in the death of a white woman, the buying by whites there of "more and more firearms," the banning of his party and the arrest of "more than 120 Africans, including some of my colleagues."

Holds News Conference

Speaking at a news conference in the headquarters of the American Committee on Africa, 801 Second Avenue, Mr. Kaunda said he would not know until he returned home what had "led to this very unfortunate, sad and deplorable situation."

However, he observed that Northern Rhodesia had been politically unstable ever since Britain formed the federation of the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with the colony of Southern Rhodesia. He asserted that federation was imposed "on the unwilling Africans just to satisfy a handful of power-hungry settlers in 1953."

"Last year," he said, "a new Constitution—another of the many impositions—was introduced in Northern Rhodesia. It provided twenty-two seats for 70,000 settlers and only eight seats for 3,000,000 Africans."

Mr. Kaunda said the banned Zambia African National Congress, which was succeeded by the United National Independence party, had "opposed this constitutional arrangement as un-Christian, unethical, impolitic and unworkable in an area in which there was mass awakening on the African continent."

"We were arrested and exiled," he continued. "Some of us were rearrested, tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, while others remained exiled. We were all released early this year."

Sees Dictatorial Powers

Mr. Waunda, a former head teacher in mission schools of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), asserted that recent legislation known as the Public Security Bill "gives the Governor powers of a complete dictator." The present Governor is Sir Evelyn Hone.

Referring to recent reports of violence, Mr. Kaunda continued:

"But violencee I condemn very seriously as a method of achieving our noble ends. Violence I condemn without reserve and very strongly no matter where it comes from. Distant as I am from my country, I wish to appeal to all my people to refrain from any acts of violence and to remain calm no matter how trying the circumstances."

In a message to his followers, he said that he would present their case before Ian Macleod, Colonial Secretary, at a meeting in London next Tuesday, and that he expected to return to his country soon afterward.

Speaking of his tour of the United States, which included several Southern cities, Mr. Kaunda said he had been "impressed with most of the things that I saw—apart, of course, from one thing—your own domestic problems that fall in the way of the Negro."

Patrols Are Reinforced

KITWE, Northern Rhodesia, May 13 (AP)—The Government reinforced armed police patrols in white and Negro areas throughout the Kitwe region today to prevent new racial violence.

Negroes Press 'Fire' Drive In Rhodesia

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia (AP) — Rioting workers Tuesday pursued a scorched-earth campaign against white domination. Police gunfire killed one, described as a looter.

The known death toll from three days of violence in this industrial city of the British-run Central African Federation rose to seven, all Negroes. Scores of persons have been injured.

LABOR FORCE

The shooting came in one of Bulawayo's Negro sections, where fires touched off by the rioters have ruined many homes, shops and cars, and terrorized moderates in the native community. Even a medical clinic was burned.

More than 2,000 soldiers and police sealed off the Negro sections in an effort to prevent the trouble from engulfing the city's 45,000 white residents. Many of the whites have armed themselves in fear of a full-scale uprising.

SOLDIERS BEGGED

A general strike of the native labor force to protest white rule paralyzed most of the city's 450 factories. It developed much like those that crippled industrial centers of neighboring South Africa last spring.

While thousands quit work on their own, others dropped out under the threats of Negro gangs roving from plant to plant. Agitators persuaded many servants in white homes to leave their jobs.

RHODESIAN RIOTS STIR NEW FEARS

Race Relations in Federation Strained as Constitutional Conferences Approach

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 23—The riotous events of last week in Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have increased concern over future race relations here.

The situation was reported calm today in both Harare and Highfields, the townships where most of Salisbury's more than 200,000 Africans live. Yet troops and policemen still were patrolling against the possibe recurrence of the violence that started Wednesday.

The violence occurred when the Africans attempted to hold a mass demonstration to show their anti-Government feelings. They became enraged when the police used tear gas against them and when leaders they respected were arrested.

To foreign observers it appeared that the Government of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was out to teach the Africans a lesson.

Death of Partnership Seen

One outspoken member of the Opposition in the all-white Southern Rhodesia Assembly, Dr. Arne Palley of Salisbury, said yesterday in the debate on the situation that "politically speaking, the disturbances have driven the last nail into the coffin of partnership."

Racial partnership was the theoretical policy upon which the Federation was established in 1953.

The events in Salisbury take on added significance in view of the forthcoming talks in London on the constitutions of Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia and the Federation. The Nyasaland conference is scheduled to begin Monday. The Southern Rhodesia talks will be in September and a review of the Federal Constitution early next year.

Meanwhile, outbreaks of violence here, in South Africa and in the Congo have hardened white and African views in the Federation.

One reaction was the announcement early this week that the Federation's defense forces would be enlarged to include two white battalions and four African battalions and that they would be re-equipped. Most of the new equipment, such as high-velocity rifles and heavy armored cars, would be useful quelling possible internal disturbances.

About 150 Africans, Asians and whites gathered last night to discuss possible ways of overcoming racial strife.

The meeting was called by the multiracial Central African party and did not fall under a ban imposed by the Whitehead Government because it was held outside the African area and was technically private.

The speakers included one top official of the predominantly African National Democratic party who was among those arrested earlier in the week.

Deploring Government moves to hinder African political parties, one African speaker addressed himself to the whites in the audience and said:

"Don't waste your time going to African rural areas. Don't waste your time going to the African locations. Go and teach your own friends."

Welensky Sees Soviet Plot

SALISBURY, July 23 (Reuters)—Sir Roy Welensky charged today that many persons criticizing Belgium's rule of her former Congo colony were trying to pave the way for Soviet take-overs in Africa.

The Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland made his charge in a talk opening a tobacco exhibition here.

Rhodesia Gets Rockefeller Grant

Jackson Daily Courier
Jackson, Miss.
6/11/60

New York, June 4.—The Rockefeller Foundation has granted 2,400 pounds ($6,720) to D. E. Baker, a senior Young Farmers' Club organizer of the Federal Department of Conservation and Extension in Salibury, Southern Rhodesia, according to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Newsletter.

The grant will enable Mr. Baker to spend six months in the United States studying farm clubs, agricultural extension methods and farm practices.

Southern Rhodesia Takes Strong Line

Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
7/14/60

By Eric Robins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

The disclosure by Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, to the United Federal Party congress here, that he had a "good rip-roaring row" with the British Government at his recent talks in London on the colony's constitutional future surprised few people.

Southern Rhodesia is linked with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the Central African Federation. The constitutional status of the federation is to be reviewed later this year or early next. Southern Rhodesia — or at least the white minority which holds political power in the territory—is impatient for independence within the Commonwealth. The Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on the other hand, would prefer to opt out of the federation.

Temper Gauged

Sir Edgar knew that to retain his own post and to keep his party in power, he had to take a strong line with the Colonial Office in London. The white barricades are going up in Southern Rhodesia and he is too shrewd a politician not to be aware of the present temper of the predominantly European electorate.

If he can persuade the British Colonial Office to remove the existing reserved clauses in the Southern Rhodesian constitution, which give Britain the right to veto legislation dealing with African affairs, he will have won an important round in the pre-election battle.

Hence, it is not difficult to discern the strategy behind his announcement that there will be a general election "by early next year, but there is no guarantee that it will not be held before the end of this year."

Coupled with his statement that the next stage of the constitutional discussions will be held in Rhodesia in September, this can be taken as a clear pointer to the fact that if Sir Edgar manages to shake off the shackles of Colonial Office tutelage he will feel sufficiently strong to make an immediate appeal to the electorate to return him to office.

Postponement Possible

If, on the other hand, he fails, he will almost certainly postpone this vital election until early next year, after the Monckton Commission has presented its recommendations on the future of the whole Central African Federation and the federal constitutional review has been held.

A rebuff to his ambitions in September would force him to play a waiting game in the hope that British Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod will be able to produce a rabbit from the hat in the shape of a formula that will hold the shaky fabric on the federation together and not provoke open revolt by either whites or blacks.

Sir Edgar's position is a precarious one. He has a majority of only four votes over the right-wing, white supremacist Dominion Party in the Southern Rhodesian Assembly.

Had it not been for the operation of the preferential vote system, the Dominion Party would have gained power at the last election, when they won a majority of votes at the first count.

Wave of Concern

Today, such a wave of concern for the future has swept over the colony's white population that political observers believe the Dominion Party would "romp home" at an immediately contested election.

This concern has been caused by suspicions of British intentions to "hand over" to African nationalists in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—a move that white Southern Rhodesians believe would lead inexorably to eventual black domination of the federation. And with the uncertainty into which the Belgian Congo, on the federation's northern border, has been plunged through the grant of independence, which is seen here as premature, European uneasiness has been greatly intensified.

Few people who know Sir Edgar doubt the sincerity of his threat to take Southern Rhodesia out of the federation if African nationalism triumphs in the northern territories. But it would be a move taken as a last resort.

Supported by Welensky

He is thoroughly wedded to a "middle of the road" policy and is a loyal supporter of the federal concept. He still believes that racial partnership, with gradual advancement of the African people to a position of parity with the Europeans, can be made to work.

A trial of strength with the Dominion Party now, he realizes, would inevitably force an issue that may never have to be faced. For the victory of the extreme right-wing, secessionist, "what we - have - we - hold" William Harper, who was reelected president of the Southern Rhodesia division of the Dominion Party after an open clash with the federal leader, Winston Field, proved that a large—and many believe predominant—section of the colony's whites want to "go it alone" now.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Sir Edgar Whitehead

Southern Rhodesian leader

AFRICANS PROTEST RHODESIA ARRESTS

The N.Y. Times
New York
7-21-60

20,000 March on Salisbury After Leaders Are Jailed—Police Bar Paraders

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 20 — Twenty-thousand angry Africans marched on the center of Salisbury today. Police riot squads dispersed them, using tear gas against some.

Anti-Government demonstrations, which included a strike of half of Salisbury's 100,000 African workers, were touched off by the arrest yesterday of three top leaders of the National Democratic party, which was formed early this year to replace the banned African National Congress.

The marchers were headed for the office of Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing British colony, when they were stopped by the police.

It was the second time in twenty-four hours that Africans had tried to march into the city. The police also blocked 4,000 who were on their way early this morning to demonstrate outside the residence of Sir Edgar.

500 Reserves Called

More than 500 civilian members of the police reserves were called to duty to help seal off Salisbury's two principal African townships, Harare and Highfields. This capital city of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has a population of more than 200,000 Africans and 80,000 whites.

As a result of the disturbances the Government prohibited all processions in the Salisbury area for the next three months.

Africans stoned cars driven by whites in the vicinity of the African townships and set up roadblocks. One African driving for a white was dragged from the car, but the white passenger was permitted to drive on.

Some Africans were arrested and a few received minor injuries in the panic that followed the firing of the tear gas into their midst.

Township Road Blocked

The African marchers never got beyond the limits of the townships but for three hours they blocked the main road into Harare, facing 500 policemen thirty yards away.

The three African political leaders were arrested in a series of pre-dawn police raids in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia's main centers. Those arrested were Michael Mawema, president of the National Democratic party; Sketchley Samkanga, treasurer, and Leopold Takawire, an executive member of the party and a leader in the multiracial Capricorn Africa Society.

So far the Government has given no reason for the arrests except to say that those seized had violated the Unlawful Organizations Act. The National Democratic party, which is open to white members and has a few, has not been declared unlawful.

There has been bitter speculation here among persons sympathetic to African political aspirations that the Southern Rhodesian Government is using the unsettled situation in the Congo, which became independent of Belgium June 30, as an excuse for suppressing African political action.

Africans openly criticized Sir Edgar, saying "he claims to be the Prime Minister of all the people, but he does not speak to us."

Following the arrest of their leaders, the Africans met in Harare and Highfields. The meetings lasted through the night. This morning 20,000 gathered at Stodart Hall, a social center at Harare. When they heard that Sir Edgar had refused to see a two-man delegation they had sent to him to protest against the arrest of their leaders, they decided to march on the city. Other leaders urged them to do so peacefully. Observers said there had never before been such a mass demonstration by Africans in Southern Rhodesia.

Later the Whitehead Government sent a letter to the National Democratic party to say that the Prime Minister would not address an illegal gathering. The letter said that after the gathering had dispersed and the Africans had returned to work in Salisbury, members of the Government would be prepared to discuss grievances with them.

Riots in Bulawayo

The New York Times

The riots in Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia, following similar disturbances in the capital of Salisbury last week, are ominous portents. How ominous they can be the world knows only too well after witnessing events in the former Belgian Congo just to the north. Southern Rhodesia is an internally self-governing territory that is part of the Central African Federation. The other two sections are the British-ruled protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

There has been trouble in Central Africa since the reluctant protectorates were forced to join the federation in 1953. Southern Rhodesia is a land of white supremacy, the whites being settlers who own land or conduct business as their parents and grandparents did before them. The Africans have caught the same fever of independence which rages all over the continent and they want an end to racial discrimination.

Since the blacks are in an enormous majority, this would mean African control of government. The agitation led to Government raids on the homes of the leaders of the African National Democratic party in Salisbury on July 19. This, in turn, was followed by serious rioting, arson and looting in Salisbury and, for the last three days, in Bulawayo.

It is a potentially ugly and dangerous situation. As always in such times, the moderates are rendered helpless. Positions harden; extremists take over. It looks as if the British must impose a solution more satisfactory to the Africans than the present state of affairs.

VIOLENCE FADES AT BULAWAYO

Times Picayune

New Orleans, La.

Aug. 19, 1960

Negroes Return to Work in Homes, Factories

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia (AP)—Violence faded Wednesday and Negroes streamed back to work in British homes and factories of this troop-guarded industrial city.

Eleven Negroes had been killed—six by police gunfire—and 118 injured in riots, arson and looting since last weekend in Bulawayo's Negro townships.

White rule was the target of the demonstrations. It was backed by a general strike called by the militant National Democratic party over the objections of many Africans. At least one of the dead had wanted to continue working. He was slain by a squad enforcing the strike.

CHARGE HURLED

The police said they used their guns only in self-defense and to stop looting by the rioters.

Some Negro groups charged that Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead's government is practicing white supremacy, like the neighboring Union of South Africa though it preaches racial partnership.

Among factors which promoted the return to normalcy were:

1. A cordon of more than 2,000 soldiers and police—white and black—sealing off the Negro sections.

2. Depletion of liquor supplies seized by the rioters from beer halls they had sacked and burned.

3. Disapproval of the outbreak by many of Negro townships' 100,000 residents.

Eighty per cent of the labor force showed in the morning to revive operations in the city's 450 factories. Others trickled in later.

BREATHE MORE EASILY

The city's 45,000 white persons, many armed, breathed more easily.

Orderly groups of workers tackled a tough street-cleaning job in the Negro townships. First they had to haul off the charred wreckage of many cars.

The worst-hit section was the old Bulawayo location of 1893, three miles north of town. Local government offices, rows of shops, a milk depot, a large beer hall and countless vehicles were wrecked and burned in a campaign to destroy property of whites and their Negro sympathizers alike.

Mike Hove, a Negro legislator of the ruling Federal party, said "Africans are as appalled as Europeans at what has happened and are ready to band together to bring the mobsters to book."

Hove estimated that less than one per cent of the city's 100,000 Negroes had any hand in the riots.

1st Natives Killed In S. Rhodesia Race Strife

Chicago Defender

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia — (UPI) — Six natives were reported killed and 60 persons injured in clashes with police Tuesday that broke a proud 60-year record of Southern Rodesia, which boasted that no Africans had ever been killed here in racial disturbances.

Three of the fatally wounded victims were shot by police and three by whites defending their stores after mobs of Africans rampaged through native settlements for the third day. One European was reported killed but this was not confirmed by police officials.

The government has ordered a nation-wide call of white reserve troops to deal with any emergency.

WHITES UNEASY

About 45,000 whites waited uneasily behind locked and barred doors in the European section of the city, the anti-white riots in the nearby Congo fresh in their minds.

A few Africans, drunk from raids on beerhalls, were reported roaming the countryside near the European sections but heavily armed white and native troops supported by armored cars and riot police protected the section.

Premied Sir Edgar Whitehead flew in here Monday from the capital city of Salisbury and immediately ordered in troop reinforcements to cope with what officials described as an "explosive situation." He pledged the disorders would be put down at all costs.

NATIVES SCARED

The violence flared again Tuesday when 7,000 Africans gathered on a football field and refused to return to their jobs until three arrested Nationalist party leaders were freed. The crowd broke up into gangs which roamed the African settlement bent on violence.

There are about 140,000 natives living in the sprawling townships. However, it was believed in the European section that most of the natives were as much distressed by the violence as the whites.

Troops reported turning back hundreds of natives who tried to get out of the townships. Small groups of Africans huddled in the "no man's land" between the townships and the heart of the city, too terrified to move.

Sat 8-6-60

Marauding bands of Africans swarmed out of their townships Monday to attack shops and cars and clash in pitched battles with outnumbered police. An attempt was made to derail a freight train.

CRIPPLE INDUSTRY

Industry was crippled when gangs of intimidators roamed through the city and forced African workers to leave their jobs. White men took over the job of manning gasoline pumps for the first time in the history of this city.

A European rescued a 19-year-old African night watchman who tried to defend single-handedly his concrete works from a gang of looters. The European pulled the African into his automobile and then drove three miles under a barrage of stones until reaching a group of soldiers.

Troops also went to the rescue of the visiting paramount chieftainess of neighboring Bechuanaland, who was trapped and attacked by rioters. When troops arrived, her retinue was defending her gallantly against superior odds.

The trouble erupted Sunday in the wake of a round-trip of native political leaders in Salisbury. A mob of 7,000 natives tried to seize control of the center of the city but was beaten off in a day-long battle.

Integration Law Passed In Rhodesia

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Nation's Population Is Mostly African

Sat 8-6-60

© New York Times News Service

Lusaka, Aug. 5.—The Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council moved Thursday to lower the color bar in this British protectorate.

Legislation that would make it illegal to bar any person because of his race from tea-rooms, cafes, restaurants, hotel dining rooms and lounges, and motion-picture theaters was approved. It carries stiff penalties for violations and is scheduled to become effective next month.

Considered Milestone

The law is considered to be a milestone in this part of the world where racial discrimination is one of the most difficult problems with many political, social, and economic ramifications.

The decision to take formal action against discrimination was made after efforts to gain voluntary removal of color bars had failed.

Northern Rhodesia's mixed population includes 2,500,000 Africans, 80,000 whites, more than 6,000 Asians, and 2,000 persons of mixed blood.

White Mobs Protest New Mixing Law

The Tampa Times

Jacksonville, Fla.

Sept. 2

KITWE, Northern Rhodesia, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—Riot police stood by in several areas of Northern Rhodesia today, ready to head off renewed demonstrations by white persons over a new law against racial discrimination.

NY Times 9-3-60

Police Thursday night used nightsticks and three times threw tear gas into angry white crowds demonstrating against the law which opens cafes, restaurants, movie houses, and hotel dining rooms to all races. Several white policemen were manhandled.

Police reservists were called up to reinforce patrols outside the newly integrated entertainment places.

Several white persons and Africans were arrested in a melee which resulted when a number of Africans were thrown off a hotel porch here Thursday night.

Police threw tear gas at a crowd of white persons who pelted a police truck with stones and bottles.

Natives Riot For 3d Day In Rhodesia

The Washington Post

Washington DC

Death Toll Is 7; 250 Under Arrest; Few Go to Work

Wed 7-27-60

Reuters

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, July 26—Police bullets killed an African today, boosting to seven the death toll in three straight days of heavy native rioting against a ban on political meetings.

Police opened fire three times during the day in renewed clashes with Africans but the dead man, described as a looter caught in the act, was the sole reported casualty.

A police spokesman said the situation was developing into a military operation. An estimated 250 Africans have been arrested and few natives went to work.

Police indicated the six Africans slain Monday were not killed by law officers.

Two were described as looters shot by a merchant and it was presumed the other four also died in the bloody upsurge of rioting, looting and arson that saw about 60 persons hurt, half a dozen beerhalls burned down and a filtration plant completely wrecked.

Two Stores Destroyed

The burnings went on all night and two African stores were destroyed.

The trouble began here Sunday with demonstrations against a ban on a meeting of the National Democratic Party, an African group which has had several of its leaders arrested.

The violence here followed ismilar but milder outbreaks last week in Salisbury, capital of this self-governing British territory, after three NPD leaders had been arrested and party offices had been raided by police.

The violence flared up in and around Bulawayo's Negro townships.

Today, government industrial officers were stoned at Npopoma African Township after failing to persuade a crowd of more than 7000 natives to break up and go to work.

The crowd called for the immediate release of detained NDP leaders.

A heavy stoning injured a news photographer in Bulawayo's Old Township Police dispersed his attackers—groups of three and four men—with a salvo of tear gas shells.

About 150 arrests were made in the Old Township as police combed it for looters and "known troublemakers."

When loot was discovered in a house, its male occupants were arrested and marched at gunpoint—carrying the loot on their heads—to an assembly point.

Train services were normal but only a small number of African workers heeded the back-to-work calls of sound trucks.

Meanwhile, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister charged that "certain leaders" of the NDP had planned civil disorders.

Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead, addressing Parliament in Salisbury, said three of seven wanted NDP members already had been arrested.

He declared that the arguments advanced at NDP meetings "are becoming more and more blantantly militant and anti-European" despite the fact that the party, formed early this year, "may in theory be open to all races."

He said some whites were known to be assisting in setting up party activities, adding several o fthese "were present in the center of things" during last week's Salisbury disturbances.

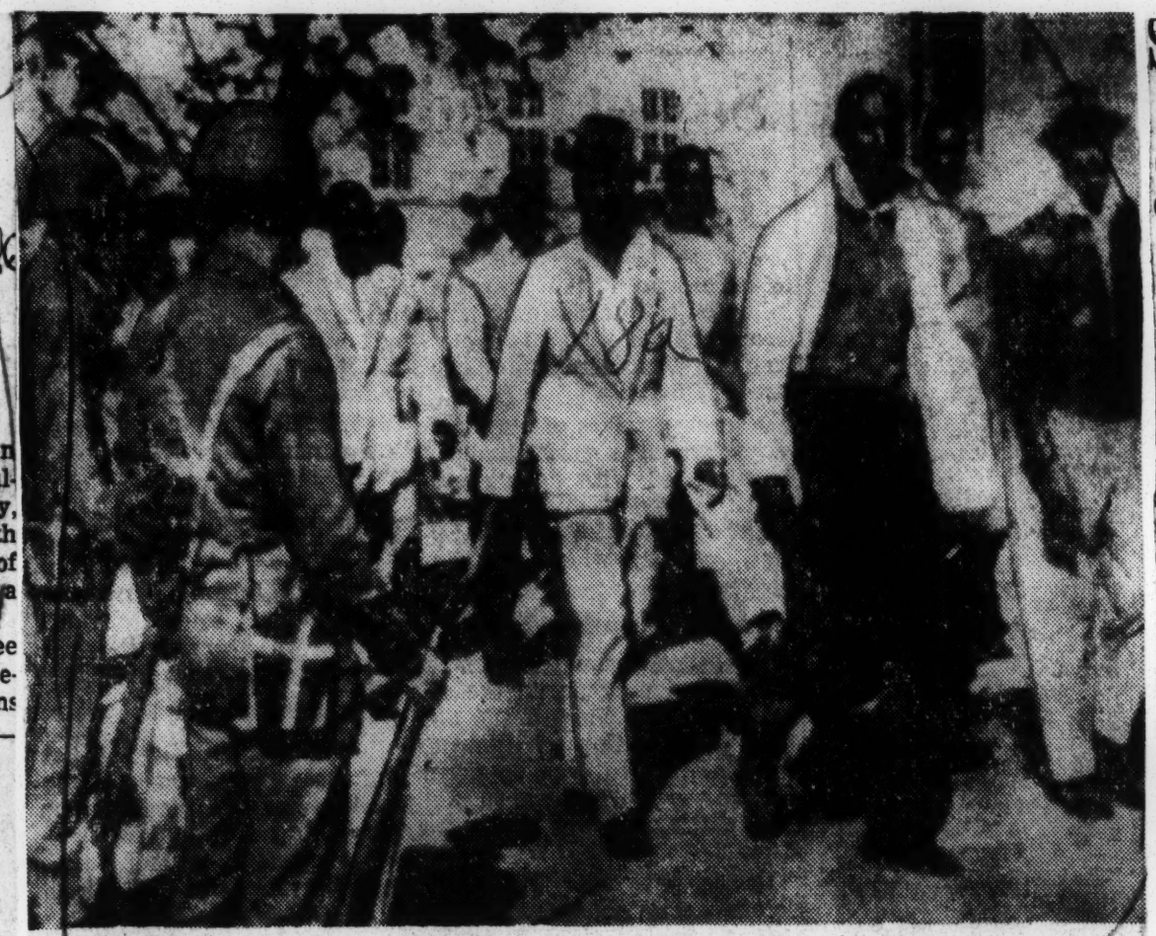
Whitehead charged that another feature of NDP sessions was "the apparent hatred against missionaries" while many statements were made in an obvious bid "to subvert the loyalty of African constables."

The Rhodesian Federal Defense Ministry ordered four battalions of troops to duty today in the Bulawayo area. They will suport three companies flown in Monday from Salisbury to aid polce units.

Financier outlines plans to develop Congo. Page D9.

Full military honors to welcome Premier Lumumba of the Congo on arrival in Washington today. Page B1.

Congo government appeals for international financial and medical aid. Page A2.



Associated Press

Government troops are shown standing guard in Bulawayo in British-ruled Southern Rhodesia yesterday in an effort to keep order in the riot-torn city.

SOUTH RHODESIAN BUILDS UP GUARD

N.Y. H.T.

Colony's Premier to Call Up All Fit White Men—Also Spurs African Housing

Sat. 7-30-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 29—Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced tonight a vast expansion of security forces to deal with future outbreaks of violence in this British colony.

African riots in the last two weeks in Salisbury, capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in Bulawayo, a Southern Rhodesian industrial city, have cost the lives of twelve Africans and caused damages esteimated by officials of more than $300,000.

Sir Edgar said all able-bodied white men would be required to serve in either the army reserve or the police reserves. He said that the African police reserve would be greatly enlarged "to deal with intimidators and those intent on evil" and that a special constabulary would be formed for white men not in the reserves.

In addition, he said, the regular police force would be expanded to provide for new police stations in African dwelling areas and suburban and rural districts.

Concern Mounting

In a radio broadcast, the Prime Minister said "the Government is determined to achieve the position where it can protect the community against any subversive or hooligan elements."

"The Government will use the full force at its disposal to crush any disorder before it starts," Sir Edgar declared.

The Prime Minister's announcement reflected the concern that has engulfed the federation in recent weeks over the deterioration in relations between whites and Africans.

The rioting in the last two weeks developed after the leaders of the National Democratic party, a predominantly African political organization that succeeded the banned African Congress, were arrested on charges of violating the Unlawful Organizations act. The National Democratic party has been campaigning for a liberalization of the Government's policies toward Africans.

Although he did not mention the National Democratic party name in his broadcast, Sir Edgar said, "There is no intention of the Government to be driven from its set task by recent events—either by putting the clock back or by being driven in the opposite direction."

He said his Government would try to improve the lot of the Africans and would begin by starting "a crash program" to provide better housing for Africans in the cities.

Sir Edgar said that the expanded army reserve was necessary for home defense, particularly to provide "security for women and children and to guard key points."

He angrily rejected a proposal by his predecessor as Prime Minister, R. S. Garfield Todd, that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia be suspended and British forces be brought in.

"Internal security is a matter for the Government of Southern Rhodesia," Sir Edger declared, reminding his listeners that the colony has been self-governing since 1923.

Party Defines 'African'

The National Democratic party in a statement during the day accused the Prime Minister om misleading Southern Rhodesia about the party and of contributing to confusion in the colony.

The party insisted that it is "non-racial" and reported that an increasing number of Asians and white were joining it.

"Our concept of the word African is very embracing and wide," the party statement said. "Any citizen, irrespective of color, who accepts the equality of all human beings is an African. But we would like to make it abundantly clear to those who think they are a super race in Africa that Africa has no room for them."

The party challenged Sir Edgar to prove that Africans in southern Rhodesia were different from and inferior to Africans in other parts of Africa where universal suffrage "is working efficiently well."

It charged that Prime Minister Whitehead was preparing to ban the party and was trying to make such action appear just when the ban was imposed.

SOUTH RHODESIA DEATH TOLL IS 7

The Sun

Scores Are Injured in Negro Violence

The Sun

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia (AP) — Riotous Negro strikers Tuesday pressed their scorched-earth campaign against white domination. Police gunfire killed one, described as a looter.

New Orleans La.

The known death toll from three days of violence in this industrial city of the British-run Central African Federation rose to seven, all Negroes. Scores of persons have been injured.

7-27-60

The shooting came in one of Bulawayo's Negro sections, where fires touched off by the rioters have ruined many homes, shops and cars, and terrorized moderates in the native community. Even a medical clinic was burned.

NEGROES SEALED OFF

More than 2,000 soldiers and police sealed off the Negro sections in an effort to prevent the trouble from engulfing the city's 45,000 white residents. Many of the whites have armed themselves in fear of a full-scale uprising.

A general strike of the native labor force to protest white rule paralyzed most of the city's 450 factories. It developed much like those that crippled industrial centers of neighboring South Africa last spring.

While thousands quit work on their own, others dropped out under the threats of Negro gangs roving from plant to plant. Agitators persuaded many servants in white homes to leave their jobs.

Many terrified Negroes begged soldiers to let them out of the tumultuous native sections. The soldiers, however, were under orders and refused. The supplicants huddled fearfully in a no man's land between their quarters and the soldiers.

Stones as well as torches were used by the rioters.

AGENTS ARE STONED

Government industrial officers went into Mpopoma township, the site of Bulawayo's railway yards, to urge a throng of more than 7,000 Negroes to disperse and return to work.

The crowd rejected the appeals and beat and stoned the officers as they left. They demanded the release of three arrested leaders of the National Democratic party.

This party is a young nationalist organization, policies of which are described by Southern Rhodesia's Premier Sir Edgar Whitehead as blatantly militant and anti-European.

Whitehead told Parliament in Salisbury that raids on National Democratic party premises has brought information of a serious nature to light and that it appears clear that certain leaders have contemplated action to disturb order.

NEGRO STRIKERS CONTINUE RIOTS IN S. RHODESIA

The News

Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

Police Kill Looter As Death Toll Rises; Scores Are Injured

Wed. 7-27-60

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Rhodesian Negro Riots Still Raging

Jacksonville, Fla.

Wed. 7/27/60

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By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

Jairos Jiri, who has been traveling all over the world begging for funds to support his rehabilitation center for the physically handicapped in Bulaways, Southern Rhodesia, shown during his visit to Washington yesterday.

Rhodesian Sets Up 'School' for Beggars

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Jairos Jiri grew ashamed as he watched the beggars roam the village streets of his native Southern Rhodesia. So he made them a proposition:

"Come let me put you to work," he told them, "and I'll do the begging."

And so in 1952, in the town of Bulawaya, Jiri founded the rehabilitation center of the African Society for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, of which he also is founder and life president. And since then he's been traveling all over the world, begging for funds to keep the center going.

This week Jiri, 39, came to Washington on a 5-month United States tour sponsored by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Recently he sat in on a session of Municipal Court and learned two things of interest: "I found out about your program for rehabilitating alcoholics, which is quite marvelous. And I learned that even when a judge sentences a man, he can feel kindly toward him."

Jiri, who taught himself to read when in his early 30s by studying newspapers and books, got the idea of helping the handicapped in 1943, during his World War II service in a British Army mess kitchen in Southern Rhodesia.

"I watched the people wandering and begging and I felt I had to do something, he said. I pestered the government and finally they agreed to help with money and a building."

Jiri's center offers therapy, education and vocational training and so far has trained 118 graduates. All are self-supporting and 15 run their own businesses.

His government provides 25 per cent of his budget and 30 per cent more is earned from the sale of wares made in the center's workshops. For the rest, Jiri goes tramping with his hand out. "My address is Bulawaya," he said, for any who may care.

DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER
BOBBY HILL - $400.000 WROTH OF MEDICINE SUPPLIES

$400,000 Worth Of Medicine For Dr. Schweitzer

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va
Sat. 6-11-60 P. 17

Gls Popular In Africa, But Bobby Hit Jackpot

(Editor's Note:—The following article appeared in a recent special issue of Yank, the Armed Forces magazine.)

Africa, the "Dark Continent," is a brighter part of the world today because American servicement are winning the trust of its peoples through personal contacts.

The Navy has been in Africa since the Allied landings in November 1942. It big Port Lyautey base mirrors the good-neighborliness existing between the thousands of American military and civilian residents and their hosts.

"YOU ARE A great friend to us and we can never repay you in kind for your generosity and help to our people," said the Pasha of Kenitra after the base football championships brought almost $1,000 in gate receipts for Kenitra's welfare fund.

It was one of many instances where the Navy planned its recreational events to serve a community end—in this case the gridiron playoff was purposely moved up from Thanksgiving Day to a local holiday, with an intramural soccer match as a curtain-raiser.

IT'S A TWO-WAY street, this stout friendship between Americans and North Africans. Visitors from the U. S. are saluted by tribesmen with the reckless fantasio, their horseback ceremony which is as wild as any Indian charge.

One such visitor, Bob Hope, promptly teamed up with ace Moroccan golfer Bouchaib Hadadi for a benefit match. Proceeds went for the purchase of English language texts for a local school.

WHEN DISASTER strikes, Americans have been quick to answer Morocco's request for aid—as in December 1958 when the heaviest rainfall in 16 years flooded the Sebou River valley. Working with the Air Force, Navy relief crews evacuated villages in the path of flood waters and dropped food from helicopters to isolated farms.

More recently, the Air Force reached across Libya from Wheelus Air Base to Benghazi with an airlife of food and blankets to relieve the plight of hundreds of flood victims in Derna.

BUT IT DOES not take flood or famine to summon American assistance to a North Africa fighting poverty and disease. When members of a Minneapolis Naval Air Reserve patron squadron went overseas for active duty they brought the kind of goodwill offerings which would warm any farmer's heart. These included:

—Artificial insemination material to breed 100 Jersey and Hereford cattle.

—Five varieties of insecticides for plants and animals.

—Five thousand packages of garden seed and 100 pounds of hybrid sweet corn.

—Three Columbia lambs.

MOST U. S. service contacts with Africa's population are necessarily limited to the Mediterranean coastal areas. But the People-to-People Program was sparked dramatically by the 13-year-old son of an Air Force sergeant in Naples, Italy and a world-revered medical missionary deep in French Equitorial Africa. This is the story of Bobby Hill and Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

It began because Bobby's father, S/Sgt. Henry Hill, had impressed on the boy the peaceful aims of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — the reason why the Hills, like thousands of other service families, lived overseas.

BOBBY HILL did some thinking on his own. How could he help? He had read the inspiring story of Dr. Schweitzer's selfless dedication to treating the sick of Africa. Well, why not start at the top?

Bobby wrote a letter to Lt General Richard C. Lindsay, Commander of NATO's Allied Air Force, Southern Europe. "I want to help Dr. Schwaitzer," he wrote.

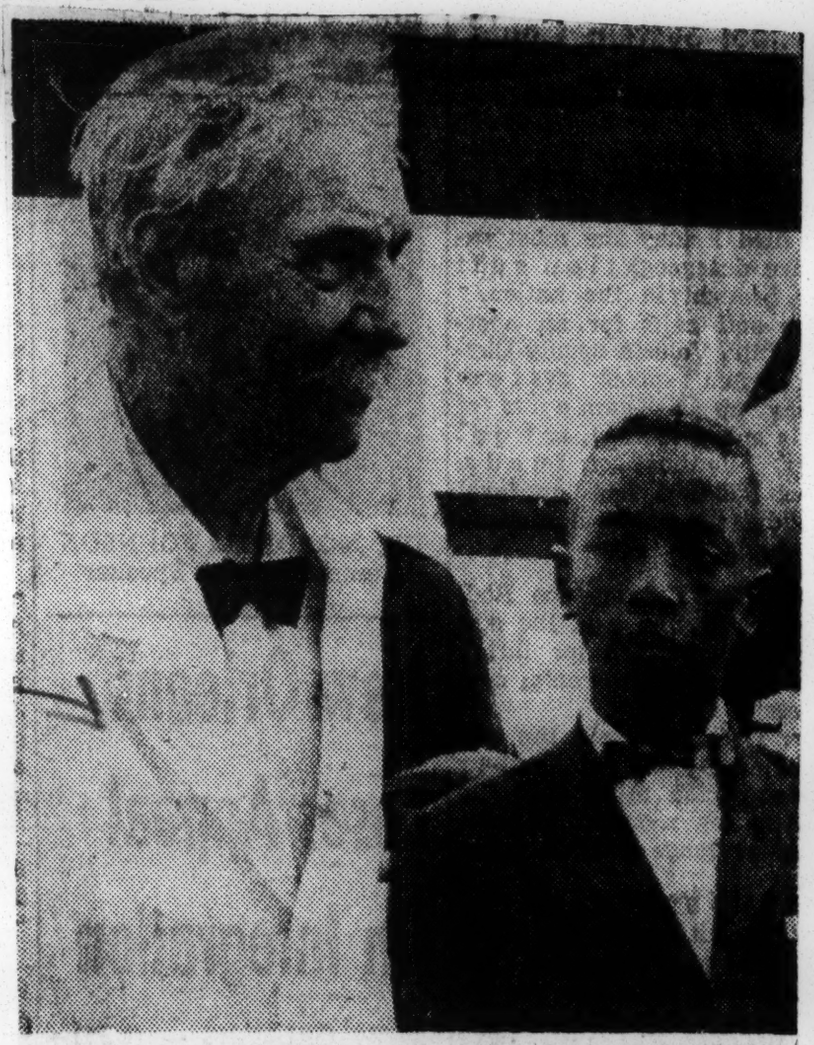
"I have asked my father to buy me some medicine. He told me he would buy as much as he can if a way is found to have it delivered.

"YOUR PLANES, if they go where Dr. Schweitzer is, could deliver the medicine for me. . . Maybe other persons also will feel what I feel and offer medicine too."

Other persons did. General Lindsay endorsed Bobby's project. The Italian press, radio and television gave it wide publicity. Contributions, large and small, poured in. Italian pharmaceutical firms donated generously.

ALL TOLD, Bobby Hill's wish to collect "some medicine" for the legendary Nobel Prize winner amassed some $400,000 worth of medical supplies. These were flown to Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa in two French and Italian air freighters, with Bobby aboard.

And meeting the plane to express his thanks was Albert Schweitzer.



Dr. Albert Schweitzer and Bobby Hill are shown in Africa, when the boy delivered some $400,000 worth of medical supplies. Dr. Schweitzer, the legendary Nobel Prize winner, has devoted his life to the unselfish treatment of the sick in Africa. When Bobby's desire to send medicine to Dr. Schweitzer became known, a flood of contributions came from all over the globe. (From a photo in Yank magazine)

AMERICAN BORN Lovie Jackson Delgado who translated interview of deposed Mali president Modibo Keita by Claude Barnett into English for use by ANP of which Barnett is director. Mrs. Delgado is a daughter of Mrs. Mattie R. Terry of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Illinois. While studying French in Paris on a Fulbright grant she met her husband, Charles Delgado, a Senegalese, who is now living in Dakar where he is a junior economic officer of the government of Mali.—(ANP Photo)

SENEGAL WARNS WEST ON POLICY

President Says New Nation May Become Neutralist if Not Recognized

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, Senegal, Sept. 14—Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, warned today that this newly independent pro-Western state might be forced to adopt a neutralist policy if the Western powers ingnored it much longer.

He was epressing in an interview the irritation felt by the Senegalese that none of the Western countries had followed France in formally recognizing Senealg's independence. Senegal withdrew Aug. 20 from the Mali Federation with its neighbor Sudan because of political differences.

The Senegalese are particularly annoyed over what they feel is Western preoccupation with the next moves to be made by Sudan, which contends the Mali Federation cannot be dissolved. Senegal has given eight countries, including Britain, West Germany and Italy, until Sunday to recognize Senegal as an independent state or remove their diplomatic representatives here.

The Senegalese also are pressing for United States recognition, but have set no deadline.

Missions Sent to Mali

The difficulty is that the missions are accredited to the Mali Federation, which, as far as the Senegalese are concerned, is dead. "If these diplomatic representatives want to remain here in Dakar, they must recognize us. Otherwise they must go to Bamako," Mr. Senghor said. Bamako is the capital of Sudan.

Mr. Senghor noted that the Western nations were concerned that Sudan, already leaning on the Left, might decide to try a pro-Communist alliance as a result of its pique over the Mali affair. He said there should be equal concern for Senegal and its strategically important port of Dakar.

"Surely the United States will recognize us, but I think that the Soviet Union would recognizze us equally, because in the Mali affair the Soviet has been very careful," Mr. Senghor said. The Soviet Union, he said, "is as realistic as the United States and Senegal is a reality." He indicated that the treatment Senegal received from other nations would help his people to recognize "friends from our our enemies."

Mr. Senghor said Senegal hoped to be admitted to the United Nations, but that there might be difficulties because the Security Council already had approved the admission of the Mali Federation.

Of the future, Mr. Senghor said, "here we want to build a Socialist state respecting human freedom and religion and a multi-racial, multi-religious state."

"There is no question between white and black here," he said. "My wife is French lady. There is no question of religion. The biggest part of the population is Moslem. I am a Roman Catholic, but I do not have the difficulties of Senator Kennedy in America."

CALMNESS RULES IN SIERRA LEONE

The Times

Colony Prepares for Stable Independence—Plans to Stay in Commonwealth

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, March 17—Under the cautious leadership of Sir Milton Margai, Sierra Leone gives evidence of emerging next year as the most stable of the new African nations.

Sun. 3-27-60

There seems to be no danger that Sierra Leone will follow her neighbor Guinea into a vacuum that the Communists might fill.

p. 18.

All political groups, including the Opposition, agree that Sierra Leone should remain within the British Commonwealth after independence is attained in April, 1961.

Sierra Leone is on the coast of the hump of West Africa between Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south.

Compared with most of West Africa, Sierra Leone is a haven of temperate, civilized thought. The frontiers are tranquil. Despite minor friction between the aristocratic "Creoles"—descendants of freed slaves that were the founding settlers of the colony—and the "natives" of the protectorate, there is internal harmony.

Guinea Stirs Concern

Sir Milton, the Premier, feels no urge to throw his Opposition into jail. He confesses some anxiety over events in the neighborhood of Guinea, where agents from the Communist bloc are settling. He is perturbed over the visits to Conakry of his embittered brother Albert. But he has put no hindrance on his brother's activities.

Recent Guinean visitors to Freetown have complained of police surveillance. They say their hosts are questioned about their reasons for being here, where they go and whom they see. Albert Margai said that his mail from Guinea had been mysteriously delayed.

"President Touré [Sékou Touré of Guinea] sent me an invitation late last Summer to attend a convention of his party," Albert said in an interview. "It took that letter a month to get here. I finally received it on the very morning that the convention was to open."

"I went to Conakry to explain why I hadn't answered the invitation," he said.

He denied Sir Milton's implication that he had sought President Touré's aid in building up the People's National Party, which he founded last year to oppose his brother's Sierra Leone Peoples Party.

Unemployment Is High

There is considerable unemployment in Freetown. The country faces a heavy budget deficit. Yet, according to the Governor, Sir Maurice Doorman, solvency could be assured if some way could be found to eliminate illegal digging and smuggling of diamonds.

Diamonds of gem quality were discovered in 1930. They were so near the surface that they could be found with a pick, a shovel and a sieve.

In 1933 the Government gave the Sierra Leone Selection Trust all rights to diamond mining in Sierra Leone until 2033. But bootleg mining was so easy that it was impossible to safeguard the company's rights.

Illicit mining and smuggling reached a peak in 1955. In that year the Government persuaded the Selection Trust to release its monoply rights over all but 450 square miles in return for compensation of more than £1,500,000 ($4,200,000).

Land Opened to Africans

The released land was then opened to Africans. More than 6,000 licenses were issued to diamond miners in the first year. By October, 1956, more than 75,000 persons were digging.

In a move against smuggling, Sir Milton expelled 20,000 Liberians and Guineans who were digging diamonds illegally. He also reduced taxes.

The results were encouraging. Legal dealings in diamonds in the last four months of 1959 were double the rate of the same period in 1958, and sales for the year set a new record of almost £6,000,000 ($16,800,000). But even so, the majority of diamonds continued to slip out of the country illegally.

Besides diamonds, Sierra Leone has important mineral wealth, particularly iron ore and chrome ore.

Sierra Leone is primarily an agricultural country. Most of the 2,200,000 inhabitants grow their own food. Export crops include palm kernels, coffee, cocoa and kola nuts.

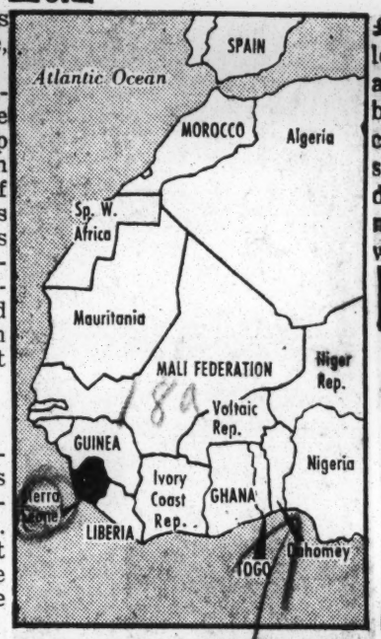
Freetown and the mountainous thrust of the Sierra Leone peninsula may some day develop as a tourist center. Freetown is a steamy, squalid forest of huts and little gabled houses behind a few waterfront blocks of solid stores, banks and Government buildings. A new hotel will open in December and the beaches a few miles from the city are among the finest and safest in Africa.

Established for Freed Slaves

Like neighboring Liberia, Sierra Leone was established as a haven for freed slaves. British rule has been exemplary. Britain gave Freetown the first college in West Africa—the Fourah Bay College—and the first printing press.

Friction between "the settlers," as the descendants of the freed slaves call themselves, and the "natives," is diminishing.

The political dominance of the "settlers" ended in 1948 when Sir Hubert Stevenson, then Governor, inspired reforms that gave the protectorate chiefdoms the main voice in the Government.



Dark area on map of West Africa locates Sierra Leone.

Sierre Leone To Be Freed Next April

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

LONDON, May 4—Britain will grant Sierre Leone its independence on April 27 next year, it was announced here today.

Thurs. 5-5-60

p. 6

The announcement by Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod came after 14 days of talks with Sierra Leone leaders. The 27,925-square-mile West African country has a population of 2.5 million.

Macleop said, "Sierra Leone and this country have been friends for 150 years. All of us who have taken part in these talks are determined that this friendship will continue in all the years that lie in front of them."

Premier Sir Milton Margai said: "We hope we shall never be in a position to make Her Majesty's government regret what we (the conference) have done. We shall ever be friends of Britain."

An official communique said Britain will give Sierra Leone £7.5 million ($21 million) in loans, grants and technical assistance because "the initial burdens of independence, including defense and compensation, would present some difficulty at a time when normal colonial-type assistance would cease."

INDEPENDENCE TO BE GRANTED SIERRA LEONE

Chicago Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Gains Freedom from Britain in 1961

Thurs. 5-5-60

p. 14

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Tells Long Friendship

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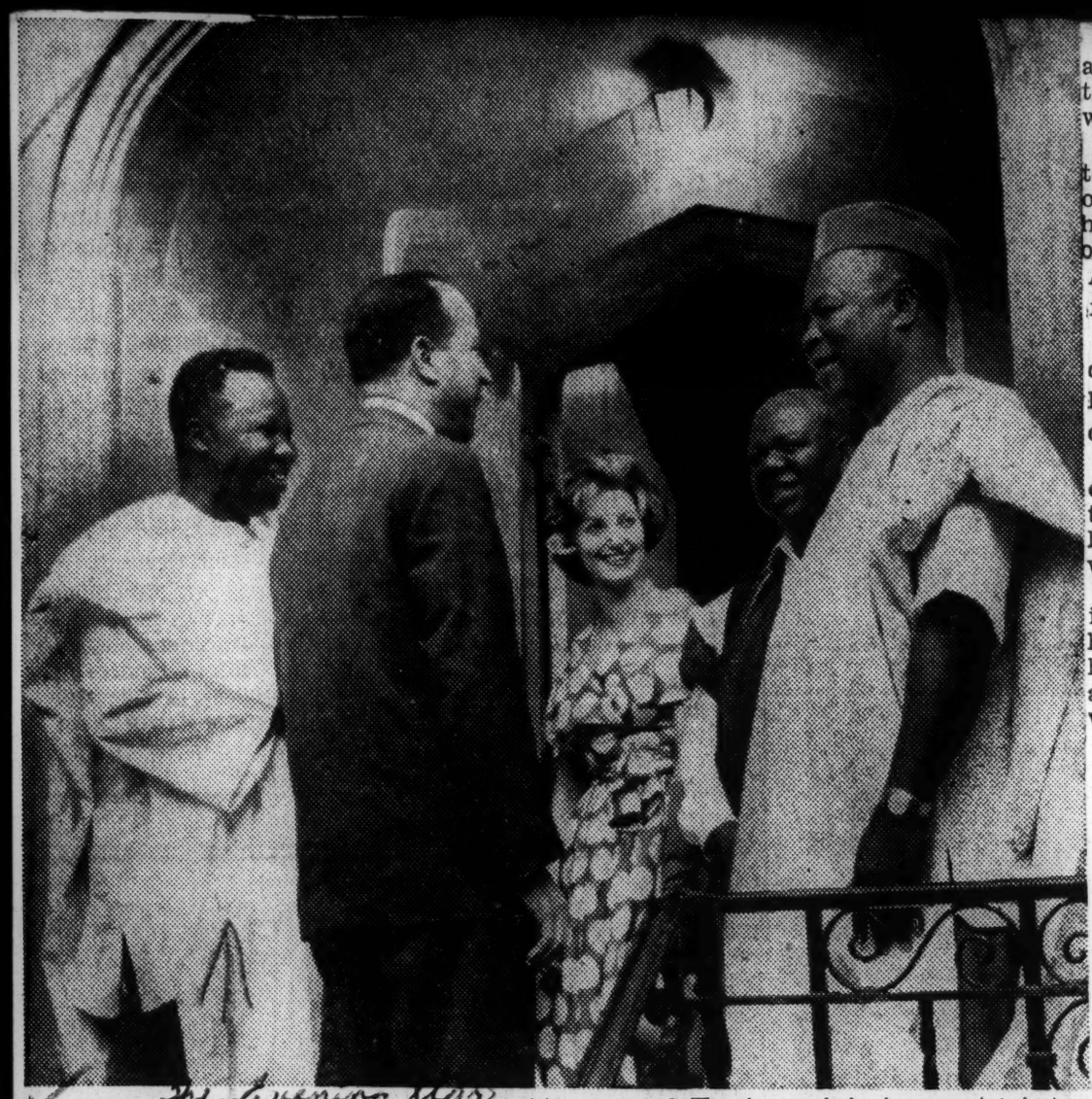


B. Taylor Kamara, Sierra Leone Minister of Trade and Industry (right), carries on a conversation with E. El Goulli, Tunisian Minister (back to camera), while Host William Fitzjohn, Sierra Leone representative in Washington (left), and G. S. Panda, permanent secretary, Sierra Leone Ministry of Mines and Labor, are interested listeners at a party last night. The lady is Mrs. El Goulli.—Star Staff Photo.

Visiting Minister Favors Western Way for Africa

By MOHAMMED A. RAUB, JR.
Contributing Writer

A Sierra Leone minister said last night he would much prefer newly independent nations of Africa to lean toward the West than the East.

B. Taylor Kamara, minister of Trade and Industries, who is here on a State Department invitation, was attending a party given in his honor by William Fitzjohn, his country's representative in Washington, at 4821 Colorado avenue N.W.

"African nations have been nurtured on the Western type of democracy, and we are not sorry for it.

"It's true we suffered hardships under colonial rule, but that is past now, and its memory is no reason why, after independence, a jump should be made towards the other side," he said.

Sierra Leona, a 28,000-square-mile country in west Africa, produces 35 per cent of the world's supply of gems, and its independence from British rule is due in April next year.

The 58-year-old leader, who was called to the bar from Lincoln Inn in 1949, was emphatic in rejecting neutralism.

"One hundred per cent neutrality is impossible," he said.

After independence, he added, his country proposes to enter into a defense pact with Britain.

The party, which was attended by a large number of African diplomats, was highlighted by the presence of Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Ambassador W. H. Q. Halm of Ghana expressed firm belief in the eventual creation of a "United Africa."

The ambassador was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. The latter are leaving for England next week.

S. El Goulli, Tunisian minister, was accompanied by his French-born, golden-haired wife, Zeinab. She wore a lovely blue cocktail dress with white dots on it.

SOMALI PREMIER SEEKS WEST'S AID

Asks Optimism for Future of Territory — Freedom Scheduled for July 1

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 5 — Premier Abdullah Seyyid Issa pleaded today for an end of the "misguided pessimism" about the future of this costal territory, which will become independent July 1.

"Certainly there are troubles ahead," he said. "And we know we are poor. But we have confidence in our friends and in our strength as a free people."

In the t en years that Italy has been preparing Somalia for independence this United Nations trust territory has rid itself of few troubles.

But observers generally agree that Premier Issa, now almost 40 years old, speaks from relative strength on the eve of his nation's independence.

Supported by Tribesmen

The consensus is that the Premier has won the support of the 1,300,000 Somalis, most of whom are nomadic tribesmen who in the past have reserved their first allegiance for tribal chiefs. It is also agreed that he has earned the respect, and probably the full cooperation, of leaders of foreign powers able and willing to help Somalia.

After members of his Somali Youth League won eighty-three of ninety Parliamentary seats last spring, Premier Issa persuaded the United Nations to advance the Dec. 2, 1960, independence date.

Now, there is every confidence among Somalis that "our friends" will supply the Premier the budgetary support he says the new government must have to remain in business over the next several years.

The Premier said in an interview that he would need $5,000,000 in outside aid annually. He named the United States, Britain and Italy as his prospective benefactors. In addition, there is hope that Italy will continue to buy Somalia's banana crop, which accounts for 60 per cent of the territory's exports.

Disclaims Soviet Help

Premier Issa said there had been no thought that any of the necessary help might come from the Soviet Union. The Italian administrators of the trusteeship have not permitted the Soviet Union to set up so much as a consulate in Mogadishu.

"We have no relations with Russia," the Premier said. "After our independence, we shall see."

The Premier declared that his countrymen wanted freedom so much that "we are ready to start from the beginning" on the march to prosperity and security.

The Premier wore a white, open-at-the-throat tropical suit, and spoke rapidly in English, which he developed a decade ago as a petitioner before the United Nations for Somali independence.

Premier Changes Stand

Political opposition, headed by Haji Mohammed Hussein, leader of the Greater Somali League, has forced the Premier to veer decidedly from his former stand against the Pan-Somalia movement.

He said there was strong sentiment for union among Somalis in Somalia, British and French Somalilands, and such a Greater Somalia would double, perhaps triple, the present Somalia's territory. Premier Issa concedes that it would also magnify his political problems, since the Somili Youth League is not powerful outside Somalia.

Under the pressure of politics and public opinion Premier Issa's Youth League has committed itself to the idea of a Greater Somalia to be achieved by "peaceful and legal means." The Premier conceded that the key words, "peaceful and legal means" might be academic, as well as political.

The Premier noted that his nation could not take the Somali areas in Ethiopia and Kenya by force.

Seeks Boundary Settlement

He said that if British Somaliland decided to become associated with Somali he would welcome it. But, he added, that his only immediate ambition was to preserve the boundaries of the "territory that formerly belonged to Italy."

It was this dispute that Mussolini took advantage of to begin his attack on Ethiopia in 1935. Emperor Haile Selassie has refused to accept a provisional line offered by the British during their occupancy of Somali after World War II.

Premier Issa said he would seek a final settlement on this line 'right after our independence."

Looks to 'Friends'

B. O. A. C.

Premier Abdullah Issa of Somalia. He is optimistic on future of his country.

The New York Times Feb. 17, 1960

Somalia (diagonal shading) gains independence July 1.

Nuclear Sea Dump Sought

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—Ten ships will survey the Atlantic Ocean between the Faroe Islands and Iceland in June to find a suitable dmuping ground for radioactive waste, Dr. E. Bertelsen, a Danish Fishing Ministry official, said today. The three-week project was organized by the International Commission for the Exploration of the Sea. Britain, Soviet Union, Denmark, Norway and Iceland will supply the ships.

Changing Africa . . . No. 5

Vote Delayed—No Opposition

BY ROBERT C. RUARK

Special to Scripps-Howard Newspapers

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Somalian elections scheduled for this Spring have been indefinitely postponed.

The Hisbia Dighil Mirifle Party, the loyal opposition, is currently without a candidate. The season is that their top boy has been recently stabbed to death, and so the elections have been put off although Somalia achieves its independence in July.

He couldn't have been much of a candidate. Nobody in the American consulate general knew his name, and I shopped around through the bazaars, so to speak, and nobody could tell me anything about him.

Why they bothered to kill him is hard to see, because the last election, which put the Somalia Youth League in power, was flagrantly crooked. Abdullahi Issa's party rolled in.

The opposition wasn't permitted to register with the various district commissioners. These officials, Somalis all, just disappeared on registration day. And to insure a solid vote, some loyal party members or otherwise voted as much as a dozen times, each.

* * *

ABOUT THE 1956 ELECTION, there are some interesting remarks in "Somalia," written by A. A. Castagno Jr., under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I quote:

"The number of votes recorded was equal to one-half of the total population (1,250,000), although it should not have exceeded 300,000. In the towns the elections were conducted on the basis of universal male suffrage, with secret ballots. But in the interior they were based on the traditional 'shir' in which the nomads voted for tribal leaders who in turn cast a multiple vote valued in proportion to the number of registered electors in the group. Inadequate supervision encouraged dishonesty."

Even a census was dishonestly unsuccessful. Says Mr. Castagno; "chiefs in the nomadic areas were eager to report an impressive number of tribesmen. Some submitted figures that exceeded the total population of the country . . . It may be assumed that in the forthcoming elections the nomad will vote according to the consensus of his tribe rather than on the basis of individual choice."

The man in the saddle in Somalia is a chap named Mohamed Abshir Mussa. He is the chief of police, which also means he is commanding general of the army, of which there is none — only cops.

Nobody knows how many cops there are. In 1958 the force was supposed to number 3500 officers and men. I'd say it was easily three times that now, and with nobody to arrest except strangers.

Somalia is so poor it can't afford an army, but it is already contemplating war with Ethiopia. It is possible that if this comes to pass we will subsidize it, as the Russians have already bought up Ethiopia with a massive loan, and it takes two to tango, and this particular tango has been going on a long time.

To all best of knowledge, when the Italians move out American tax money will pay the police force and subsidize internal finances.

* * *

DURING THE TIME I've been in Somalia, one thing has impressed me. That is the "give me," used consistently by the police and customs, on down to the vendors of dik-dik skins and worthless baubles in front of the Croce Del Sud Hotel, the shoeshine boys, the paper hustlers, or the horribly crippled beggars. For instance:

In Africa there is a universal rule that when the driver of a foundered vehicle waves you down, you stop, to give aid. If he does not need help, he waves you on.

On one occasion we were flagged by a Somali standing beside a stopped vehicle. We got out, prepared to help.

"You give me wan cigaret," he demanded in pretty fair English.

On another occasion we picked up a couple of ragged waifs in Kismayu and it is the usual habit when dealing with African hitchhikers to share the comforts of the car. I tossed a couple of packs of American cigarets to them. One, an Arab, tossed them back.

"I want corktips like you are smoking," he said in Swahili.

Somalia's Capital Whitewashed For Independence Proclamation

N.Y. Times N.Y. Mirror Star 6/30/60

New Hotels House Guests of Republic for Ceremonies Scheduled at Midnight

By JAY WALZ

Special to The New York Times.

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 29—Mogadishu, which history has had a way of bypassing through the centuries, is bathed in the glow of public notice.

Preparing for the proclamation of Somali independence tomorrow at midnight, this capital of 75,000 is gleaming with fresh whitewash. The new republic's emblem of a blue field and white stars flies proudly from the public buildings alongside the Italian tricolor.

After Friday the blue and white flag will fly not only over the territories that for seventy years have been under Italian or British administration, but also over the former protectorate of British Somaliland which became independent Sunday.

Some $2,650,000 miles are being added to the rapidly growing territory of free Africans. The Somalis live on the 400,000 square miles of the eastern bulge of Africa between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea.

To accommodate 400 important guests pouring in from all points in Africa and from capitals as far away as Washington and Moscow, two new hotels have been rushed to completion. Named the Giuba and the Uuebi Scebeli after Somalia's two rivers, the hotels are so new that the wine tumblers on the tables still bear the pasted stickers identifying the manufacturer.

The bartender last night had to consult with the manager on the price a gin and tonic. The manager was aggrieved. "But everyone here is the guest of the Republic," he said.

The tiny, unlighted airport that normally takes three or four flights a week has been abuzz all week with charter and scheduled aricraft bringing in well-wishers. Once aground, Mogadishu's guests have forty Fiat automobiles, newly imported from Italy, at their disposal.

Yesterday saw the departure of the last vestige of Italian military might that Mussolini massed in Mogadishu twenty-five years ago to invade Ethiopia. To the roll of Somali drums and bugles two sergeants respectfully carried the Italian military emblem aboard a plane bound for Rome.

Before Friday the eighty-eight members of the Somalia Assembly and the thirty-three members of Somaliland's former British Assembly will meet to ratify a pact of union.

On Friday, after independence is proclaimed, the joint Assembly will meet to debate the draft constitution and to elect a President. The President in turn will name a Premier.

There are two leading contenders for the presidency—the present Prime Minister, Abdulla Hissa, and Aden Abdulla Osman the President of the Assembly

The New York Times June 30, 1960

Somalia (diagonal shading) will be independent tonight.

Under the draft constitution as it stands, Signor Issa, 38 years old, is ruled out because he is too young.

The Political Committee has recommended to the Assembly that the minimum age be 40.

Signor Issa, who sparked the independence movement through the Somali Youth League twelve years ago, is working to have the age rule modified. But his supporters are meeting resistance from opponents on two sides.

One side feels Signor Issa has worked too long under the Italian trustees to assume the leadership of the new republic now. Others accuse him of being "too dictatorial" through months of forging a Government for Somalia.

Still Signor Issa's supporters feel he is the only leader who commands the respect of a majority of his own people and of the heads of foreign powers to whom Somalia must turn for aid during her early days. When the fireworks of independence day are over, the new leaders, whoever they are, must seek a foreign source for the $5,000,000 needed annually to balance the budget.

Some observers feel that if either Signor Osman or Signor Issa gets the presidency, he almost must certainly choose a Premier from the former British protectorate. In that case the choice would undoubtedly fall on Mohamed Ibrahim Egal, who is the Prime Minister in the Somaliland capital of Hargeisa during the five-day interval between independence from the British and union with Somalia.

Tariff Aims At South Africa

HARGEISA, Somaliland, June 29 (Reuters)—The Government of the new state of Somaliland decided today to exclude South Africa from the Commonwealth countries that will enjoy a 15 per cent preferential trade tariff with Somaliland.

An official spokesman said the decision had been taken because of South Africa's racial policy.

A. G. Lynch envoy to Somali

The Afro-Am Baltimore, Md 7/16/60

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Andrew G. Lynch, the first United States ambassador to the Sondi Republic represented the U.S. Government at the mammoth independence celebration here Thursday.

Some two million Somalis celebrated fulfillment of a decades - old dream — a free and united Somali nation on the horn of Africa. The coming of independence also marked the end of Italy's African empire. It coincided with the Union of Somalia and Somaliland, a former British territory, which became independent only five days ago.

The merger constitutes one step toward the goal of all Somali nationalists — the union of the 2½ million Somali tribesmen. About half of them live in Italian Somila and 600,000 in British Somaliland.

At one second past midnight on Thursday, the flag of the new republic — a five-pointed white star on a blue field — was raised over the government palace. The Italian banner was lowered.

* * *

LATER, the Somalia Assembly gave formal approval to the merger with British Somaliland. Immediately afterwards the 90-member Italian Somalia Assembly and the 20 - member Italian Somalia Assembly and the 20 - member British Somaliland Legislative Council merged into a single Legislature for the new republic.

Mr. Lynch, the U.S. ambassador to the new republic, has had broad experience in African affairs. For the past two years, he has served as Consul General in Magadishu. Previous overseas assignments in Africa were to Lagos, Nigeria and Tripoli, Libya.

Heading the official United States delegation to the independence ceremonies was Secretary of Commerce Frederick Henry Mueller. He was the personal representative of the President with the rank of Special Ambassador.

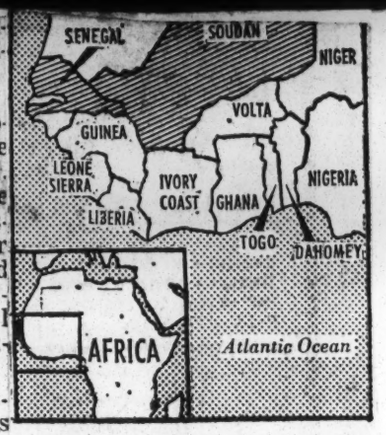
Secretary of State Christian A. Herter sent this message to the Council of Minister of Somaliland:

"I extend my best wishes and congratulations on the achievement of your independence. This is a noteworthy milestone in your history, and it is with pleasure that I send my warmest regards on this happy occasion."

Associated Press

MODIBO KEITA

... makes appeal on radio



Guard Tightened By Somaliland

Washington Post

Reuters

HARGEISA, Somaliland, Aug. 20—Extra police have been sent to reinforce border patrols along the northwestern sector of Somaliland's frontier with Ethiopia following reports of Ethiopian military action against tribesmen near the border.

Many persons were reported killed and wounded in a clash last Sunday at Aiscia, a border railway station.

British Somaliland became independent June 26 and on July 1 united with Somalia when that Italian trust territory became independent in its turn. Border troubles with Ethiopia were part of the new Somali republic's inheritance as nomad tribesmen have grazing rights on both sides of the border.

Africa

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 11-4-60

Magazine Edited by Briton Seeks To Improve Nonwhites

By MIKE MAHONEY

Special to The Constitution

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa — "The thing we are trying to do with our magazine is to make it the voice—both politically and culturally—of the nonwhite population of the Union of South Africa."

So spoke Tom Hopkinson, 55, editor of "Drum," a monthly magazine addressed to Africans, Coloureds (mixed-races) and Asinas in this land where only the white man has the vote.

Hopkinson, a British citizen, has been editor of "Drum" for three years. The magazine has been in existence 10 years. A veteran journalist, he formerly edited the "Picture Post" (now defunct) in London, which was a weekly picture magazine with a circulation of one-and-a-quarter million.

CIRCULATION IS 252,000 ..

"Drum," whose head office is at 15 Troye Street in Johannesburg, has a circulation of 75,000 in the Union, 100,000 in Nigeria, 50,000 in Ghana, 15,000 in East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika) and 12,000 in the Central African Federation (Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland) — for a grand total of 252,000.

"Our aim is to give the nonwhites, and particularly the Africans, a sense of pride and self-respect in themselves," he said. "You may think the reason we always put a picture of a pretty, dark-skinned girl on the cover of 'Drum' is because we want to sell more magazines. On the contrary, we do it to prove there are beautiful nonwhite girls in this country—just as beautiful and sometimes even more so than the white girls. This is just one example of the way we try to build up these peoples' pride in themselves.

WORKING FOR ADVANCES

"Every increase," he continued, "in African standard of living, in dress, in education — everything of that sort is what we are working for just as much as we try to help their political expression to be clear and reasonable.

"The African is trying to give up tribalism here and become Westernized. We should welcome this attempt and say: 'Thank God you are trying to give up tribalism. Let us help you move on into the 20th century.'

"Unfortunately, the government is only encouraging tribalism by its policy of Apartheid (separation of the races)."

EDITOR VISITS CONGO

Hopkinson said he had made three trips to the Congo since its independence from Belgium in June.

"I have seen what tribalism can do there," he commented. "I've seen people hunting other people to death in the streets for no better reason than that they were members of a different tribe. The Nationalist government has made a great point out of the Congo. They say this is what happens when you give the black man his freedom. And yet, ironically enough, they encourage the very thing that caused the tragedy of the Congo — tribalism!"

"This is why," he added, "we are trying through 'Drum' to bring the African into the 20th century and wean him away from his tribal past."

UNION BEARS DOWN

To the question of whether the Union government has been bringing adverse pressure to bear on "Drum," Hopkinson replied:

"Yes, we have our difficulties with the police and the government. Our chaps are constantly harried and harassed by the cops. After Sharpeville (the riots in March which resulted in the death of 67 Africans) we were raided by the police — the first time since I took over as editor. They searched our offices in Capetown and Durban, but not here. They told us they were going to file suit against us under the Emergency Regulations, but they haven't done so yet.

"It wouldn't take much to close us," he said, "We run this operation on a shoe-string. We only have one old broken-down car for the whole organizaton."

FUTURE DISCUSSED

As to the future of the Union of South Africa, Hopkinson stated he believed the Verwoerd government would make an unsuccessful attempt to "woo" the English - speaking (as opposed to Afrikaans - speaking) peoples in the Union over to its apartheid policies.

"This will not work," he said, "and thereafter things here will get very tough. The cost of living will go up, economic conditions will worsen, and the general political upheaval in Africa will continue to swell. It will be harder and harder for the government to hold down the African population and more and more restrictive measures are likely to be introduced — particularly against the press. Witness the case of Mr. Duncan (Patrick Duncan, editor of the racially liberal magazine 'Contact,' who has been imprisoned by the Nationalist government for refusing to reveal the source of information of an article published in his magazine.) In other words, the outlook is tougher and stormier. They are screwing the lid down tighter all the time."

PARTIES OUTLAWED

Hopkinson then remarked that he believed the government had made a big mistake when it outlawed the two African Nationalist political organizations—the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress.

"The African is not drawn to communism at all," he said, "but with both their parties suppressed, it could create a kind of enforced interest in that ideology. Since Dr. Verwoerd came to power in April, 1958, he has done more to educate the Africans politically than anyone else ever has. He has accomplished this by suppressing their political parties and consequently making them twice as aware as before of their political potential. The African in the Union will now settle for nothing less than one man—one vote. Three years ago—yes, but now—no. Thanks to Dr. Verwoerd."

PRESSURES GROWING

When asked if he thought the problems of the Union would finally be resolved through violence or by peaceable means, Hopkinson replied:

"I could easily be wrong, but it is my personal opinion that outside world pressures, which are becoming stronger and stronger all the time—especially with the emergence of so many newly independent African nations—will at last force the Nationalist government to modify its suicidal and fanatic racial policies. I think this will happen before total violence breaks out. At least, I hope so. In the meantime, through the medium of 'Drum,' my staff (98 per cent of which is nonwhite), and I will continue to do all we can to prepare the African for his responsibilities in the 20th century."

He added grimly: "That is—unless I am thrown in jail or deported."

WORLD COURT GETS SOUTH AFRICA CASE

The New York Times

Ethiopia and Liberia Submit Charge of Repression in Mandated Territory

Sat. 11-5-60

By DAVID ANDERSON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 4—A complaint charging the Union of South Africa with violation of its mandate in South-West Africa was filed today with the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

This action was taken by the Governments of Ethiopia and Liberia, which were members of the League of Nations when South-West Africa, a former German colony, was mandated to South Africa in 1920. The two Governments acted on behalf of all the independent African states in line with a decision made at a conference of these countries in Addis Ababa last June.

Foremost among the charges against South Africa is that of racial discrimination. The application to the world court requests a finding that "the Union has the duty forthwith to cease the practice of apartheid [segregation] in the territory." Another major charge is that the civil rights of the inhabitants of South-West Africa have been suppressed.

Africans living in the territory, according to the complaint, cannot vote, join trade unions, live where they wish or travel freely about the country without special passes. They are denied adequate schooling and can hold no grants or leases on land. The document said.

The complaint also charged that the territory's inhabitants were liable to criminal prosecution for leaving a job and were subject to curfew orders and forcible deportation without appeal. Membership in political parties is forbidden and severe criminal penalties, including corporal punishment, is provided for violators, the Court was told.

South Africa is accused of having extended its administration and legislation to South-West Africa with a view to absorbing the mandated territory into the Union. The complaint notes that the Government repeatedly has refused to transmit petitions from the inhabitants to the United Nations or to submit annual reports on its administration.

Joseph Graham, Liberian Ambassador to the Netherlands, filed the application with the registrar of the world Court at noon today in The Hague. The action was announced subsequently at a news conference here.

At the news conference Dr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy, delegate of Ethiopia, and Nathan Barnes of Liberia were Andre Akakpo of Togo, chairman of the African-Asian group of states here this month, and Mburumba Kerina, a petitioner from South-West Africa, who will testify before the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee.

The principal spokesman, however, was Ernest A. Gross, a member of the New York Prevost, Colt & Mosle, who is counsel in the proceedings. Mr. Gross was a member of the United States delegation at the United Nations from 1949 to 1953.

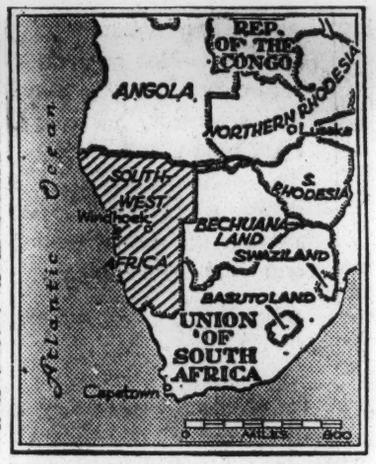
Interest in the case is widespread because South Africa has registered attempts over the last fifteen years to have its League of Nations mandate reclassified as a trusteeship under the United Nations. No other country with mandated territories took a similar position, yet none could effectively challenge South Africa's legal right to perpetuate its control.

Mandate Cited in Complaint

The complaint filed in the world court is based on Article 7 of the original mandate. South Africa agreed forty years ago to submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice, predecessor of the present world court, any dispute with "another member relating to the interpretation or the application of the provisions of the mandate."

In 1950, the International Court of Justice ruled that the mandate was still in force.

It is not known whether



The New York Times Nov. 5, 1960

MANDATE DISPUTED: Ethiopia and Liberia have filed a World Court complaint that South Africa has violated its mandate in South-West Africa, shown above by diagonal shading.

South Africa will recognize the complaint as legally valid. Mr. Gross said it was expected that certifiel copies of the document would be served on the South African Government by the Court and that counsel for both sides would be called to confer on a date for the pleadings. He estimated that the preliminaries would take several months.

Should South Africa challenge the competence of the Court, it was said, the jurists at The Hague have the power to decide for themselves on the merits of the argument. In the event that he case goes to trial and he bench rules against South Africa, Mr. Gross continued, Article 94 of the United Nations Charter Authorizes the Security Council to "make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment."

Paton Tells U.S. Of Hopes for Africa

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Alan Paton, long-time opponent of the South African Government's racial policies, is in the United States to tell Americans of his hopes for a better South Africa.

The noted author, leader of the South African Liberal Party, believes one way to assist in solving South Africa's problems would be through the influence of the World Council of Churches in ending "apartheid," or race segregation.

In particular, he is anxious to break a deadlock which has arisen between the Anglican and Dutch Reformed churches in South Africa over an important interchurch conference on apartheid scheduled for Dec. 7-14.

Meetingplace Debated

Because of the recent ouster of Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, South African Anglicans are urging the removal of the meeting to Rhodesia so the Bishop can attend, but the Dutch Reformed Church is insisting that it be held in South Africa.

Mr. Paton who is currently in the United States on a lecture tour, had planned to attend the consultation as a delegate from the Church of the Provinces (Anglican).

Initiative in convening the meeting of the eight World Council member churches was taken in Geneva after the Sharpeville trouble earlier this year. In general, the Anglican Church opposes apartheid and the Dutch Reformed Church supports it, though some churchmen have questioned whether the latter is as monolithic in its opposition as has sometimes been made out.

"In the deportation of Bishop Reeves," Mr. Paton says, "we have lost one of our best negotiators."

Interviewed at his New York hotel, the author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," expresses dissappointment that United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold has not yet been able to go to South Africa to carry out last summer's Security Council instructions to seek an end to apartheid, but casting his thoughts to the United Nations General Assembly a few blocks away, he observed: "The outlook in South Africa is not quite so bad when you come over here and realize that it is really the future of the human race that is at stake."

Mr. Paton is convinced that what is troubling mankind today—and especially Western man—is a "strong sense of inferiority." He explains: "Man is really beginning to believe that he is a depraved creature and he needs to be reminded that is not the truth. He needs to have his self-respect restored."

The noted South African cast cold water on the proposal for formation of a non-white South African government-in-exile in London. It would be "slightly impudent" he argued, to try to form a government when most of the leading opponents of apartheid are either in jail in the union or are determined to stay there and stand firm.

Opponents in Millions

"That's all right when a government has thrown out all its opponents," he said, "but in South Africa that could never happen because the opponents number millions."

It is his conviction that Africa offers modern man the chance he needs to restore his self-respect by bringing his expenditures for constructive aims up to those being made for destruction.

Vital Need Accented

In an address he made here after receiving the 1960 Freedom House Award he praised highly President Eisenhower's five-point plan for Africa. "No Western country," he declared, "can afford to appear lukewarm about the liberation of Africa."

He called on the West (1) to help African countries to develop their resources, raise their standard of living, attack poverty and disease, and (2) help them to eliminate illiteracy and to train in as short a time as possible scientists, administrators, doctors, teachers, engineers, architects, accountants and agriculturists."

REPUBLIC IS VOTED FOR SOUTH AFRICA; VERWOERD VICTOR

The N. Y. Times

Nationalists Win All-White Referendum in Move to Sever British Ties

New York, N. Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 6—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and the ruling Nationalist party have won public approval by a comfortable margin for making South Africa a republic.

Their victory became apparent today as the results of yesterday's all-white referendum on the republic question were totaled. Indications were that when the final return was tallied, the Nationalists would have a majority of more than 70,000.

The result of the referendum means that South Africa will cease to be a constitutional monarchy owing allegiance to the British crown and that Britain's Queen Elizabeth II will be replaced by a President as chief of state.

Dr. Verwoerd has indicated that legislation to accomplish this will be enacted by the South African Parliament at its next session, which is scheduled to open Jan. 20 in Cape Town.

Foes Lose Ground

Early today opponents of a republic had rolled up a majority of 155,000 against a republic. But as returns continued to flow in from polling places throughout South Africa and South West Africa, which South Africa administers under a mandate from the League of Nations, it became apparent that a Nationalist victory was in the making.

Throughout the day the anti-republic majority dwindled. A majority f or a republic then began to mount. Early returns were from the cities and towns where a great majority of anti-Government voters live. Nationalist rural strongholds were heard from later on.

Commonwealth Tie at Issue

The result showed the great cleavage that exists between the urban business man and the rural farmer; that is, between the white South Africans of British ancestry—most of whom oppose the Verwoerd Administration—and the Afrikaners, who are descendants of early Dutch settlers and are fervid supporters of Dr. Verwoerd.

The poll was confined to the country's 3,000,000 whites, 55 per cent of whom are Afrikaners and 45 per cent of British blood. The country's non-white majority of more than 11,000,000 was excluded.

Also at issue in the referendum is South Africa's membership in the British Commonwealth. As a new republic, the country would have to be accepted for continued membership by the other members.

Many South Africans fear that such countries as Ghana, Nigeria, Malaya and India, which strongly oppose the Verwoerd Government's white supremacy policies, would seize South Africa's conversion to a republic as an opportunity to oust South Africa from the Commonwealth.

Dr. Verwoerd has said that he would attend the next meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss the situation.

Meanwhile, it is believed that an actual change to a republic would be delayed until after the Prime Ministers' conference.

Commenting on the outcome of the referendum, Die Transvaler, Johannesburg's Afrikaans newspaper of which Dr. Verwoerd once was editor, said:

"Those who voted against the republic must also be converted to the republican ideal because their contribution to the further building and development of the country are also necessary."

Dr. Jan Steytler, leader of the anti-Government Progressive party, said: "The danger of South Africa is that the rest of the world may regard a majority yes vote as an indication that all whites approve of racial discrimination."

Premier's Attacker Adjudged Insane

The Herald Tribune

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP)—The man who shot South Africa's prime minister last April was adjudged mentally disordered Monday, sent to a mental institution and his trial for attempted murder abandoned.

David Pratt, 52, a wealthy farmer, still believes he was especially chosen to become South Africa's savior by eliminating Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, a psychiatrist told the Supreme Court of Justice. Pratt hit Verwoerd in the face with two bullets but Verwoerd recovered.

SOUTH AFRICAN WHITES BITTER

The Times

Expect No Sympathy from Kennedy

Pittsburgh

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's white supremacy government has indicated somewhat bitterly that it does not expect any sympathy for its racial segregation policies from the Kennedy administration in the United States.

Nor, apparently, do the nation's gold producers and gold speculators—although they cling to a hope that the United States may have to raise the official world price in order to halt the drain on its gold reserves.

Sun. 11-27-60

An official commentator on the state-operated South African Broadcasting Corp. recently complained: "It looks like the Kennedy administration will follow the policies of the Eisenhower administration — and perhaps go even further — in its bid for the favor of black nationalism in Africa."

"This means," the commentator continued, "the white minority in Africa will be pushed even further into the background in United States policy. It means the United States, and some other Western countries, will continue trying to outbid the Communists for the favor of the Africans—not only politically but with material gifts. And this to the disregard of South Africans, who have always been anti-Communist and true to the traditions of the West."

South African Nationalist Government leaders repeatedly have alleged that Western policy is "willing to sell-out the whites in Africa." The Johannesburg Sunday Times—as well as some other leading newspapers here—have expressed belief that "men who are likely to be top aides" in the administration of John F. Kennedy are uncompromising opponents of the South African government's racial policies. The Sunday Times named Adlai Stevenson and Chester Bowles in this connection. The newspaper quoted from speeches and writings of these two men condemning South Africa's "apartheid."

South Africans also tend to blame Kennedy for the bursting of the October-November gold speculation bubble, which enriched the South African treasury as well as mine owners. Much of the rise in the gold bullion market was attributed here to anticipation of a Kennedy victory and when the Democratic candidate did win there was another quick rise in the Johannesburg market. But all this last rise—and more—was lost when Kennedy repeatedly stated he did not intend to devalue the dollar but aimed to find other means to halt the United States gold outflow.

South African Republic

The New York Times

It has been well called "the last Battle of the Boer War," this South African referendum to establish a republic. Almost sixty years ago the Boer republics were blotted out after a bitter and a bloody struggle. Now the ironic wheel of history has turned, and the Boers (called Afrikaners now) have won their final conflict with the British.

New York

In a matter of months the Queen will be replaced by a President; and the Union of South Africa will become the world's youngest republic. The vote this week that settled the issue was fairly close: of more than 1,600,000 ballots cast, the republican margin was only 75,000. It came from the rural strongholds of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's Nationalists, composed primarily of the dogged conservative segregationist Afrikaners who form a majority of the union's 3,000,000 whites. Of course none of the country's 10,000,000 Africans, nor even the 1,000,000 "coloreds" of mixed blood, were allowed to participate in the voting. Now that Dr. Verwoerd has achieved his ambition in a renunciation of the monarchy and an endorsement of the republic, he may feel encouraged to push on even more strongly than heretofore with his ultra-restrictive racial policies that have made the name of South Africa condemned throughout the world.

The decision to become a republic will bring to a head the long-simmering question of South Africa's continued membership in the Commonwealth. Under normal procedure, a change of status such as that in prospect for the Union would require at least a formal approval, by the other members of the Commonwealth, of South Africa's readmission. Because of the policy of *apartheid,* it is unlikely that such approval would be readily forthcoming from the non-white members such as India, Ghana and Nigeria, each of whom has severely condemned South African racism. But the Commonwealth is a highly flexible organism, and the advantages to all parties of South Africa's continued role in it are great.

This is so not only for the obvious economic reasons, but also for the political reason that pressure for moderation on racial questions can be applied more effectively from within the Commonwealth than from outside it. It is not yet certain that the new republic will even wish to remain within the Commonwealth; but the probabilities are that it will if it can.

Rejects Move To Integration

The Defender

Chicago Ill.

12/3/59

PRETORIA, South Africa — (UPI) — Prime Minister Hendrik Vorwoerd has rejected proposals that colored people sit in South Africa's Parliament as a first step toward integration.

He told the newspaper Transvaaler he had ruled out the possibility that colored people be allowed direct representation or returned to the common voting roll from which the Nationalist Government removed them in 1956.

Vorwoerd said giving the colored people back the vote would be contradictory to the segregation policy advocating separate development for whites, Negroes and colored people.

He denied world opinion would be mollified toward South Africa by such a move.

"The truth is otherwise," Vorwoerd said. "The world would welcome such signs as surrender to an integration policy and infer its pressure helped bring it about. The world would then increase its pressure, hoping to gain more racial concessions."

Vorwoerd attacked the opposition United Party's policy which he said "sooner or later must lead to black supremacy."

13 1959 WASHINGTON

Nyasaland Lifts Emergency

The Christian
By Henry S. Hayward
By a Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Science Monitor
London

Once more, Africa is astir with new developments — some encouraging and some not.

The British Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Robert Armitage, has announced the lifting of the state of emergency that has been in effect there for 18 months.

But almost simultaneously, emergency rule was imposed in a Belgian Congo province. And Sir Robert indicated he would retain certain special powers since conditions were "not yet wholly normal."

Christian Science Monitor 6-15-60

The Belgian Congo is scheduled to become an independent state at the end of June. And elsewhere in Africa important moves marking the end of colonial administrations are impending, too.

86 Million Involved

In July, Somalia, which once was an Italian colony but which more recently has been a United Nations trust territory, also becomes independent. It then is scheduled to unite with adjacent British Somaliland.

Such French territories as the Federation of Mali, the Equatorial Union (former French Equatorial Africa), Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Niger, the Volta Republic, and Madagascar all look forward to early independence. Cameroun and Togoland, former French trusteeships, already have made the transition this year.

And in October, one of the largest African states, Nigeria, gains its independence from British colonial status.

The result is that with a minimum of violence and misunderstanding some 86,000,000 Africans in a single year will have emerged from European control by the British, the French, or the Belgians.

But there are clouds on the horizon, too. The looming Congo crisis gives ground for concern, with a breakaway movement reported in Katanga and the threat of an attempt to link up with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Moreover, border trouble between the Somalis and Ethiopians is forecast.

Few Still Detained

Meanwhile, the termination of the Nyasa emergency restrictions had been antcipated for some time in London. Strict regulations were put into effect in March, 1959, when the Nyasaland African Congress was banned and its leader, Dr. Hastings Banda, and 1,300 other members detained. Dr. Banda was released from custody last April.

Christian Science Monitor 6-15-60

Sir Robert explained a small number of persons still would be detained, but added his opinion that "the peoples of Nyasaland as a whole are prepared to abandon violence and rely on peaceful means for the attainment of their ends."

Dr. Banda now heads the Malawi Congress Party, the successor to the Nyasaland African Congress, and as such has been invited to the Nyasaland constitutional conference scheduled for July 25 in London. But he has indicated he might not attend unless his chief deputies, some of whom are still in jail, could accompany him.

The emergency originally was invoked following disorders in which 47 Africans were killed. Its imposition provoked a heated debate in the House of Commons on colonial issues.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Dr. Hastings Banda
Invited to London talks in July

Malaya to Hound Apartheid

But Gently

The Christian
By Ronald Stead
Southeast Asia Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Kuala Lumpur, Malaya
Science Monitor

The government of the Federation of Malaya intends to try to take the lead in what it hopes will become a worldwide campaign to make the Union of South Africa abandon its internal policy of apartheid (racial segregation). But the federal Prime Minister, Tunku (Prince) Abdul Rahman, realizes the Federation must go gently in its quest for international support. And all he intends to do for the time being is to write to the heads of government of all members of the United Nations, including South Africa, asking them what they think ought to be done next.

Christian Science Mon 6-16-60

After giving the House of Representatives in the federal capital here an account of his recent personal controversy in London with South African Minister of External Affairs Eric Louw, the Tunku told members that, while he had a mandate from them to press the issue to the "bitter end," it was difficult for him to determine how. He reported he had raised the apartheid question fearlessly in London in May during the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, as directed by his government, but with due regard to the tradition at such meetings of not discussing formally any Commonwealth country's internal affairs.

He gave the House of Representatives a detailed account of what took place between the obdurate Mr. Louw and himself, and pointed out that apartheid was discussed far more during the conference than the final communiqué about the proceedings suggests.

Touchiness Noted

The Tunku insisted the "members must appreciate that most leaders of the world are touchy about their own prestige and dignity." He added with characteristic perception, "I do not think they would welcome any suggestion emanating from this country which would bind them to any positive acts. My feeling, therefore, is I should be given a mandate to take whatever steps I consider correct. All I propose to do is to write to the Prime Ministers of all countries in the Democratic world and ask what I should do in the matter and how they propose to contribute to whatever action we take."

The Prime Minister continued, "If we go any further than that, I do not think we will get support. I do not think this matter should be confined to the countries of Asia and Africa. To the best of my knowledge, one European country already has taken definite action. The Government of Sweden has passed a resolution to boycott South African goods. The Dutch Government has passed one condemning apartheid.

"Most of the countries populated by white people have taken some step to show their abhorrence of apartheid. Therefore, it would be a mistake to confine our appeal to the countries of Asia. I think it should go out to all other countries which we feel dislike this policy."

Menace Discussed

The House of Representatives went on the next day, June 21, to discuss the safeguarding of the federation's future against militant communism. What has been called for the past 12 years "the emergency"—the jungle conflict with Communist terrorists that started in June, 1948—is to be declared at an end officially July 31. But this is a unilateral decision, and the Communists who still have not surrendered (the latest estimate places them at a total of 583) are still concealed in the Malayan-Thai borderlands, crossing the frontier unobserved almost at will and waiting for interracial trouble to develop in the federation that would give them an opportunity to revert to their old role.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Dato Abdul Razak bin Hussein said, "These terrorists remain a potential threat to the security of the country. We are fortunate in having a friendly neighbor with whose government we are on the best terms. It is the intention of the Federation Government and Royal Thai Government to continue taking necessary actions to eliminate remnants of the terrorist movement."

New Council Set

For this purpose, the federation is replacing the present "Emergency Operations Council" by a body to be named the "Border Security Council," probably under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The director of its undertakings is to be the present director of emergency operations. The areas affected are the states of Perlis, Kelantan, Kedah, and the northern part of Perak, in north Malaya. For combat duties there the Federation will still be able to call upon the assistance of Commonwealth troops stationed in Malaya as the Commonwealth's strategic reserve.

Opposition to the internal security bill designed to cope with subversion after July 31 was split three ways during the debate June 21, but the only members calling for total rejection have been representatives of a left-wing organization named the People's Progressive Party. They took particular exception to powers under the bill allowing arrest for preventive detention. The Defense Minister said in this connection that the government is content to stand on its record: for, whereas there were 250 detainees in 1957, today there are only 70.

Gordon N. Converse, Staff Photographer

Tunku Abdul Rahman
Malaya's Prime Minister airs apartheid stand.

South Africa Scored

Malayan Boycott To Hit Apartheid

By Ronald Stead
Southeast Asia Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur

The government of the Federation of Malaya has decided to impose a total boycott on the introduction of South African goods of all kinds to this country from Aug. 1 as the start of what the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, termed "an economic war upon the Union of South Africa" in the hope that this will help compel abandonment there of the internal policy of apartheid or racial segregation.

Asked by this correspondent what he thought the consequences were likely to be in relation to GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) to which the federation subscribes, the Tunku replied, "Maybe we shall be kicked out—but this is a possibility we took into consideration when taking this action."

Optimism Aired

The Prime Minister added that the effectiveness of this practical step of leadership in seeking to mobilize world opinion and economic pressure against apartheid depends for its success upon the extent to which Malaya's lead is followed in other countries.

The Tunku is optimistic that those in the East will back up the federation in the imposing of economic sanctions on South Africa, though he does not expect Western countries to follow his line since they see the matter in a different perspective.

Malaya's decision to prohibit the import of all goods of South African origin after July has already been reported to the prime ministers of the Commonwealth countries, including the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Implications Weighed

This was done July 6 in a cable explaining, "This step is taken only after very careful consideration of the various implications of this country's obligations under GATT.

"The government felt impelled to adopt this course in view of South Africa's policy toward its own Negro and colored people and the insuperable barrier which this policy places in the way of normal relations between South Africa and other African and Asian nations.

"The government intends to maintain this stand until such time as the South African government gives sufficient indication of its sincere intention to tackle its problem in a humane way."

Notification to the people of Malaya that they can no longer import South African goods of any sort has been made through the medium of an official order in the government gazette. There is widespread public support behind the government's move.

Letter Sent Out

An explanatory letter is being sent to the Commonwealth prime ministers while all other countries in direct diplomatic relationship with the Federation of Malaya are being apprised through their representatives in the federal capital.

Canned fish is the chief item among imports from South Africa, worth $17,300,000 Malayan (nearly $6,000,000 U.S.) in 1959, against exports to South Africa worth $15,900,000 Malayan. Total trade between the two countries is thus worth over $11,000,000 and the balance in favor of South Africa is nearly $500,000.

No difficulty is envisaged in making substitutions for South African imports because the federation's own fishing industry now provides enough from the sea to meet the country's needs. In other matters—such as chemicals, for example—the United Kingdom and West Germany can provide alternative supplies.

The Tunku told this correspondent that the reaction in GATT to the federation's defiance of its regulations is likely to depend on the attitude taken by South Africa. He pointed out that the federation is a valuable member of GATT, describable broadly as "the only country in the whole of Asia with money to spend."

This derives mainly from the fact that it produces about one-third of the world's natural rubber and tin. The federation joined GATT in 1957, the year in which Malaya became independent of British control.

The Tunku said this boycott will not affect the federation's cost of living and that the measure was adopted regardless of such consequences anyway, because the Cabinet feels there is all too great a danger of protests against apartheid turning out to be nothing more than words — whether in the United Nations, in Commonwealth conferences, or any place else.

Surface Calm Covers South Africa

By Stanley Uys
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

The state of emergency has been lifted in South Africa after being in force for exactly five months.

A notice in the government gazette Aug. 31 repealed the emergency regulations and brought to an end what Sir de Villiers Graaffff, leader of the opposition, has described as "another chapter in the government's deplorable administrative record."

The detainees have all been released now. At one period there were 2,000 political detainees and also 18,000 nonpolitical detainees whom the authorities classified as "idlers."

Various opposition newspapers have joined Sir de Villiers in vigorously criticizing Prime Minister Heindrich F. Verwoerd's government for its handling of the situation which arose in South Africa after the Sharpeville disturbances at the end of March; for arming itself with "excessive powers" and then being reluctant to divest itself of them; and for arresting thousands of whites and nonwhites apparently for no valid reason.

Few Brought to Trial

Most of the political detainees spent at least four months in prison. Only a few of them though were brought before the courts—in spite of a specific assurance by the Minister of Justice that charges would be preferred against them "when the investigation has been completed and evidence is available."

Writing in an opposition newspaper, Harry Lawrence, MP, national chairman of the Progressive Party and a former Minister of Justice, said, "The public of South Africa were led to believe that citizens who had been arrested had in some way or another contravened the laws of the land, and that in the interests of public safety and the security of the state their detention was essential pending investigations which would result in evidence being sifted and produced against them in the established courts of the land."

Tragedies Evident

Pointing out that these promised trials had not materialized and that meanwhile the detained have suffered mental strain and financial loss, Mr. Lawrence added, "Homes have been broken up, wives and small children have been subjected to distress, and untold misery has been caused by what would now appear to be arrests without any legal justification other than the dictatorial powers contained in the emergency regulations."

Both the United Party, of which Sir de Villiers is the leader, and the Progressive Party have announced their intention of questioning the government closely on its handling of the emergency at the next session of Parliament.

The "unnecessary prolongation" of the emergency was "disgraceful," said the newspaper Cape Argus. It was "one of the grossest interferences with the liberty of South Africans that the country has suffered."

And the Rand Daily Mail commented: "The lifting of the state of emergency will bring to an end a dark and ugly episode in the Union's history.

Problem Remains

"We know that the situation is completely quiet now; we know that the African political organizations have been smashed; and we know that the chances of large-scale disorders are for the moment remote.

"What we do not know is how the basic problem of white-black relations in this country has in any way been reduced during these past five sorry months."

The paper finally observed that, though outwardly the situation might seem to have improved, the basic condition remains as dangerous as ever.

This is the anxiety of many white South Africans today: They concede that law and order — of a sort — has been restored, but they are wondering when the next round in the white-black conflict will begin.

They believe there must be a next round because the factors which gave rise to the Sharpeville disturbances still remain. Dr. Verwoerd's government dealt with the unrest in a purely military sense. It made no political concessions.

Business World Rebuffed

In fact Dr. Verwoerd has personally and in public rebuffed the business world of South Africa for presuming to suggest a way of improving race relations.

Foreign investors have withdrawn large sums of money from the country. This has resulted in many big projects being either canceled or postponed, and unemployment is increasing throughout the construction industry.

Not only will the nonwhites be hit hardest by this unemployment, but under the government's "job reservation" policy, nonwhites can be dismissed to provide employment for out-of-work whites.

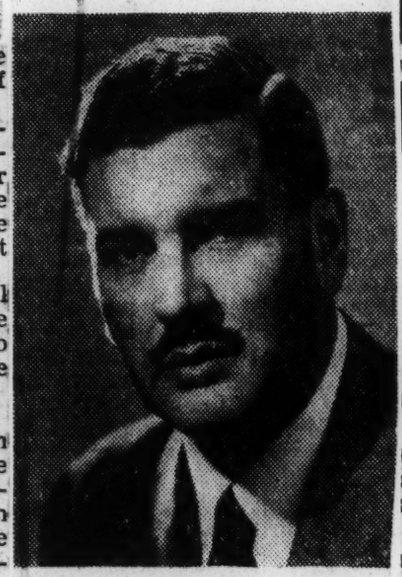
Already many nonwhite ex-detainees are finding it difficult to obtain work. They have returned to their homes from prison embittered but not cowed. Their organizations—the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress—have been banned, but no doubt they will create new organizations.

Rumors Circulate

In their present mood they are apparently skeptical of the value of passive resistance as a policy.

Vague rumors are being circulated that some of the "young bloods" have decided that nonviolence is a waste of time.

While the 12,000,000 nonwhites sit back and recover from the effects of the emergency, the 3,000,000 whites are arguing whether South Africa should become a republic or not. The danger is that if the whites in their exclusiveness agree to have a republic, the nonwhites may regard this as a final ganging up of the whites on the basis of apartheid (segregation).



Information Service of South Africa

Sir de Villiers Graaff
Opposition leader

Methodist head hits apartheid

CAPETOWN, South Africa—In a statement criticizing the South African government's racial segregation policy, the Rev. Leslie A. Hewson, president of the Methodist Church in South Africa, called for a true partnership between the races in the country.

The letter, read in all Methodist churches in South Africa, said domination of one race by another is "now out of date."

"Our church in South Africa," he declared, "has consistently maintained that apartheid (racial segregation) by compulsion has brought far more evil than good to our country. Our best friends among Christian leaders and writers are as disturbed as we are at the injustice, suffering, harm and loss which apartheid has brought to our black, colored and Indian people, and at the growing fear it has brought to the white people of South Africa."

South Africa: All Quiet on Freedom Day

Christian Science Monitor 7/27/60

By Stanley Uys
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Pressure is building up in opposition circles in South Africa for Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's Nationalist government to lift the state of emergency which has been in force now for three months.

June 26 was Freedom Day, but it passed quietly in spite of an earlier warning by the Minister of Justice that it might be the occasion for renewed racial disturbances.

In Johannesburg it was a normal Sunday, although a few days previous stickers had been dropped from rooftops downtown calling for the ending of the emergency, the release of the 1,700 or more political detainees, and the payment of higher wages to Africans. Spotter planes kept an eye on the situation from the air, and the police kept several Saracen armored cars in readiness for trouble.

Rumors that Africans would stage another stay-at-home strike June 27 were disproved. The country's vast African labor force turned up for work as usual.

A disturbing feature of life in South Africa is that with nearly every African leader of importance behind bars—there must be at least 1,500 Africans in dentention—the whites have no reliable way of assessing the mood of the African masses. South Africa could be on the verge of another major racial outburst or it could be in for a fairly long period of calm; no one knows.

Now that June 26 has passed without incident, the opposition parties in South Africa, and also business circles, feel there is no justification for the government's continuing the state of emergency. According to unconfirmed reports the government may start lifting the state of emergency in some districts and also releasing some detainees.

Public Reminded

It is not expected, though, that the state of emergency will be withdrawn entirely and all the detainees released. Government politicians never cease reminding the public that states of emergency have lasted for many months, even years, in British territories in Africa like Kenya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

There is a strong suspicion in opposition circles that the government intends to retain certain emergency powers for some time yet to intimidate its party political opponents.

Pointing out that, apart from the unrest in the tribal reserve of Pondoland, South Africa has been free from violence for two full months now, the Rand Daily Mail of Johannesburg says, "There is logically no reason for continuing the emergency."

The newspaper admits, however, the average white South African is becoming accustomed to living under the emergency and that "it suits the Nationalists to have the possibility of legally unchallengable action hanging over the heads of political opponents. . . . While the government can ban political organizations and newspapers, seize property, and arrest and detain without warrant, opponents are intimidated and criticisms must be kept within limits. . . . With the republic referendum in the offing, this continued intimidation is to the government's advantage."

Dependents in Need

The plight of the dependents of the political detainees, meanwhile, is becoming desperate in many cases. Homes have been broken up and sources of income cut off. Many politically active whites are being forced to devote their entire time to welfare work—raising money for dependents and distributing relief.

There is also growing concern over the position of Africans who have been detained under the emergency regulations for nonpolitical offenses, like being without permits in urban areas or having no job or fixed place of abode. Apparently they have been appearing before secret "courts" in the jails, not for trial but for committal to some unknown "place of detention."

Some lawyers believe these places of detention are labor camps and that the nonpolitical African detainees — of whom there are hundreds if not thousands—are also being hired out to white farmers to help with harvesting.

The Africans are not allowed legal representation when they appear before the "courts," and no one, not even their relatives, are told where they are being sent.

Advertising In Africa: A Multiple Headache

Sat. 8/13/60 Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

By Leroy Pope

NEW YORK, (UPI) — Life in multi-lingural South Africa poses unique advertising problem, a leading Jonnesburg ad man said Tuesday.

David Hart, who heads ad operation in the Union and nearby British, French and Portuguese territories, said advertising in South Africa tends to follow American methods in the main—gbut it's different.

His agency, for, example. often must prepare versions of years away, I think," said the same campaign in Afri-

The press—newspapers in kans, English, Zulu and perhaps another Bantu language, plus one or more Indian languages for the Union of South African along. Then some of the ads must be done in Portueguese, French, Chinese or Arabic for other languages enclaves outside the Union. ...

"Moreover, copy and illustration done in New York or London may prove totally unacceptable for any of our audience except the English-speaking South Africans," Hart.

Hart explained.

like some of the free-wheeling dotes on."

For the Bantu—the Negros —advertising copy that got over the big in the United States or Europe may lay an egg because it is based on intangible ideas. "These ideas that seemed wonderfully clever to the Madison Avenue boys who dreamed 'em up, mean nothing at all to the Bantu," Hart explained.

South America has no television—"it's at least three English and Afrikaans and magazines in these languages plus Bantu and Indian tongues —and motion picture trailers are the big media, followed by outdoor ads.

"The Afrikaners are Dutch reformed Church Calvinists. They are easily offended by pictures of scantly clad girls. The sexy touch or the flippant bobby sox touch in and ad may repeal to them; so will any symbol or phrase that could be interpreted as being in any way disrespectful to religion.

White Drivers Stoned By African Negroes

EAST LONDON, South Africa (AP) — White motorists were stoned by Negroes and one traveler was fired upon in a new outburst of racial trouble in South Africa's strife-torn Pondoland, police confirmed.

The incidents occurred between Port St. Johns and Lusikisiki, on the Indian Ocean coast road.

Newsmen have been banned from Pondoland since a series of clashes between police and demonstrating Africans culminated in a skirmish last June. The government said police killed six Africans. Press reports said they killed 27.

South Africa Cries 'Foul' Over Boycott

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8/13/60

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Even South Africa can cry "foul," the Government of Ghana has found out. The Ghana mission to the UN told last week of a cry from the Ministers of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa that the boycotts by Ghana and Malaya against South Africa were a flagrant breach of "solemn undertakings given in an international instrument" — the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Ghana has countered with the statement that they consider South Africa "an international delinquent."

The boycotts were started as a protest against the oppressive treatment of Africans in South Africa under the official government policy of apartheid.

Zulu Educator Here Predicts Rise of Turbulence in Africa

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Wed. 8-3-60

By Rasa Gustaitis
Staff Reporter

A soft-spoken Zula from tiny Basutoland said yesterday that in no more than five years "Africa will run red—with blood or communism."

"The patience of 75 per cent of the African people is breaking right now," said James J. Machobane ,46, head of an unusual agricultural college in the Britsh portectorate surrounded on all sides by the strife-torn Union of South Africa. "It is still possible to repair relations. Yet in no more than five years, I believe, Africa will take any means available to rise from poverty and hunger, and evil means are most accessible."

Mr. and Mrs. Machobane have been traveling since May 24 in this country on a Ford Foundation grant. They are studying techniques of intensive agriculture and mass education applicable in Machobane College which they founded three years ago.

Popularly known as "Banishers of Starvation", their school has no buildings, no paid teachers and practically no capital. Yet it already has taught some 5000 persons to reduce the huge infant mortality rate, raise better crops and increase the income of the 800,000 population eking out an existence from the country's 11,720 square miles of rocky terrain.

In 1944 Mr. and Mrs. Machobane left a comfortable house and job and "went into the wilderness" of Ngechambo. After years of study which included "eating, sleeping and talking with the people", they founded a school with 12 students aged 30-75. These they taught for a year in their home, then sent them out "to teach without discrimination and without pay."

One year's instruction leads to a certificate enabling a student to teach others and to be a member of the school's marketing and purchasing cooperative. But it takes five years of work with the people and occasional instruction to earn the blue and white academic robe patterned after a tiger skin and to have the right to start a similar college.

"We have heard a great shouting for help from the whole country," Machobane said as his wife nodded agreement. "When our students return to a village after a year and begin to raise a record crop, when their families begin to look healthier, people come from all around and walk about the house and land looking and wondering."

Basutoland has five women to every man, largely because men seek jobs in South African mines and "either die there or come home with tuberculosis to die", Machobane said. It is the widows who own most land and are the poorest." Therefore the school requires that five women be taught to every man.

"We have nothing but a little knowledge and a voice", mused Machobane, "but our people spoke out their needs and they are being met."

The Machobanes said their trip here "will probably have profitable results." They will go to England, France and Germany after leaving the United States in September and return to their school in December.

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Machobane, of Basutoland in South Africa, visited Washington yesterday on their Ford Foundation tour of the United States. Mr. Machobane, who heads an agricultural college, predicted that poverty and hunger will force Africa to communism within five years.

Bishop's Sudden Ouster Raises Storm In Africa

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The sudden deportation of the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, has raised a storm likely to have great political repercussions in this racially troubled nation.

Sunday 9-15-60

The bishop was hustled aboard a plane Monday on orders of the government less than 48 hours after he returned from England. He had left in April at the height of the racial crisis because he feared arrest.

ANGERED AFRICANS

Some estimate the deportation has cost Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's government thousands of votes in the Oct. 5 national referendum on the question of converting South Africa from a constitutional monarchy under the British crown into a republic with a South African chief of state.

Optimists in the anti-Republican camp even think the Reeves issue may bring defeat to Verwoerd's proposal because it has angered many English-speaking South Africans — just the people to whom Verwoerd's Afrikaaner-dominated party has been appealing for votes with a "white unity" slogan.

The nationalist government said Bishop Reeves—a British subject and not a South African—was expelled because of the tone in which he criticized racial segregation.

Although many English-speaking South Africans do not like the bishop or his way of doing things, they have been affronted by the way he was allowed to return and then thrown out of the country without legal advice or a court hearing.

The Dutch-descended Afrikaaners, who speak their own Dutch dialect, are bitterly anti-British. Their ancestors were defeated by the British in the Boer War. They resent Queen Elizabeth II as head of state even though she has no power here.

Many South Africans of British background — about one-third of South Africa's white population—cling to England as "home" and want to retain some ties with it. Those ties might be cut by exclusion from the British Commonwealth if South Africa becomes a republic.

The separation within the white community also is religious.

Most Afrikaaners belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, which has yet to voice firm opposition to the nationalists' segregation policy. Leading prelates of the Anglican Church, on the other hand, have condemned the policy, and most British-descended whites are Anglicans.

REPORT ON CASE

The Dutch Reformed Church declared the deportation is no concern of the World Council of Churches. The council's secretariat asked for a report on the case.

Addressing one of the biggest religious meetings ever held in Natal Province, the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, denounced Bishop Reeves' deportation as religious persecution. He was cheered on the steps of City Hall by a crowd of 4,000.

Prof. L. I. Rabinowitz, chief rabbi of Transvaal and the Free State, in a statement urged the government to permit Bishop Reeves to return "for the sake of the good name and reputation of South Africa."

The English-language press, which opposes Verwoerd's plan for a republic, used Bishop Reeves' ouster to lash anew at the government.

Ghana Move Provokes South Africa

The Christian Science Monitor

By Stanley Uys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

The South African Government is drafting legislation to deal with "disloyal" South Africans who sign Ghana's new anti-apartheid declaration.

Such "disloyal" South Africans will be refused South African passports or they will lose other privileges.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, in a statement published Aug. 15. He said the legislation would be introduced at the parliamentary session which begins in January.

First One Ban Affects

Ghana's ban on South African travelers came into effect at midnight on July 31—two weeks ago. I was the first South African to come under the ban. The Pan-American plane in which I had traveled from Lisbon landed at Accra airport half an hour after midnight.

I found the entry permit issued to me as a Commonwealth citizen by the Ghana Embassy in London a few days earlier was worthless. Under Ghana's new anti-apartheid laws, South Africans are now treated as non-Commonwealth citizens.

I signed an application form at Accra airport for a visa and I was given an emergency visa costing $3.

Signature Required

I would have been taken into custody, however, as an illegal immigrant if I had not signed the additional anti-apartheid declaration which reads "I am opposed to apartheid and racial discrimination as practised in the Union of South Africa and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true."

No South African can enter Ghana without signing this declaration. Even if he is a tran- for British passports to escape the ban (South African citizens who were born in Britain, or whose parents were born in Britain, are entitled to claim British passports).

Hard Choice Provided

Dr. Verwoerd intends punishing such South Africans by refusing them South African passports — if they ever re-apply. Yet if they retain their South African passports, they must sign the anti-apartheid declaration in order to enter Ghana—and this in turn will be a "disloyal" act which will incur penalties under the proposed legislation.

It seems that South Africans living in Ghana will be forced therefore either to sever their links with South Africa or to quit Ghana permanently.

The legislation will be retroactive to Aug. 15. It will not apply to the dozen or so persons who have signed the declaration during the past two weeks —including this writer.

Repercussions Seen

Opposition M.P.'s commented that Dr. Verwoerd's proposed legislation was "grossly unfair" on South Africans resident in Ghana and that it was "spiteful" in that it sought to prevent any South Africans from visiting Ghana in the future.

These M. P.'s pointed out that the emergent African states are mounting a massive campaign sit passenger he must sign the form.

Airline companies such as Pan-American commit an offense if they try to conceal the identity of any South African passengers in transit.

Dr. Verwoerd's statement says that his government "cannot countenance cooperation by union citizens in aggressive action against South Africa."

It adds, "It will be understood that the union government cannot agree to union citizens, including those in transit to or from the United States of America or elsewhere, being obliged to sign an affidavit which in effect means agreement that a foreign government has the right to intervene in the union's domestic affairs."

Referring to the anti-apartheid form, Dr. Verwoerd's statement says, "Such a sworn declaration will be regarded by the government as disloyal action against South Africa, the country of which the signatory is a citizen."

There are a number of South Africans resident in Ghana. Some apparently have applied against South Africa and that other airfields such as Kano in Nigeria, Khartoum in the Sudan, Léopoldville in the Congo, and possibly even Nairobi in Kenya, may all be closed to South Africans one day.

If the campaign spreads south, Africans may soon have to make all their journeys by sea if Dr. Verwoerd refuses to let them sign anti-apartheid declarations.

White Police Crack Down In South Africa

News + Courier Charleston, S.C. Tues. 9-13-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's white police are cracking down on underground remnants of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress and staging regular raids to confiscate firearms hidden by blacks.

Last Friday, the African men and a woman, alleged members of PAC, were arrested in a dawn swoop by security police. They were held for trial on charges of being members of an unauthorized political organization.

The Pan-Africanist Congress was outlawed, together with the older but less militant African National Congress, after the bloody racial violence of last March and April.

Pan-Africanists launched a protest campaign against the law which requires blacks to carry identification passes, and it was this campaign that brought on violence and resulted in the white government proclaiming a state of emergency March 30 that was lifted only last Aug. 31.

Since then there have been indications the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanists have been virtually smashed, since most of their leaders have been imprisoned, but the new police swoops indicate authorities are taking no chances. There is continuing unrest as news sifts down from the strife-torn Congo and also from Rhodesia, where there have been recent race riots.

S. African Police Keep Up Blows at Underground Negro Groups

The Times-Picayune New Orleans Sun. 9-4-60

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's white police are cracking down on underground remnants of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress and staging regular raids to confiscate firearms hidden by blacks.

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KEY ISSUES LOOM FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

Vote for a Republic Raises Problems of Commonwealth Ties and Internal Rifts

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 8—The decision to form a republic by a small majority vote among South Africa's 3,000,000 whites this week has left the country with new problems to add to the heavy ones it already had.

Foremost among them is the question of South Africa's continued membership in the British Commonwealth. Next is the matter of internal political turmoil and domestic divisions, which produced a threat today by the Province of Natal to seek secession from the fifty-year-old union with the Transvaal, the Cape Province and the Orange Free State.

The voters of Natal, which is strongly pro-British, showed themselves strongly against a shift from the present constitutional monarchy to a republican system. The country-wide tabulation showed 849,958 in favor of the change and 775,878 opposed. Slightly more than 90 per cent of the eligible voters participated.

The apparent vote of confidence in the Administration of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, observers believe, is certain to increase the Government's determination to continue and strengthen its white supremacist policies. At the same time, it is expected that the anti-Government attitudes of the more than 11,000,000 nonwhites, who wer not consulted about a republic, will harden.

Verwoerd Addresses Nation

South Africa's future relations with the British Commonwealth are a matter of great concern. Dr. Verwoerd indicated in a broadcast to the nation last night that this question would be given priority.

There is a possibility, however, that such Commonwealth members as Ghana, Nigeria, India and Malaya, which deplore South Africa's racial policies, will reject the new republic.

Dr. Verwoerd and his supporters have contended that Britain and the older white nations of the Commonwealth would protect South Africa from exclusion. But their opponents believe that any attempt to group the Commonwealth countries along such racial lines would cause the collapse of the Commonwealth.

Dr. Verwoerd and his followers have maintained that the loss of Commonwealth membership would not necessarily cost South Africa its valuable economic preferences with Commonwealth countries. These, they say, exist as separate trade agreements and could be continued whether South Africa remained in the Commonwealth or not.

At home, Dr. Verwoerd is faced with the fact that 775,878 white South Africans voted against the republic and to some extent against him and his policies. In Natal, where sentiment against the governing, Afrikaner-dominated Nationalist party is particularly strong, a plan for political partition was published today.

Meanwhile, a political realignment in South Africa was being freely predicted. Dr. Verwoerd encouraged it in his speech last night. It is expected that the principal opposition group, the United party led by Sir de Villiers Graaf, may disappear and be replaced by a powerful new Center party dedicated basically to apartheid, the Nationalists' racial segregation policy.

A small official opposition, composed of a combination of the present Progressive and Liberal parties, would remain, along with the politically unrecognized mass of Africans and other nonwhites.

Many South Africans are worried about what the Nationalist victory in the republic referendum will mean to them. They see their country becoming a grim fortress against a tide of African nationalism that is sweeping south in the continent.

A Country Of Black Men

P. 4 Afro-American

"South Africa is a country of black men—and not white men. It has been so; it is so; and it will be so.

Sat. 4-16-60

Thus spoke an English visitor, Anthony Trollope, 90 years ago after a brief sojourn in Johannesburg.

Frightened white South Africans have been laboring ever since to prove that he did not speak the truth.

But their labors are in vain. Time is running out and the winds of change increase in intensity with each passing hour.

Having drawn the censure of the United Nations by their merciless slaughter of 89 men, women and children in the affair of Sharpeville, the Boers of South Africa, in their desperate efforts to stay the inevitable, have refused to heed the worldwide outcry of shocked humanity.

* * *

A HALF CENTURY ago the world was equally shocked by the ruthless action of another European in Africa — King Leopold of Belgium.

To become the world's richest man, he killed some eight million Africans. They were the workers who were unable to make Leopold's daily quotas of ivory and rubber.

If an African came up short, his hand or foot was cut off. Breasts of women workers were mutilated and strung on rubber trees.

Brutal overseers, to teach others the price of slow production, would bring in whole baskets filled with human hands and feet and display them to reluctant villagers.

That was 50 years ago and the 12 million descendants of these unfortunate African workers kept alive the tales of horror visited upon their ancestors by the King of the Belgians.

They bided their time until the opportune moment. That moment will come on June 30 of this year when the Belgians, no longer able to hold on, decided it will be wiser to depart, leaving the Congo and its great wealth in rubber and minerals to its natural owners.

* * *

AFRICANS TO THE South need not wait 50 years. True, brickbats and stones are no match for machine guns and jet planes.

But Africans can sit down. They can refuse to work. They can boycott the stores. They can paralyze South African industry and commerce.

And like the Algerians, by sheer weight of numbers they can overwhelm hated police raiding parties. They can raid arsenals for guns and ammunition.

Even more stupid than the shocking and senseless Sharpeville massacre and police beatings at Durban, Capetown and Nyanga is Africa's vengeful jailing of African leaders.

The 100-year-old African National Congress and the newer Pan-African Congress is thus driven underground where the Government will find their angry membership impossible to keep up with or control.

Something is going to give in South Africa.

And just as it was the British in Ghana, the French in Guinea and the Belgians in the Congo, our prediction is that it will be Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's Nazi-like Afrikaners who must either quickly accept human brotherhood or face wholesale bloodshed and chaos.

South Africa and Commonwealth

The Christian Science Monitor

The victory of the South African Nationalist Party in the referendum on the Union's form of government holds possibilities of bitter debate among members of the British-led Commonwealth of Nations. Afrikaaners in the party may say that a republican form will foster more unity between them and their British-descended fellow citizens, since the latter will no longer be pledged to loyalty to a British-based sovereign. But most members of the Commonwealth, including non-Britons, tend to link the South African move for a republic with the Nationalists' extreme racial policies.

Of the two white communities in South Africa, the ethnically Dutch-French Afrikaans and the Anglo-Saxons, the latter have shown most resistance to the government's "apartheid" measures which nonwhites all over Africa resent.

So the move toward a republic appears directed to establishing unity among white South Africans by insulating the more liberal of them as much as possible from Commonwealth support.

This background of the situation accounts for Commonwealth opposition to Prime Minister Verwoerd's maneuvers. There is no bar to republics within the Commonwealth.

But there is a growing determination to resist racial discrimination. There is also a belief among many members that Prime Minister Verwoerd is too little interested in Commonwealth ties to warrant efforts by other members in behalf of South Africa's membership.

The Verwoerd government is expected to act in line with the referendum. Some Commonwealth members may see in such action an opportunity to challenge South Africa's right to stay in the Commonwealth. But in taking such a position they might endanger one notable Commonwealth rule — namely that the Commonwealth does not interfere in domestic problems of members.

South Africa will not automatically read itself out of the Commonwealth by becoming a republic. But it is expected to ask for continuation of membership under a new formula. At the last Prime Ministers Conference in London, Ghana received assurances that its then-projected republican status would be upheld. But the South African delegate could not obtain similar assurances for his country.

The reason is, of course, that much more than a choice between forms of government is involved in South Africa's case.

Violence Keeps Tension High in South Africa

CAPETOWN POLICE ASSAULT AFRICANS

Clubs, Whips and Guns Used Against Crowds in Effort to End Work Stoppage

By The Associated Press

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 4—Squads of policemen used clubs, whips and guns today in an effort to drive rebellious Negroes back to work and clear the streets of alleged troublemakers.

Witnesses reported that hundreds of Africans apparently were beaten in Capetown.

One witness said the police were wielding Sjamboks—whips made of strips of rubber—against crowds near Caledon Square in the center of the city.

Unofficial reports said that thirty-five persons were wounded by gunfire when the police cordoned off the Nyanga East and Nyanga West townships and made a methodical house-to-house search in some areas for Africans who had stayed away from work.

One Killed Near Durban

The police denied that there were many wounded from gunfire. Hospitals confirmed that four persons had been wounded by shots.

Violence elsewhere in South Africa resulted in at least one death near Durban, where about 20 per cent of the labor force remained away from work. A Negro was killed in the suburb of Claremont when the police charged 3,000 demonstrators. The crowd assembled again and the police scattered it a second time.

Seventeen persons were injured at Welkom, Orange Free State, in the first reported racial disturbance among gold miners. Policemen there charged about sixty Africans who refused to disperse.

There were isolated outbreaks in several other places. At Port Elizabeth vehicles were stoned, roadblocks were thrown up and a school was burned.

The African townships at Capetown are strongholds of the Pan-Africanist Congress. This group organized a work boycott last week in protest against police shootings of demonstrators who defied South Africa's racial segregation laws requiring nonwhites to carry passbooks.

Approximately five out of six Negro workers observed the boycott at its height last week, but about 60 per cent of the labor force returned to work today.

The police action here began in the morning after the start of regular work hours.

Some desperate Africans in the settlements finally made a stand on a hill, and it is then that the police are reported to have opened fire. By 5 P. M. the police had withdrawn.

Persons in the townships described the scene by telephone as policemen, backed by armored cars, swept the settlements. The witnesses, including a nurse and a priest, said hundreds were beaten with whips and clubs.

Warning the Africans not to "laze around," policemen went into one house and beat a man lying in bed, the witnesses said.

A nurse at a hospital in Nyanga said she had run out of bandages to use in binding up wounds.

Dr. C. K. Madikiza turned his house into a field hospital and treated the injured as fast as they arrived, it was reported. get out of the settlement and bac kto work, tried to do so but were stopped by a military cordon and ordered back.

Patrick Duncan, editor of the Liberal magazine Contact, reported that the police were using whips on Africans near Caledon Square. The Liberal party, made up of Africans and whites, favors conciliation between the races.

Col. I. P. S. Terblanche, deputy commissioner of police, acknowledged that stern action had been ordered under Government emergency regulations against Negroes "who can't account for themselves in the city streets and other areas."

He said these persons were to be "dealt with on the spot" in an effort to get "potential intimidators and troublemakers off the streets."

The police have said that much of the effectiveness of the work boycott was a result of intimidators' threatening those who wanted to return to their jobs.

Protest in Parliament

As news of the rough police methods reached Parliament, Harry Lawrence, chairman of the Progressive party, protested and called on the National party Government of Prime Minister Henorik F. Verwoerd to the rule of the jungle."

A Government bill outlawing the Pan-Africanist Congress and the more moderate African National Congress was passed in the lower house on the third and final reading. The measure now goes to the Senate where prompt passage is assured.

One informant who reported on the incidents by telephone said that the police had been beating up "almost every African they can see, and shooting at random."

In reporting four Negroes wounded, the district commander of police at Athlone, Maj. J. J. Rheeder, said:

"We were trying to disperse a crowd of natives who had gathered in a threatening manner. There was an incident and the sergeant was forced to fire at point-blank range. Eariler, police used their batons on many troublemakers and open intimidators in the location.

The police set up a military cordon around the Nyanga settlements after much of the population had gone to work in Capetown and nearby.

C. J. Reinecke, press relations officer in the Defense Department, said army units were moved into Capetown to guard key points—road and rail junctions, oil storage points, docks and the Houses of Parliament.

As the troops took their stations, helicopters flew over the African townships, dropping leaflets telling the residents they had to be out of the area by 8 A. M. if they wanted to work.

Policemen moved about the streets, warning Africans not to "laze around" in the city. Then they moved into the African townships and started house-to-house searches in some areas. Any groups of persons were dispersed by force if necessary.

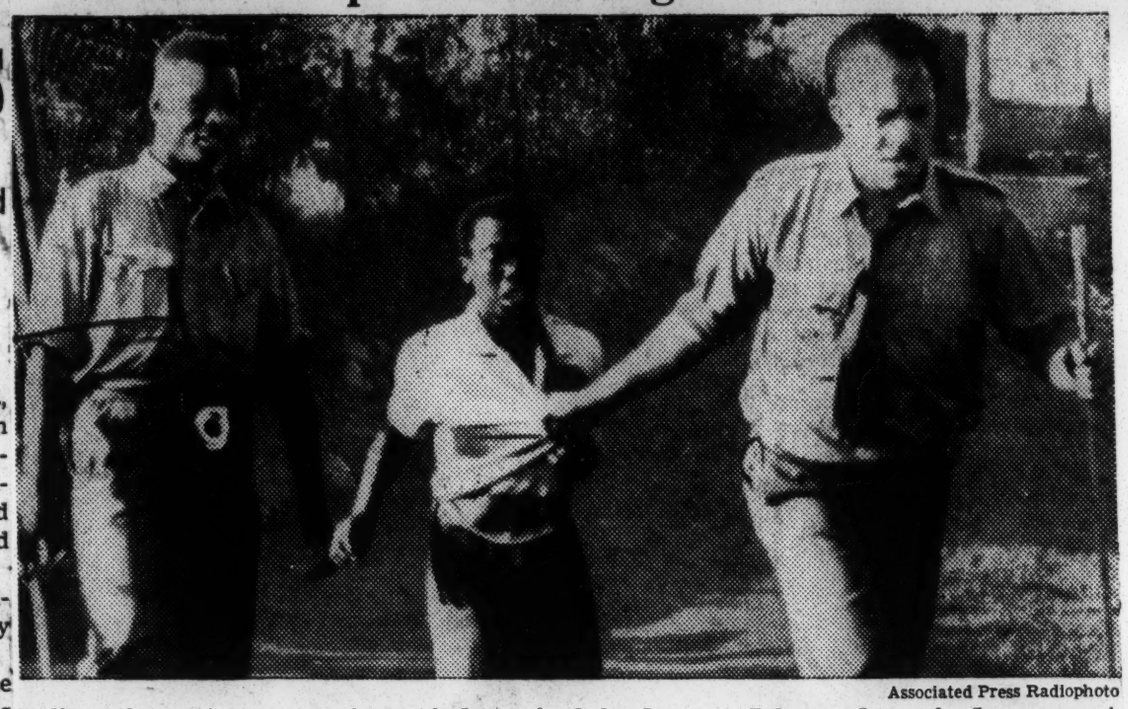
Police officials denied that there had been any wholesale arrests. They said arrests were made to stop trouble from potential loiterers.

The police in Johannesburg said that all trains and buses in that industrial and commercial center were running normally and the labor boycott had been ended.

But in the wine-producing region of Paarl, only a few Africans showed up for work.

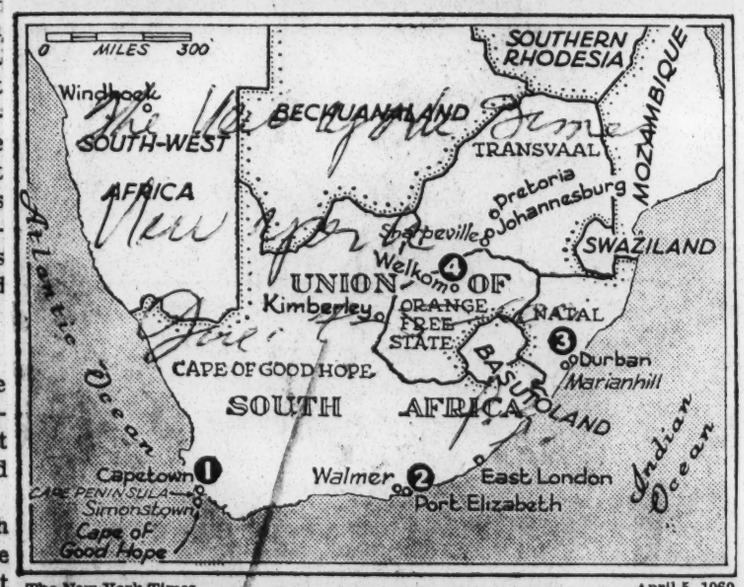
In Johannesburg, Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, and twenty-two other Negroes refused to enter pleas in court against charges of inciting protests against the pass laws. Explaining his refusal, Mr. Sobukwe said:

"It is beyond contention that the law under which we are charged is a law made exclusively by the white man, and officers administering the law are white men. We don't see how justice can be done in these circumstances."



Associated Press Radiophoto

Police take African youth from his home in Orlando, near Johannesburg, in dawn arrest



The New York Times April 5, 1960

Continued violence was reported in the areas of Capetown (1), Port Elizabeth (2), Durban (3) and Welkom (4).

BANDA ASKS PEOPLE TO GIVE NO TROUBLE

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 4—Dr. Hastings K. Banda warned his followers today against causing trouble.

Dr. Banda, the Nyasaland African nationalist leader, was reelased from jail Friday. He had been detained since the declaration of a state of emergency in Nyasaland a year ago.

He appeared today on the balcony of the headqquarters of the Malawi Congress party in the town of Limbe and acknowledged applause from a crowd of Africans. He assumes control of the party tomorrow.

"People said the Nyasa people would give trouble if I was brought back to Nyasaland," Dr. Banda said. "I told them they would not. I have come back and I want to get all our men out of detention. I want you to keep quiet, not only for me but for Mr. Macleod [British Colonial Secretary Iaian Macleod]. He is a good man and a great man. He is a great Christian man, and I want you to help him as well as me. To do this you must keep quiet. There must be no trouble."

Earlier today 2,000 excited Africans flocked through the streets of Nyasaland's commercial capital of Blantyre to cheer Dr. Banda when he paid a surprise visit to the town.

South Africa to Push Segregation Policies

Philadelphia Inquirer 5-2-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 1 (AP).—The hopes of Liberal and other groups that South Africa will relax its strict segregation policy has been dashed by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd from his sickbed.

This was disclosed by M.D. De Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu (Negro) Affairs and Development at a Nationalist Party meeting Saturday night in Pretoria after he visited the wounded Verwoerd, who is recuperating from a recent assassination attempt by a white foe of his racial policy.

'INSTRUMENT OF DEVIL'

"Dr. Verwoerd believes more than ever now that the policy being followed in South Africa is the correct one," said Nel, who is the chief executor of the Government's policy toward the Negro majority.

"That is the message I bring you from the Prime Minister. All the bullets and all the scandals will not deter us from our path.

"We have no illusions that the man who shot Dr. Verwoerd was the instrument of the devil's hand . . . Those bullets were not only aimed at Dr. Verwoerd but they were a specific challenge to the European (white) population of South Africa."

Nel repeated frequent nationalist charges that English language newspapers and Anglican clergy as well as elements abroad prompted South Africa's Negroes to stage their campaign against white supremacy laws.

He added that the Government intended to retain the pass book system by which it controls the movements of Negroes and which blacks fervidly hate.

The Negro demonstrations that broke out in March, leading to bloodshed and disorders, were aimed primarily at the pass books.

RAIDS CONTINUING

Nel's words were emphasized by continuing police and army raids on Negro settlements throughout the country. In the last fortnight, 4000 Negroes were arrested, including 1200 in one big raid Friday at East London. Untold numbers of Negroes have been banished as troublemakers from cities and sent to native reserves in the interior.

Despite Nel's stern words, English language newspapers and some businessmen continued to demand an early lifting of the state of emergency under which some 1600 persons of all races were jailed without arraignment.

In London, two leaders of the British Commonwealth arrived Sunday with South Africa on their minds.

President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India flew in for sessions of the commonwealth prime ministers conference opening Tuesday.

The Negro president told newsmen he wanted South Africa's race problems raised formally at the conference, adding: "If no one else raises the matter, I will myself."

OPPOSED TO POLICY

Nehru said he did not yet know if the conference would discuss South Africa formally, but declared:

"It is a question that cannot be glossed over. Ultimately we cannot have racial discrimination in the commonwealth. I am wholeheartedly, absolutely, completely and unalterably opposed to apartheid (segregation). What more can I say."

The statements by Nkrumah and Nehru, the main spokesmen for the Asian-African nations within the commonwealth, indicated a growing cleavage between the visiting prime ministers.

Canada, Australia, Ceylon and Pakistan are opposed to any formal discussion of South Africa's segregation policies during the 13 conference sessions.

SOUTH AFRICA BID FOR INFLUX FAILS

The New York Times

Europeans Cool to Calls for Migration, Refugee Body Says—Talks Continue

New York

By PAUL HOFFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, May 7—Requests by the Union of South Africa for large numbers of white immigrants are finding European countries unresponsive, it was indicated today.

Marcus Daly, the American director of the Intergovernmental Committe for European Migration, said member governments showed "no anxiety" to resettle Europeans in South Africa.

He said his twenty-nine-nation agency, through its mission in Pretoria, had had conversations on the subject with the South African Government. The question of the proposed white mass immigration into South Africa is in a "fluid" stage, he added.

Mr. Daily suggested that programs for such a migration movement might be considered after a "hiatus," when racial tension in South Africa had eased. He said South African industrialists were "violently in favor" of European immigration.

30,000 A Year Wanted

The Government is understood to have told European governments and the agency informally that it wanted up to 30,000 European immigrants a year, and that it was prepared to set up the necessary administrative machinery to process them. For this purpose, funds amounting to the equivalent of $1,400,000 to $1,700,000 a year would be appropriated, it was reported here.

Mr. Daly said South Africa expressed a preference for immigrants from countries in "Europe's northern tier," but appeared to realize that they were not available in sizable numbers. He said he thought South Africa would gladly take skilled settlers from overpopulated Southern European countries like Italy and Greece.

Commenting on South African demands for skilled or semi-skilled workers, Mr. Daly said that with the present industrial boom in Western Europe they were becoming scarce, and few were willing to emigrate.

South Africa's call for European settlers is being discussed unoficially by the participants in a meeting of the policy-making council of the migration agency that opened in Naples last Thursday. The delegates came to Rome today for contacts with the Italian Government and for an audience with Pope John XXIII.

At the Vatican, Representative Francis E. Walter, and chairman of the Naples conference, thanked the Pontiff for the support given to the agency in the eight years of its operations.

In his reply, Pope John praised the agency for its efforts to reunite families whose members had become separated through Europe's political and economic upheavals, and for its vocational training programs.

The council meeting will resume in Naples next week. A main topic is the expansion of loan funds enabling migrants to make a goo dstart in their new countries. The money borrowed by resettled persons is repayable to the agency in three to five years.

A special ceremony in Naples Monday will mark the resettlement of the millionth migrant.

Africans Oppose Kenya Plan

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 7—Strong opposition has been expressed by Kenya's African leaders to a plan for resettlement in South Africa of European settlers here who disagree with the increasing political role of Africans.

AFRICAN WORKERS TELL OF HARD LOT

The New York Times

On Street in Johannesburg, They Discuss Grievances Against White Regime

New York

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 5 — In Johannesburg's industrial areas, the African workers start to gather for lunch just before 11 A. M. at little sidewalk food kiosks. It is their first food since breakfast at between 5 and 6 A. M.

Curried beef and fat cakes, a holeless doughnut, cooked by an African woman inside the 6-by-8-foot structure no bigger than a Times Square newsstand, cost 3 shillings (42 cents). The food is served in chipped enamelware dishes. The workers rest their dishes on the sidewalk and squat before them.

While they eat they talk. The talk these days centers more often than not on their grievances in a white-dominated country, on their hopes and on the bitterness left by recent racial strife.

"I am not happy about my life," said Milton Dlamini, a 38-year-old laborer, to a stranger who stopped to talk with him. He told of supporting a wife and three children on $10 a week.

Works 'a Long Day

To get to work each day he rises at 5 A. M. in the two-room house he has in a segregated dwelling area about seven miles outside Johannesburg. He gets home at 6 P. M.

He first thought when asked what made him unhappy was the system under which Africans must carry Government-issued identity passes. It was protests against the passes that led to recent violence.

"If you leave your pass just inside your house, you get arrested and it costs a fine of £8 [$22.40] even though you have the document," Mr. Dlamini said.

"It is a cruel life we live," commented Dora Leepile from inside the kiosk, where she had been busy since early morning preparing food for the workmen. She said she stayed away from her job, which pays her $8.40 a week, during the recent work stoppage by Johannesburg Africans because "I wished that our people would live well."

Alpheus Makqobane, an $11-a-week messenger, joined in to explain the failure of a week-long strike by Africans called after Easter by the African National Congress, a banned political organization.

"People had become scared because of the killings and beatings by the police and they didn't have the weapons to fight back," he said.

"The Africans must unite and not have differences, and then talk with the Government," he suggested.

On a corner of the sunny street was a cafe for Africans run for many years by a stout African woman. Her jolly face turned hard when she talked about the future.

"We have nothing else to do but plunge in and fight," she asserted, adding grimly, "If we get shot, we get shot."

A 44-year-old clerk employed by a Government agency sat at a table drinking tea with a colleague. First making sure that he was not talking to a detective and requesting that his name not be published, he told about himself and gave his views.

Has 14 Years' Schooling

Unlike many of the laborers, who are semi-literate, he has had fourteen years' schooling. On a salary of $92 a month he supports a wife and six children in a four-room house in one of the African townships. Rent costs $10 a month and he pays $20 in annual income and poll taxes.

"We can do nothing to improve ourselves," he said. "Our hands are tied. Ours is to bark and never bite."

"There is not a single sane African among all the many thousands who work in Joburg who would ever say he wants to carry passbooks," he added.

The clerk explained that Africans hesitated to use work stoppages as a weapon because most live from payday to payday.

What of the future?

"There is still going to be bloodshed because we cannot get our freedom without lives being sacrificed," he replied. "I will probably lose mine but I will give it."

Africans Ease Emergency Rule

Montgomery Ala. Montgomery Advertiser

PRETORIA, South Africa (AP)—The South African government Wednesday lifted the state of emergency regulations imposed March 30 to cope with racial violence.

During the 156-day period, the nationalist government held almost unlimited powers of arrest and deportation and the right to hold suspects in jail indefinitely without trial.

Approximately 20,000 persons were arrested. Nearly 2,000 of all races were seized as suspected political subversives. Another 18,000 blacks were accused of being work shirkers or jobless drifters, and many of the latter were deported from cities to native reservations in the interior.

The government promised with the ending of the emergency to release the last of the political detainees.

South Africans Vote In Favor Of Republic

Close British Ties Will Be Severed

The News & Courier
Charleston S.C.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa has voted to become a republic with a president instead of the British monarch as chief of state.

The republic will be proclaimed next year to replace the Union of South Africa, a setup that came in 1910 in the peaceful aftermath of the Boer War to reunite the four provinces and Britain. A previous Republic of South Africa, recognized by the British in 1853, had dissolved in long conflicts.

The decision in Wednesday's referendum—to return to the republic and end the constitutional monarchy relationship of mutual sovereignty—may cost South Africa its membership in the British Commonwealth, with all its trade advantages.

BLACKBALL POSSIBLE

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The South African Press Association said final figures from all 156 voting districts gave the republic a majority of 73,980. It gave this breakdown: for the republic 849,958, against 775,978.

In the main, the referendum was a battle between the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans of mainly Dutch descent who favor a republic and English-speaking South Africans who want to retain the constitutional monarchy. The big majority in South Africa—the 10 million Negroes and those of mixed blood — were not allowed to vote.

SLAP AT VOTE LAW

This fact was seized upon by Dr. Jan Steytler, leader of the opposition Progressive party, in assessing the results of the referendum.

He declared the referendum was not an endorsement of Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's Nationalist policies of white domination. He said the vast majority—the nonwhites—could not make their views known.

Steytler called on Verwoerd to summon a national convention representing all sections of the population to plan "the government of our multi-racial country."

Prof. Arthur Bleksley, who ran the electronic computer, predicted the victory margin favoring a new republic would be close to 80,000 votes when the tally ends.

AFRICANS PLAN PROTEST

Negro Leader Asks Flouting of South African Pass Laws

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 18 (AP)—The Pan-Africanist Congress issued a call today for a nation-wide campaign of nonviolence against South Africa's pass laws for Negroes.

Starting Monday, Negro men who heed the call will invite arrest by going to police stations and declaring they are not carrying the passes required by law.

Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the Congress, said at a news conference that the campaign was meant to crowd the jails and courts and cripple industry.

"The pass laws of this country are a symbol of oppression, exploitation and degradation of Africans," he said.

Mr. Sobukwe said he would appear at a police station at 8 A. M. Monday.

Thousands of Negroes are arrested annually for not having passes. The system was designed by the Government to control the movements of Negroes, who outnumber whites three to one.

VOTING IS HEAVY IN SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Turnout Called 'Fantastic' in Balloting on Republic—No Violence Reported

New York, N.Y.

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

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The mass turnout led to predictions that more than 90 per cent of the country's 1,800,748 qualified voters will have participated.

The voters were asked to reply yes or no to the question: "Are you in favor of a republic for the Union?" Paper ballots were used.

Prime Minister Verwoerd and his supporters have insisted that they merely wanted an indication of popular sentiment on the republic question alone and that the referendum was not to be considered an indication of popular feeling on other matters such as apartheid, the Nationalist policy of racial segregation.

Confidence Test Seen

But opponents of the Verwoerd Administration have contended just as strongly that the outcome of the referendum will indicate the amount of popular confidence in the Verwoerd Government.

The voting was held in clear, sunny weather in most of South Africa and the territory of South-West Africa, which is administered by South Africa under mandate of the League of Nations and was included in the referendum by the Union Government. Rain along the Indian Ocean coast in the Durban area did not appear to deter the voters.

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Africans Cannot Vote

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Oct. 5 Vote Promises South Africa Climax

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Mar 5 '60

Johannesburg

The republican referendum in South Africa on Oct. 5 is another stage in the country's hastening political crisis.

Only white voters, of whom there are 1,750,000, are allowed to vote in the referendum. The 12,000,000 nonwhites are completely excluded.

The nonwhites regard their exclusion from the referendum as an act of provocation by the government. They declare they have as much right to decide South Africa's future constitutional form as any white man has.

If Dr. Verwoerd loses the referendum, it will be the first major setback the Nationalist government has received at the polls since it came to power in 1948. The political situation will immediately become fluid, and Dr. Verwoerd's own position as Prime Minister will be in jeopardy.

Reaction Anticipated

If Dr. Verwoerd wins the referendum, he will begin to apply apartheid policies more rigorously, and this inevitably will precipitate racial unrest.

Whatever the outcome of the referendum, therefore, it must accelerate the climax in South Africa's affairs. Whether this climax will be peaceful or violent, it is impossible to say.

All Dr. Verwoerd's followers are Nationalist Afrikaners, and they will vote for a republic. This does not mean that automatically they will get a republic.

Although Dr. Verwoerd controls two-thirds of the seats in the House of Assembly, his support in the country numbers only approximately half of the electorate. This disproportionate representation has been achieved by a favorable arrangement of the electoral system.

Chance to Win

Now, for the first time, a referendum is being held, and although the nonwhites are excluded, every white vote will count. This means that the antirepublicans, who comprise roughly half the electorate, have a fighting chance of winning.

Political commentators are being cautious in forecasting the outcome of the referendum. Some of them feel that certain imponderable factors, like apathy among the antirepublicans, inadequate canvassing, and the incomplete state of the voters' roll, will weigh in the government's favor and ensure a majority in favor of a republic.

It would not be a substantial majority, though. It might be between 50,000 and 150,000 votes, or less than 10 per cent of the total electorate.

This is certainly not the majority contemplated by the two late Nationalist Prime Ministers, Daniel Malan and Johannes Stridjom, who consistently stated the view that a republic could be established only if it rested on the "broad basis of the will of the people."

Neither Dr. Malan nor Mr. Stridjom ever committed himself to a precise figure, but the Minister of Transport, some years ago, said that a two-thirds majority would be required. The republicans would have to poll at least 500,000 more votes than the antirepublicans to obtain this two-thirds majority.

They clearly have no hope of obtaining this majority. Their most optimistic forecast is a majority of 150,000 votes. This raises the question whether a republic established on such a slender majority would be a stable republic.

Antirepublicans are arguing, and arguing convincingly, that major constitutional changes, like establishing a republic, should be brought about only by a substantial majority.

Reminder of Ideal

Dr. Verwoerd has told the white electorate that the referendum will confront them with a simple choice between a republic and a monarchy.

He has emphasized that a republic is the Afrikaner's highest ideal, dating back many years. The Afrikaner republican movement gained impetus after the Boer War of 1899-1902, when Britain conquered the two Boer republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Within a decade, these two former republics had been joined with the provinces of Natal and the Cape to form the Union of South Africa, which became a fully sovereign country. The republican movement, however, grew stronger, and ultimately, by skillfully exploiting the racial situation, the Nationalist Party came to power in 1948.

The republican referendum of Oct. 5, according to at least two of Dr. Verwoerd's Cabinet Ministers, is the "last stage" of the Boer War.

Others Concerned

While the republicans are united by a common emotional bond, the antirepublicans have no such bond. Some are fiercely loyalist and want to preserve the link with the British monarchy at all costs.

Others are concerned lest a republic would lead to South Africa's exclusion from the Commonwealth, and that this would isolate South Africa internationally and harm the country economically.

Finally, many South Africans fear that a republic would strengthen Dr. Verwoerd's government and that a peaceful solution of the racial question would then become impossible. The only hope of a peaceful solution, they declare, is if Dr. Verwoerd's government is overthrown soon and is prevented from suppressing nonwhite aspirations until they reach bursting point.

No official reason has been advanced why Dr. Verwoerd is pressing ahead with the republican referendum at this stage—"The wrong republic for the wrong reasons at the wrong time," as one commentator expressed it.

One Explanation

One acceptable explanation is that Dr. Verwoerd wants urgently to form a solid white front in South Africa, so that he can confront the 12,000,000 nonwhites as the leader of white South Africa. He thinks this can be best achieved through a republic.

Once he has the support of all the whites, Dr. Verwoerd would go into siege against the nonwhites and against the world. This is the tradition of the Afrikaner people: they are an embattled people.

Now Dr. Verwoerd wants to bring all whites into the same laager. Should he achieve his aim, exhorting the whites to fight to a finish in the last ditch rather than surrender their privileges, the consequences for South Africa would be—many believe—too staggering to contemplate.

White Electorate

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.
Thurs. 10-6-60

South Africa Vote Favors Republic

By Stanley Uys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

By a small majority the white electorate of South Africa has decided in favor of a republic. This can be stated as fact although the final figures in the Oct. 5 national referendum were still not in at the time of this writing.

About 1,600,000 men and women voted, giving a 90 per cent poll, which is unprecedented in South Africa. An electronic computer estimates the republican majority at more than 80,000 votes. Political observers think it will be between 70,000 and 80,000.

This—in the view of many—is patently an inadequate majority with which to bring about a major constitutional change like establishing a republic, especially in view of the exclusion of the country's 12,000,000 nonwhites from the referendum. But nothing will deter Dr. H. F. Verwoerd's government now from pressing ahead with implementation of its racial policy with all possible speed.

Political Lines

Voting was largely on party political lines, with government supporters voting for a republic and opposition supporters voting against it. There was a big enthusiastic anti-republican poll, but somehow the government produced unexpected reserves of republican votes.

Electoral irregularities and an incomplete voters roll were said to be important factors in the referendum—and they were not factors which assisted the antirepublicans.

Another decisive factor was government racial propaganda, which on this occasion was based on the upheaval in the Congo. The single shouted word "Lumumba" probably earned republicans more votes than any other slogan in their extensive political vocabulary.

At one Johannesburg polling station republicans brandished Liberal Party posters showing white hand clasping black hand. They asked, "Do you want South Africa to be ruled by these Kaffir lovers?"

Gloom gripped antirepublicans through South Africa Oct. 5. After 12 years of fighting a losing battle against the nationalist government, many although certainly not all of them are strife weary and ready for peace at almost any price.

Dr. Verwoerd, a shrewd mass propagandist, is expected to exploit this mood. He wants white "unity" to strengthen him in his struggle against the nonwhites and against the world, and he may be prepared to admit a few English-speaking representatives into his government as a token of his bona fides.

In the opinion of some observers this would be South Africa's ultimate tragedy because the getting together of the English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking selections in support of common apartheid policy would not be genuine unity, but simply the ganging up of the whites against the nonwhites.

Opposition Press

Undoubtedly, Dr. Verwoerd's regime has been strengthened by the result of referendum. His followers are triumphant, and they are likely to demand more vigorous policies.

One of first targets of attack by the government is certain to be the opposition press in South Africa. A leading government supporter has described the opposition press as the "last bastion" which the government still has to overcome.

Government newspapers have described the role of the opposition press during the referendum campaign as "unforgivable." Government spokesmen have made the most vitriolic attacks on opposition newspapers and newspapermen. The situation is ominous.

Further exodus of South Africans from the country is expected. A number left after the Sharpeville shootings earlier this year, but others were awaiting the outcome of the referendum. Now there will probably be a fresh outflow of emigrants to Britain, Australia, and Canada.

They are not leaving in large numbers, although it is sufficient to give South Africa a net deficit in arrivals and departures. What is alarming is that the refugees, as they call themselves, are valuable citizens—doctors, lawyers, engineers, university professors, etc.

South African Government Cracking Down on Church Activities, Vatican Says

The Miami

ROME — (UPI) — The government of South Africa is placing increasing restrictions on the activities of the Roman Catholic Church there, Vatican sources said Saturday.

The restrictions are most in evidence, sources said in the church's parish and missionary work among the non-white population.

The Catholic Church hierarchy in South Africa has been outspoken in its criticism of the government's apartheid segregation — policy and of racial discrimination in any form.

The sources listed these as restrictions which have become increasingly severe in South Africa over the last five years:

The government refuses to issue permits for the establishment of new parochial schools for non-whites and each year closes a number of old schools by refusing to renew their permits.

Sun. 6-26-60

Authorities in some areas are making it difficult to establish new churches in non-white communities by refusing to grant building permits to Catholic congregations.

In only rare cases does the government grant entry permits to missionary priests from non-Commonwealth countries.

Authorities are enforcing apartheid laws in the area of religious instruction and worship, making it impossible for some white priests to live with their flocks, for white and non-white seminarians to study together and, in some areas, for whites and non-whites to attend mass together.

'BLUEPRINT FOR DISASTER'

White South Africa Has Big 'Mixed' Group

The Evening Star

D.C., 6/23/60

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Piet van der Merwe glanced at his fingernails and ran his hands nervously through the tight brown curls of his hair. He was thinking hard, his lips were pursed in concentration, and beads of sweat stood out on the olive skin of his forehead.

He was dressed in his best suit, but Piet van der Merwe was not in a festive mood. He was worried, and he had cause to be. In a few minutes he would go before the board which would hear his appeal against the decision under the Population Registration Act which classified him as a colored person—that is, one whose veins carry some African blood.

Piet van der Merwe had always throught of himself as white.

The decision of the board would determine where he could live, which church he could attend, for whom he could vote, what job he could hold, where his children were to go to school and who they could marry when they came of age.

His dilemma suggests a question: How white is white South Africa and to what extent does the answer to this question condition the racist policies of the Union?

Nine out of 10 of South Africa's known 1.4 million coloreds live in Cape Province and, until the coming to power of the Nationalists in 1948, considered themselves and were regarded by most whites as an appendage of the white community.

In contrast to the Africans, they have in the past been allowed to bear arms, to vote on a common role with whites, to own property, to buy liquor, to move freely without passes and to have recourse to the courts on equal terms with whites.

Most ha Afrikaner names, are members of the Dutch Reformed Church, speak Afrikaans as their native language and live—or attempt to do so—at a white standard.

Since they despise the Afrikans whom they helped to conquer and identify themselves with the whites in general and the Afrikaners in particular, coloreds as individuals have always sought total absorption within the white community.

To this end, there has been a considerable amount of "passing," of movement from the darker racial group to the lighter on the part of light-skinned individuals in search of greater economic and social opportunities.

Coloreds who have "passed" are known to those who have not as "play-whites" or vensterkies ("window-watchers"): When vensterkies are greeted publicly by a colored person they turn their backs and stare into a shop window.

The "play-whites" go through all the agonies of their American counterparts. They powder their faces, use hair-straightener, wear hats as much as possible to hide their curly hair, avoid the sun.

P 14A

Many With Mixed Blood

There is no way of telling how many coloureds have "passed" into the white community. There are a few old Cape families who could or would bother to claim a totally white ancestry. Legislators sit on both sides of the "lily-white" House of Assembly who would ride in the back of the bus in Biloxi.

One dark-skinned Nationalist legislator from the Transvaal, an ardent racist called behind his back *Swartbooi* ("Black Boy"), had difficulty in getting an apartment in Cape Town in his first legislative session.

Quips one South African who acknowledges the muffled beat of the tom-tom in his genetic orchestra: "If you chucked every M.P. with coloured blood out of the House of Assembly, you couldn't raise a quorum."

A study based on the 1921 census figures estimated that a third of the union's 1.5 million whites had some African blood. If this is correct—and there is reason to believe that it may be a conservative estimate — then there are at least 1 million *vensterkies* in today's "white" population of 3 million.

Off-Whites Factor in Policy

There are signs to indicate that these "off-whites" are a driving force behind South Africa's racial policies. Factors giving substance to this are:

1. The political and spiritual homeland of racism and *baaskap* ("white domination") is the North, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

2. In the Cape, where race relations have always been better, the known coloured community is half the size of the African population and about the same size as the white group.

3. In the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, in contrast, the acknowledged colored community amounts to only 7 per cent of the white population and 2 per cent of the African population.

While taking into consideration the fact that the Cape has been settled for three times as long as the North, it still appears likely that the mass of Northern coloreds have been absorbed by the two larger groups, the lighter individuals "passing" as white and the darker ones dropping back into the African population.

It is not unreasonable to assume that, to reinforce their whiteness, to assume a protective coloration, Northern *vensterkies* have become the most rabid Nationalists of all.

Curbed by Legislation

Since the Nationalists took over in 1948, two important legislative acts have been aimed directly at the coloureds. These are the Population Registration Act (1950) and the Separate Representation of Voters Act (1951).

The former sets up a national register establishing once and for all the racial identity of every South African, closing the door against future "passing." The latter removes coloured voters from the common electoral role which they shared with whites for more than a century.

Although the Population Registration Act has been on the books for a decade, the register is not yet complete. Classification is based primarily on appearance and repute rather than on descent.

Hearings take place behind closed doors and border-line cases are subjected to a number of tests not calculated to inhance their sense of human dignity: pencils are pushed through hair to determine degree of kinkiness, ear lobes are squeezed, fingernails are inspected and the applicant's entire family is made to line up so that any dark throw-backs can be spotted.

In 1957, 1,053 South Africans who claimed to be white were classified as coloured. Another 1,500 were classified as natives or Asiatics despite their objections.

Ease Up After Riots

During the recent riots here the coloureds refused to support the Africans. Since then the appeal boards have been going easier on those who claim they have been incorrectly classified.

But the coloureds are still understandably bitter about their treatment by the whites. Alienation of 1.4 million coloureds may in time prove to have been the one fatal mistake of the Afrikaners.

With the coloureds on their side in the rebellion to come, the whites would only be outnumbered 2-1 by the Africans. In addition, many Afrikaners realize that there can be no justice in sitting on the necks of the coloureds whose culture is theirs and who, like themselves, know no other home.

For the Piet van der Merwes, South Africa's stepchildren, the choice is a bitter one.

Tomorrow — South Africa's Freedom Fighters.

British Flag Trampled, Spat On in South Africa

The Washington Post Washington D.C.

Mon. 7-4-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 3 (AP)—The British flag was torn down, stamped on, spat on and thrown into the Indian Ocean at Durban yesterday by a group of South African Nationalist youths.

P. 5

The demonstration came as tempers rose in the battle over whether this country should become a republic divorced from the British Crown.

About 200 people at an outdoor meeting of the Jeugbond (National Party's youth organization) witnessed the flag incident on Durban Beach. The young Nationalists, in a mock ceremony, proclaimed "a republic" on the beach, then seized the Union Jack on the promenade and threw it into the sea.

The Durban Sunday Tribune called it "the first hostile act of young Nationalist Party toughs." Some bathers later recovered the flag and returned it to shore.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd called for a republic before a big crowd in northerly Groblersdal yesterday.

The leader of the opposition United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaf, called Verwoerd's speech misleading and damaging to the nation. Graaf denounced the government's domestic and foreign policies as mad and stupid and termed specious charges that Britain and the United States were playing into the hands of communism by bids for friendship with the emerging black states in Africa.

Verwoerd told a big "republican rally" the West is foolishly overbidding against the Communist East for the friendship of newly indepdent African states and was even prepared to sacrifice South Africa "for this purpose." He claimed that if South Africa voted for a republic it could still stay in the Commonwealth.

Graaf retorted that "should we become a republic the forces working to isolate South Africa economically and spiritually will be strengthened and our friends will be discouraged and confused."

Regarding Verwoerd's accusation that Britain and the United States were playing into the hands of communism in Africa, Graaf said the Prime Minister was "fiddling with specious arguments while South Africa's prestige and security are falling into ruin."

Vatican hits apartheid

The Afro-Am Baltimore Md.

ROME, — The Government of South Africa is placing increasing pressure on activities of the Roman Catholic Church there as the result of the Vatican's outspoken criticism of the government's racial policies.

Vatican sources said that the restrictions are most in evidence in the church's parish and missionary work among the non-white population.

As the Catholic hierarchy opposed the apartheid policy, the South African government moved to ease emergency restrictions that have been imposed since March 21.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICAN Justice Minister Francoise Erasmus said the government will lift "gradually" the emergency regulations and release some 1,200 persons held under the regulations.

Erasmus said after a cabinet meeting that all but 400 of the 1,200 political prisoners still held — Mainly Africans —have been investigated, permitting their release.

However, some 8,600 others will remain in custody.

The emergency, Erasmus said, already has been called off in 34 districts and a number of emergency regulations have been repealed.

The state of emergency was declared shortly after police fired on Africans at Sharpville, March 21, filling 67 of them and wounding some 125 others. fired upon were conducting a peaceful demonstration against laws requiring them to carry identity passes.

At the height of the disorders, the government suspended the pass laws, but clamped them on again when the situation seemed to be in hand.

'BLUEPRINT FOR DISASTER'

The Evening Star D.C. Fri. 6/24/60

South African Policies Stir Freedom Rights

P. A10

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Bishops and known Communists, white novelists and Indian physicians, African chiefs and colored teachers combine to present a strident, occasionally united and sometimes effective opposition to the racial policies of South Africa.

The "big battalions" are the two African nationalist organizations, the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress.

Leading the A.N.C., is 61year-old Albert John Luthuli, square-set, graying ex-chief of the war-like Zulu tribe. Luthuli whose name means "dust" in

Sixth of nine articles on the sources of racial conflict in South Africa.

Zulu, grew up on the gentle banks of the placid Umvoti River, which snakes its way through swaying fields of sugar cane to the Indian Ocean.

Non-smoker, teetotaler Chief Luthuli, a vigorous Congregationalist, was educated by American missionaries and taught for several years in mission schools before being elected to the chieftaincy of his sub-tribe.

Ousted by Government

He joined the A.N.C. in 1946 and six years later, when he refused to give up his membership, was ousted from the chieftaincy by the Nationalist government. One month later he was elected president of the Congress.

The government quickly served him with writs confining him to his home reserve and forbidding him to address public meetings. In 1956, he was one of 156 South Africans of all races arrested and tried for treason, although charges against him later were dropped, as they were against all but 30 defendants.

He publicly burned his pass during the riots here this Spring and was one of 1,900 South Africans imprisoned by the government without charge. He is still in jail.

Chief Luthuli (no one in South Africa ever refers to him without his title, despite the government's action) has been deeply influenced by Gandhi and is regarded by many Africans as being too moderate. He will not countenance anything which smacks of violence and hopes through passive resistance and moral pressure to bring about a change of heart in the government.

Says Chief Luthuli to South Africa's whites: "You have nothing to fear from us if you treat us fairly. We do not want to kick you out of the country or marry your sisters. All we want is a fair deal in our own country."

Spurs Extremist

By not giving Chief Luthuli such a deal the government has virtually created a much more dangerous foe: Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe's Pan-African Congress, an extremist breakaway from the A.N.C.

It was Mr. Sobukwe, a 36-year-old instructor in Bantu Studies at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University, who engineered the March demonstrations which ended in the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 were killed and 178 wounded.

Mr. Sobukwe resigned his teaching post as soon as the emergency was declared and last month drew a three-year jail sentence on charges of incitement.

Because Chief Luthuli's moderate policies have achieved nothing, there is a strong swing now toward the Pan-African Congress. Both organizations, however, are honeycombed with informers, their leaders have been jailed, and they lack both funds and organization.

Indian Group Is Ally

Allied with the African nationalist movement is the South African Indian Congress, voice of 500,000 brown-skinned South Africans. The police sweep which followed Sharpeville missed S.A.I.C. president G. M Naicker (who has also been jailed and banned in the past) and he is now in hiding. Dr. Yussuf Dadoo, banned president of the Transvaal branch of the Indian Congress, has fled the country.

The position of the Indians is particularly sensitive because their business practices and the unassimiliable nature of their culture has made them despised by both white and black, as demonstrated by the bloody Indian-Zulu riots in Natal a few years ago. But no Indian leader of consequence opposes the African nationalist movement.

Coloureds in 2 Groups

South Africa's 1.4 million coloureds are split. Despite the imposition by the Nationalist government of legislation which reduces them almost to the level of the Africans, many coloureds are hoping for a white change of heart and are cautious about associating themselves with the African cause.

Nevertheless, two coloured groups, the South African Coloured People's Organization and the Non-European Unity Movement (a Trotskyite association) have made strong attacks on the government. Several coloured leaders have been jailed under the emergency regulations.

White allies include novelist Alan, (Cry, the Beloved Country) Paton's small, nonracial Liberal Party, the Communists, and the Christian churches, with the exception of the three branches of the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Liberal Party is ineffective except that it gives moderate Africans a political home and serves as a reminder to other Africans that every white hand is not against them.

It is one of the tragedies of the South African situation that, generally speaking, the Communists are about the only whites most non-whites really trust.

Although few in number, the Communists have worked hard to organize the African nationalist movement, have held out the hand of friendship when few other whites would do so, and have shared the jail sentences and bannings.

Although other denominations such as the Methodists (who have the largest African membership) and the Roman Catholics have fought hard against apartheid, the two most vigorous and bitter clerical foes of Nationalist policies have been Anglican (Episcopalian) Archbishop Joost de Blank of Cape Town and Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg.

Archbishop de Blank, 52-year-old Dutch-born war hero educated at England's Cambridge University, has kept up a running battle with the Nationalists. He is no mincer of words when, as he says, "the honor of God is at stake."

Theses varied groups and individuals are all working to bring about a new deal in South Africa. But their financial resources are limited and their moves, with the exception of the Communists, are based on the hope of moral suasion.

Since the Nationalists do not accept the validity of their arguments, it is difficult to see how change can come about through non-violent methods.

(Sunday: The Underground Railway.)

Roundup In Africa Brings Calm

By Lynn Heinzerling

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 7 (AP)—Huge military, police and civilian reserve forces mobilized by the South African government appeared tonight to have stifled the no-work campaign of thousands of rebellious Africans.

Only in the sealed-off African township of Nyanga, outside Cape Town, was the situation uncertain and police said they had arrested most of the "agitators, terrorists and gangsters" there without resistance today.

From Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth came reports that the situation was practically normal or more nearly so than at any time in he past 10 days.

Calm Undisturbed

In Johannesburg there was no incident to disturb the calm. Workers streamed in and out of the city without trouble.

With all the principal African leaders in jail and police rounding up lower echelons, it seemed that the longest demonstration in recent years against Souh Africa's aparheid (segregated) policy may be ended.

But the government continued to call up its forces. The Witwatersrand Rifles infantry regiment has just been mobilized and stationed at the airport near Germiston, east of Johannesburg, presumably for movement wherever needed.

Tonight the South African Broadcasting Corp. interrupted a play to read out a long list of names of reservists who were ordered to report for duty immediately.

Troops and police staged cleanup raids for arms and agitators today in Nyanga Township, stronghold of the no-work movement.

Nearly 200 men and women were arrested and sacks of weapons, including guns, clubs, crowbars, knives and meat axes, were confiscated in Nyanga East and Nyanga West.

A ring of infantrymen with fixed bayonets sealed off the settlements, the scene of bloody clashes Monday when troops and police struck with clubs, guns and whips in an effort to get the Africans back on their jobs. Scores were wounded then.

Col. I. P. Terblanche, deputy commissioner of Cape Town police, said there was no resistance today. In a drizzling rain, troops patrolled the streets while military and police squads conducted a house-to-house search.

Trucks screened with wire mesh carried the prisoners to cells at a Cape Town police station.

Terblanche declared the cleanup was undertaken solely in the interest of Nyanga's law-abiding Negroes. He said they have been "living in a reign of terror" since the militant Pan Africanist Congress launched its campaign March 21 for destruction of the identity cards that South African law requires all nonwhites to carry as passes.

Agitators Caught

"It is hoped that, following this combined military and police action," he said, "the law-abiding residents will be able to follow their normal pursuits free from fear of gangsters who have been responsible for the terror . . .

"With few exceptions, police succeeded in rounding up the agitators, terrorists and gangsters who had been earmarked for arrest. All agitators arrested were found to be in possession of their reference books (passes).

"Some 2800 residents were permitted through the military cordon this morning in order to proceed to their work."

Police said similar operations had restored peace to Negro townships around Durban, an Indian Ocean port on the southeast coast, scene of violence last week. While many Africans remained away from work, Durban's industrial production was reported going at a good rate again.

Elsewhere, the economy of this nation of three million whites and 10 million Negroes was feeling the pinch of the crisis. Thousands of Africans upon whom the whites depend for manual labor, were reported to have fled back to their native reserves in the countryside.

C. F. Reginer, president of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said 2000 have returned to the reserves from Cape Town alone. The work boycott hit the Cape Peninsula meat supplies and sent prices up. Milk and bread deliveries were interrupted.

Evidence that the bitter conflict still smouldered came in the destruction of two churches by fire early today in the Walmer Negro settlement near Port Elizabeth, on the Indian Ocean. Police charged that Negro agitators set them afire as a form of intimidation.

Some influential Afrikaner businessmen, descendants of the country's early Dutch settlers, were reported considering an appeal to Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd to consult with nonwhite leaders in search of a compromise. Verwoerd, firm backer of apartheid to keep the races strictly segregated, so far has refused to treat with the Negro campaigners.

One aspect of the Nyanga raids today illustrated officials' belief that their emergency security measures are becoming effective.

Troops who had maintained a cordon around the nearby Langa settlement for a week were withdrawn to reinforce the raiders.

New Passes Sought

In Johannesburg, Durban and other cities hundreds of Africans lined up to apply for new passes. Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus announced yesterday that police are to resume enforcement of the pass law, which was suspended at the height of the disorders.

The fee for each applicant often paid by a white employer, was one pound ($2.80). Most said their old passes had been seized by agitators and burned.

The law was challenged before a Johannesburg court by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, accused with 22 others of inciting Negroes to defy it.

Durban courts ground out sentences on scores of Africans arrested in the past week's disturbances, some on charges of being in Durban without permission, others for carrying weapons.

SOUTH AFRICA TO U. S.: MIND OWN BUSINESS

Attack Undeserved, Ambassador Told

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 23 (AP)—The government told the United States in effect Wednesday to keep out of South Africa's race troubles.

The government rapped back at state department denunciation of bloodshed as Negroes challenged the nation's white supremacy laws with work boycotts after two days of violent demonstrations.

The foreign ministry summoned American Ambassador Philip Crowe for a conference, then issued a statement.

No Concession Made

The statement said the discussion with Crowe does not mean that South Africa is "conceding the right of the United States government to concern itself with the domestic affairs of South Africa, just as the Union [of South Africa] government does not concern itself with riots or racial disturbances in other countries."

The statement said the department had criticized police violence here without knowing all the facts "regarding attacks by many thousands of Bantu [Negroes] on a small police force to whom was entrusted the duty of maintaining law and order."

Criticism of this week's police violence mounted in world capitals. Three of South Africa's partners in the British commonwealth, India, Australia and Canada, expressed concern.

Industries Periled

The Negroes' work boycotts threatened to paralyze some important industrial centers. The weapon could be a potent one for the Negroes, who supply the low-cost labor that keeps the nation's economy going.

In the Vereeniging coal mining area, where Monday's worst riots occurred, police chiefs met to plan action against the pan-Africanists.

Police charged militant Negro leaders "have created a reign of terror" in Negro settlements to keep people from returning to work.

The South African Press association reported this was the worst day for absenteeism in the Vereeniging area industries since the Pan-Africanists launched their campaign Monday. In some factories, the news service said, the entire Negro labor force failed to appear and many who attempted to return to their jobs were beaten by agitators.

Oppose Race Passes

The boycot was organized by the militant Pan-Africanist Congress as part of the campaign against the passes that all nonwhites in South Africa must carry at all times.

The campaign opened Monday with demonstrations crushed by police fire that killed 80 Africans and wounded 200.

Quiet was imposed by thousands of police guns and dozens of armored cars and riot trucks. The situation remained especially tense in in African locations around Capetown, where one police station was described as looking "like a forward battle station."

Sentenced to Caning

DURBAN, South Africa, March 23 [Reuters]—An African, 18, was sentenced Wednesday to receive three cuts of a light cane after being found guilty of failing to produce his pass on demand. He had taken part in demonstrations against the pass laws earlier this week.

Ernest Mpunzana, a member of the Pan-Africanist Congress, told the same court he would carry his pass only when "an African is sitting on the bench."

He and eight other congress members were fined $14 with an alternative of 21 days imprisonment. The fines were not paid.

Jagan "Manhandled"

LONDON, March 23 (AP)—Two members of an official delegation from British Guiana were arrested at a demonstration outside South Africa house Wednesday. Earlier, the chief minister of Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, complained he was manhandled by police when he walked past South Africa house.

The South African Prisoners

In the aftermath of the Sharpeville incident of March 21, when seventy-two black Africans were shot dead by white South African police near Johannesburg, 1,575 persons were arrested. On April 22 the figure was given to Parliament officially by the Minister of Justice, François C. Erasmus. His announcement brought gasps of astonishment at the large number of political prisoners involved.

The plight of the detainees has just been illuminated by the situation of Harry Bloom, a white novelist and attorney, whose literary work has been highly commended both here and in Europe.

Mr. Bloom had no connection with Sharpeville. He is of strong liberal sympathies but has belonged to no political party for sixteen years. In a cell at Worcester, near Capetown, he is unable to do a thing to effect his release. Under the regulations he may be held until next March. His situation depends wholly upon the attitude of the Minister of Justice. Private correspondence in connection with the case has just brought its details to the outside world.

Because of Mr. Bloom's literary reputation the case may attract considerable attention. But he would be the first to insist that it be regarded as simply one of 1,575. For the indefinite detention of so many persons, without explanation, without habeas corpus, without legal aid, is only the latest of the acts of the Nationalist Government of South Africa to cause the entire Western world to recoil.

SOUTH AFRICAN TALK BOYCOTTED IN I. L. O.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, June 9—African nations boycotted a talk by a South African delegate today at the annual conference of the International Labor Organization.

Government, employer and worker delegations of the African bloc walked out and did not return until Louis A. Petersen of the South African Trade Union Council had left the rostrum.

Mr. Petersen, however, attacked the South African policies that led to racial disorders.

He said it was a "tragedy" that there were still governments that "resist the progress of mankind and resent the pressures and criticisms in favor of progress from mankind outside their borders."

He appealed to the eighty-two nation labor agency to undertake an investigation in his country.

In a second boycott, the employer delegates of the United States, Italy and Malaya gave up their committee seats to protest the persence of employer representatives from Communist countries.

Africa Hides Facts In Last Killing Of Natives

JOHANNESBURG, S. Afica—Is South Africa's race-conscious segregationist government hiding the true facts behind police bullets which ripped into a crowd of African natives killing an estimated 29 persons when cops clashed with some 400 demonstrators here?

There are three newspapers here that think so, despite the insistence of Justice Minister François Erasmus who claims only six natives were killed. The justice minister also contends that officers fired on the natives in self-defense.

Reporters counted 29 dead and 50 injured in the "horror story" that occurred in the African reserve near Cape Province and Natal. Newsmen said they had great difficulty geting into the area and that whites have been told by authorities to "keep their mouths shut" about the incident.

Writers said the demonstration was staged in protest of the government's plan to rule native Africans by the appointment of chiefs and headmen.

USE AIRCRAFT

One newspaper, the Johannesburg Sunday Times, reported that a task force of heavy armored cars, armed police and aircraft were brought in against the natives. The Durban Tribune reported that a "Harvard aircraft dive-bomber" dropped tear gas bombs in the gathering of 400 natives who allegedly were at a meeting to discuss their grievances.

The natives reportedly fired back at the plane. Some 6,000 natives in the territory are licensed to own firearms. The Golden City Post reported the estimated dead at 29 with many natives still in hiding and police trying to round up the wounded

South Africa To Restrict Rioters

Detainers To Be Released In Two Weeks

By LEONARD INGALLS

© New York Times News Service

Johannesburg, July 3.—The government has decided to impose severe restrictions on the 1,200 persons jailed during South Africa's emergency who are to be released in the next two weeks.

At the same time, world reaction to the racial situation here is causing deep concern in South Africa's business community. Boycotts of South African goods and the loss of confidence by foreign investors in this country have caused strong complaints to the Government.

So far, Prime Minister Hendrik, F. Verwoerd and his Administration have virtually ignored appeals for changes in policy by some of the country's leading industrialists, businessmen, and financiers. One Government spokesman has told them to "mind their own business' and leave the governing to the Government.

Although the Government has announced it plans to gradually lift the 3-month-old state of emergency it has become clear that the Verwoerd Administration would retain strong powers indefinitely. These include powers to restrict political activity and imprison without formal charge or trial anyone regarded by police as endangering the safety of the state or making what the Government regards as subversive statements.

The detainees to be released, although neither charged nor convicted of any offense, will be forced to observe a curfew that confines them to home daily from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. They may not leave their magisterial districts nor attend gatherings or communicate with newspapers.

They must report daily to police and have permission of a magistrate to attend a motion-picture theater or a dance, take a vacation or visit friends they made while sharing their three months' imprisonment.

It also has become clear that the Government has in confinement 8,600 Africans officially classified as "idlers" who were among 21,000 arrested during the emergency period. A member of the Johannesburg City Council, Mrs. Kathleen Mitchell, has suggested that some of the 8,600 be made available to farmers as cheap labor. The Government has not commented on her statement.

Meanwhile, results of a survey by a business group show that in the past two months boycotts of South African goods have caused a loss of $1,000,000 to exporters. It is estimated that a further loss of $15,000,000, because of the refusal of South African products, will be suffered during the balance of the year.

Since January the value of shares traded on the Johannesburg stock exchange has fallen by $1,800,000,000. Most of the loss has been since the onset of grave racial disturbances March 21. Since the end of March South Africa's foreign-exchange reserves have fallen sharply.

U. S. to Admit South Africa Exile Leader

State Dept. Decides To Give Tambo Visa

The American Committee on Africa announced yesterday it had been informed by the State Department that a visitor's visa to enter the United States will be issued to Oliver Tambo, South African nationalist leader who, up to now, has been listed as "ineligible."

The State Department reversed its position on Mr. Tambo after George M. Houser, executive director of the A.C.A., made a strong protest to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter on Saturday.

Called 'Poor Policy'

In the protest, Mr. Houser said that it was poor policy for the United States to deny admission to "the one outstanding leader who has been able to escape" from the Union of South Africa.

The A. C. A., whihc had not thought there would be trouble about Mr. Tambo's visa, had arranged a twenty-seven-day speaking tour for him across the nation. It was to have started May 31. Yesterday the A. C. A. said it would get in touch with Mr. Tambo to arrange re-scheduling of the tour.

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS

CENSURE S. AFRICA, U.N. BODY IS ASKED

The Times-Picayune

End to White Supremacy Policy Called For

New Orleans, La.

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) —The U.N. Security Council was asked late Thursday to approve a resolution taking South Africa to task for the mass shootings of Negroes, and calling for an end to her white supremacy policy.

Ecuador, a member of the 11-nation Council, presented the resolution which was agreed upon previously by representatives of the Asian-African nations.

4-1-60

DELEGATE RETURNS

The resolution came on the second day of Council debate on an Asian-African request that it consider the mass shooting of South African Negroes by white police.

In a last-minute change supporters of the resolution eliminated any reference to outright condemnation of South Africa. The change was aimed at winning British support. The word deplore was substituted for condemn.

This came as Bernardius G. Fourie, the South African delegate, returned Thursday afternoon to his seat at the horseshoe-shaped council table.

He had been listening to the proceedings in a chair at the side of the room. He quite the debate Wednesday after warning that any discussion here might incite further racial violence in his country.

The council adjourned at 6:20 p. m. EST until Friday morning, when Fourie will be the first speaker.

HAMMARSKJOLD ROLE

The resolution, worked out by the Asian-African nations in conference with Ecuador, proposed a key role for Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in consultations with South Africa.

Ecuador and the Asian-African group were seeking a resolution that would speak out strongly on the mass shootings, but would not be killed by the veto of any of the Western powers.

Ambassador Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana told the Council it should apply economic or diplomatic penalties if South Africa refuses to abandon its racial segregation policies.

FIVE-PART ACTION

But the resolution did not go so far. It would have the council take these steps:

1. Recognize that the situation in South Africa is likely to endanger maintenance of international peace and security.

2. Deplore the loss of life in the shooting of Negro demonstrators, and convey sympathy to their survivors.

3. Deplore the policies and actions of the South African government which have given rise to the present situation.

4. Call upon that government to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination so that the present situation does not continue or recur.

5. Request Hammarskjold to report to the Council after consultations with the South African government on present and subsequent developments.

Bitter condemnation of South Africa's policies by spokesmen of the newly independent African countries marked the second day of the debate.

Quaison-Sackey accused South Africa of the "cold-blooded murder of unarmed Africans."

He said the Nationalist government "hates African freedom and must manufacture stories of African encirclement and a need to save so-called Western civilization in order to justify its suppression of Africans."

South African Forces Keep Violence Down

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Demonstrations against South Africa's white supremacy rule rolled up Saturday by Cape Town and Paarl, but police and military forces kept them from erupting into new violence.

Paying no heed to the U. N. Security Council plea to abandon its segregation policy, the government tightened military control under a state of emergency decree in major cities and ports.

INFANT KILLED

Several thousand Negroes streamed out of their settlement of Nyanga and marched on Cape Town, South Africa's legislative capital, but were stopped by police who ordered them to disperse. and sailors tightened cordons around Nyanga and Cape Town's Langa. About 20,000 negroes live in each.

In halting a car trying to get through the cordon, white sailors shot and killed a Negro infant outside Nyanga, press reports said. The Negro boy was being taken to a hospital by his mother.

In Paarl, a wine center 40 miles northeast of Cape Town, several hundred Negro men and women gathered in front of the court building. They built bonfires and burned the pass books all nonwhites must carry for identification.

Opposition to the pass books is the major cause of the unrest sweeping South Africa. But most of the recent demonstrations have been attempts to free Negro leaders rounded up by police.

Police arrested several Negro leaders of the Paarl demonstration, and the crowd dispersed without further incident. But Paarl remained tense, and civilian defense units were on full-time duty. Close watch was kept on nearby Negro settlements where attempts were made during the night to set fire to white-owned buildings.

Durban on the east coast, where press reports listed 4 Negroes killed and 18 wounded in demonstrations Friday, remained quiet under a great show of police force.

Africans Keep Uneasy Peace Over Sabbath

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The guns of South Africa's soldiers and police enforced an uneasy peace Sunday. In the lull came realization that the nation is at a perilous crossroads in the struggle between white supremacy and the nationalism of the overwhelming Negro majority.

"All elements are present for the development not only of a crisis but of a national catastrophe," said the Affikaans — Dutch dialect—Sunday newspaper Dagbreek, adding: "We can put it out of our minds to suppress this awakening by violence. We shall have to make room for the political awakening of the black man."

But Dagbreek indicated making room for the black man does not mean breaking down South Africa's strict racial segregation.

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, the nation's leading exponent of apartheid, or segregation, is the chairman of the trust controlling the newspaper.

BUS STONED

Outside of the stoning of a bus at Cato Manor near Durban and the firing of a school near Paarl in the Cape Town area Saturday night, police reported quiet throughout the country.

Police blamed the stoning on tsotsis, or Negro hoodlums, who have preyed on residents of Cato Manor and other Negro settlements for years.

The Africans showed signs of ebbing back to jobs they ignored most of last week in protest against police killing of demonstrators and arrests of their leaders. Docks at Cape Town were only a few hundred short of the normal 1,700-man working force Saturday, even though it was a half-holiday.

Officials anxiously waited to see if the workers would show up in force Monday.

REJECT REQUEST

The Verwoerd government has not yet stated its reaction to the U.N. Security Council resolution of Friday calling for abandonment of apartheid. But it is expected to reject the request and restate the case for maintenance of white supremacy.

The newspaper Dagbreek expressed thanks to Britain and Australia for watering down what it called "the rather tame resolution which was finally adopted."

But it added, "We must clearly see that South Africa's enemies have totally succeeded in one part of their purpose. They have isolated us. Even our best friends have turned their backs on us or they are with few exceptions busy doing it. The critical attitude of recent years has been transformed into a worldwide enmity."

Dagbreek's analysis, written by its editor Willem Van Heerden, warned that, "The political consciousness of the Bantu population tribes including most of the natives is awakening and will never disappear but will grow."

His statement that this awakening of 10 million Negroes seeking economic and civil rights cannot be surpressed by arms, jails and emergency regulations apparently mirrors an apprehensive thinking of three million white people.

UNTHINKABLE STEP

But at the same time, the idea of the integration of the Negro into white society is unthinkable to the government and the vast majority of the white population.

"Pressure has accumulated on which no damper will stay put in the long run," said Van Heerden's article. "We have come to the point whence we shall have to take a great and dramatic stride into history to separate development or to integration."

A new dedication to separate development, or aparthied, would intail great sacrifices. South Africa depends on Negro labor at low wages for the industry and commerce that has made it outstanding in Africa.

The government already has the framework of a plan for such a dedication. It proposes to establish eight or nine "Bantustans" in rural areas where the mass of Negroes would be settled and eventually given self-government under government guidance.

SEGREGATION SCHEME

The Bantu Investment Corp., with an initial capital of about $1,400,000, already is established. In the current budget three million dollars have been appropriated for development of rural villages and resettlement in Bantustans.

But a commission report five years ago said 300 million dollars would be needed in the first 10 years to develop Bantu areas.

The commission also concluded that if Bantustans are not developed 17 million Negroes will be living in white areas by the end of this centry.

The 2½ million Negroes living in segregated settlements around the big cities have shown no enthusiasm for the scheme.

South Africa Calm Under Police Rule

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 4-4-60
P. 2.

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Heavily armed police and soldiers enforced an uneasy Sabbath peace Sunday, hopeful that the storm of Negro rebellion against white supremacy laws has blown over.

A Negro work boycott that had crippled commerce and industry in major cities in South Africa showed signs of breaking.

Negroes who had stayed away all week began streaming back to their jobs in some areas Saturday, although it was only a half-workday. Docks at Cape Town said they were only a few hundred short of the 1,700-man work force needed for loading and unloading.

ONE INCIDENT

Officials anxiously waited to see if workers will show up Monday. That would indicate the crisis is really easing.

Only one incident was reported Saturday night. A gang of Negro youths stoned a municipal bus in Cato Manor, the huge Negro quarter outside Durban on the east coast. The Negroes fled before police arrived.

The campaign against the white supremacy laws began March 21 with bloody rioting at Sharpeville, where the militant Pan-Africanist Congress launched a drive to abolish the pass books that all nonwhites must carry in South Africa.

The government temporarily suspended arrests of Negroes who carried no passbooks but it has cracked down with a state of emergency permitting searches without warrants and banning public gatherings.

The press, pulpit and some political leaders have been urging the Nationalist government to seek a stable racial peace, including talks with Negro leaders to hear their grievances. But the government has given no indication of what its next step will be. It has arrested scores of opposition leaders, white as well as Negro. It has ignored, up to now, a resolution adopted Friday by the U.N. Security Council calling on the country to abandon its apartheid — or segregation — policies.

BISHOP LEAVES

One critic of the government, the Rt. Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, has dropped out of sight. But his wife said he has not been arrested.

"My husband left suddenly for a destination unknown even to me," Mrs. Reeves said. "But I can definitely state he has not been arrested."

The bishop had charged white police never fired a warning shot before opening up on Negro demonstrators at Sharpeville, where scores of Negro men and women were killed.

The Johannesburg Sunday Times said the 60-year-old bishop had consulted lawyers to find out whether the government could prosecute him under the state of emergency.

The South African Press Assn. quoted the Rev. Ernst Walls, archdeacon of Johannesburg, as saying the bishop is "enjoying a few days rest in the country."

Despite signs the situation was easing, whites still were buying guns for protection. Most dealers in Johannesburg are sold out of rifles, shotguns and pistols and are rationing ammunition sales.

The Sunday Golden City Post, a weekly, said, "Boy thugs are taking over from the political leaders in the Negro townships and are terrorizing the black population." It said the young thugs were responsible for hundreds of assaults, scores of rapes and the killing of a Negro policeman.

UNSC HITS LAWS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.
Sun. 4-3-60

Asks Scrapping of Strict Racial Policies

By MILTON BESSER

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The U. N. security council Friday called upon South Africa's Nationalist government to scrap its strict racial policies in order to live in peace with its millions of Negroes.

By a vote of 9-0 with 3 abstentions the 11-nation council adopted a resolution blaming mass shootings of Negroes and other racial unrest on South Africa's white supremacy laws.

Britain and France abstained. There had been reports both Western powers might kill the resolution with a veto.

This would have aroused bitter reaction on the part of many U. N. members, particularly among the Asian-African nations who regarded the resolution adopted as extremely mild.

U. S. AND SOVIET OK MOVE

The British and French delegates explained after the vote that they had reservations on the legal competence of the council to deal with what South Africa regarded as a domestic issue.

The United States and the Soviet Union both endorsed the resolution, presented by Ecuador and worked out in conference with Asian-African nations.

South Africa's delegate Bernardus G. Fourie made known before the vote his government considered the entire three-day council debate illegal. It appeared his government would therefore ignore the resolution.

The resolution deplored the recent violence in South Africa and the actions by its government which it said "have given rise to the present situation."

HAMMARSKJOLD TO ACT

It asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to consult with the South African government to see what could be done to carry out provisions of the U. N. charter dealing with racial discrimination. He was asked to report back to the council "whenever necessary and appropriate."

Diplomatic sources said Hammarskjold had requested Fourie to meet with him at 11:30 a. m. Saturday.

Ambassador Alex Quaison-Sackey of Ghana, one of the leaders in bringing the charges against South Africa, expressed satisfaction but added he would have liked a stronger resolution.

Another African leader, Caba Sory of Guinea, said that while the resolution contained positive elements, he would have preferred one calling for economic or diplomatic penalties against South Africa.

LODGE URGES 'BRIDGE'

U. S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge told the 11-nation Council the resolution "points a constructive way" for it to proceed.

He mentioned the role envisaged for Hammarskjold.

"This, I think, is a constructive step. It seeks to build a bridge—and not a wall. That is what we should try to do," Lodge said.

He said it was clear that the present turmoil stems from South Africa's policy of apartheid which has been opposed so often before in the United Nations.

Fourie, permanent U. N. representative for South Africa, told the Council he had been instructed by his government to regard "in a serious light" any resolution that might be approved.

FOURIE REPEATS WARNING

"I am also to reiterate what I stated during the Council's first meeting, namely, that if any further bloodshed in South Africa should result from a decision that might be taken here, the Security Council would have to accept its full share of the responsibility," he said.

Fourie walked away from the table after making a similar statement on Wednesday, but he did not do so this time.

(Report detailing South African disorders in Sec. 1, Page 2.)

S. African Youths Rip British Flag

The Atlanta Journal
Mon. 7/4/60 15a

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The British flag was torn down, stamped on, spat on and thrown into the Indian Ocean at Durban Saturday by a group of South African Nationalist youths.

The demonstration came as tempers rose in the battle over whether this country should become a republic divorced from the British crown.

Atlanta, Ga.

About 200 people at an outdoor meeting of the Jeugbond—National party's youth organization—witnessed the flag incident on Durban Beach. The young Nationalists, in a mock ceremony, proclaimed "a republic" on the beach, then seized the Union Jack on the promenade and threw it into the sea.

The Durban Sunday Tribune called it "the first hostile act of young Nationalist party toughs."

Some bathers later recovered the flag and returned it to shore.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd called for a republic before a big crowd in Groblersdal Saturday.

The leader of the opposition United party, Sir de Villiers Graaf called Verwoerd's speech misleading and damaging to the nation. Graaf denounced the government's domestic and foreign policies as mad and stupid and termed specious Verwoerd's charges that Britain and the United States were playing into the hands of communism by bids for friendship with the emerging black states in Africa.

Verwoerd told a big "republican rally" the West is foolishly overbidding against the Communist East for the friendship of newly independent African states and was even prepared to sacrifice South Africa "for this purpose."

The Nationalist leader claimed that if South Africa voted for a republic it could still stay in the Commonwealth. He postponed announcing boh the date of the referendum on a republic and a decision about staying in the Commonwealth until the National party's convention in August.

SOUTH AFRICA

Racial Mills in South Africa Can Destroy Families' Futures

The Washington Post p. 4

Washington, D.C.

By Henderson Gall
Reuters

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — Month by month, the slow mills of the South African government's racial classification authorities grind out decisions that may destroy a family's future—even if the members can prove that they are white.

Sun 9-4-60

Some "white" people have committed suicide. Some families have been broken up, others have fled the country. All concerned have been "shocked, heartbroken and humiliated," in the words of a local newspaper report, to find one day, unexpectedly, that they are no longer officially classed as white.

And in South Africa today, where a great gulf divides the white from the colored (mixed bloods) and Africans, such a change in status may seem like the end of the world. Jobs, social position, marriage, future prospects, even the right to live in certain areas, may all be wrecked overnight.

Mortified by Stigma

For legislation covers many of these things with a tight net. It covers job reservation, marriage under the Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids matrimony between members of different racial groups, and the zoning of residential areas. All these depend on color.

Most of the families involved are so mortified by the stigma attached to racial classification that they shun all publicity.

"It affects their children and grandchildren as well, you see," explained one lawyer. "I had one case some weeks ago which I personally thought very deserving of publicity. But my clients absolutely forbade me to divulge any details to the press.

"However, there is one good thing. All appeals, and there have been 33 or them in the last few months, against reclassification of people as non-whites have been upheld. The position seems to have been relaxed.

"They have watered down the relentless pursuit of this thing. It is all in the spirit in which the law is applied, you know. There has been a change in outlook. After all, classification is a thing which hurts people deeply, and the government seems to be taking the view that it was causing more trouble than it was worth.

All Appeals Upheld

"While these appeals have all been upheld, there are plently of cases, I imagine, where people have simply accepted their reclassification. A number have left the country. But I must say that they have been fair-minded and lenient at the appeals board here. It has been suspended at the moment, because most of the cases have been dealt with, but if a fresh lot occurs, it will probably be reconstituted again."

Other people take a different view. One Cape Town newspaperman told this correspondent: "The same vicious, dreadful business is still going on.

"One reason why people are so reluctant to talk is because even if they are officially reinstated as white, after an appeal, they can be reclassified at any time. There is no guarantee that the ordeal will not be repeated.

"A lot of these cases start with an anonymous letter from some malicious or vengeful person."

Origins of Others

Others begin when a small slip of paper in an official envelope advises the recipient that he or she has been struck off the voters' roll — which contains only the names of whites.

Other originate with the request by someone planning to get married for a copy of his or her birth certificate from the official records.

Because, by a strange quirk of history, ministers making out birth certificates in the past had the habit of writing down the word "mixed" when an infant's parents were of mixed European descent — say an English father and an Italian mother—they are suddenly today, years later, faced with the threat of being classed as non-white.

Two years ago, when racial classification first hit the headlines, it was estimated that there were about 50,000 "borderline" cases in Cape Province, the traditional home of the Cape coloreds, descendants of early English and Dutch settlers who had children by African women or indentured Malay workers.

Since then, many families here have lived in dread of that scrap of paper instructing them to report to the local representative of the population registrar for scrutiny.

Scrutiny Exhaustive

This scrutiny is reported to be exhaustive. Open a whole family is gathered together, including children, while their ancestry, social habits and associations, the color and texture of their hair, eyes, skin and bone structure are placed under the microscope.

In February, 1958, a blond young man with "Viking features" was advised by a government department in Pretoria that he appeared to be a colored. His engagement to an Afrikans girl was broken off. Her father declared: "God, you are the whitest colored man I have ever seen"—and told him never to come to the house again.

Finally, the young man succeeded in reinstating himself as white. But, he was reported as saying: "Although we did get married in spite of my father-in-law, he refused to have anything to do with me, and still thinks that there was something in it."

"We are hoping to leave the country. For who knows what will happen to my son. Will he get a letter like that one day, too?"

SOUTH AFRICANS SHUN BITTERNESS

The New York Times

Detention During Emergency Regarded by Many as Price of Achieving Liberty

p. 3

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 3. — The state of emergency in South Africa that was imposed on March 30 nine days after the Sharpeville demonstrations in which sixty-seven Africans were killed and 186 wounded by police bullets—has been lifted.

Sun. 9-4-60

During the five months the emergency was in force, nearly 2,000 men and women of all races were summarily arrested and detained as political prisoners without being charged. In some instances husbands and wives were arrested together and taken away, leaving up to four children to be cared for by friends or relatives.

During the state of emergency it was an offense to publish by any means the names of the people detained. In strict legal terms a mother could not disclose to her son that his father had been detained as a political prisoner. It was even an offense for a wife to telephone to a lawyer to tell him her husband had been arrested.

Release Undertaken Gradually

The release of those detained has been gradual over the past month or two and the last of them were freed Wednesday morning. A condition of release during the emergency was that there must be no communication with the press and no travel without permission. With the emergency at an end, these restrictions no longer apply.

Many of those detained had not been politically active for some years. Some of them were arrested because twenty years or more ago they had joined the Communist party, which although now illegal was legal then. Among the prisoners were 240 whites — doctors, lawyers and other professional men.

They have emerged from prison without bitterness. A white woman expressed the point of view of many. "We regard our detention as part of the price democrats must pay to achieve liberty in South Africa for all people," she said.

A Johannesburg white lawyer, who was among those detained, said, "I am prepared to concede that if there was a revolutionary movement afoot or contemplated, nothing could have been more effective in suppressing it than the arrest of vital and intelligent men and women with whom I shared detention."

Shortly after their arrest, the Johannesburg detainees were taken to old Johannesburg fort, which was built in the last century. They made frequent complaints about food, which they described as "filthy and uneatable."

Women had no doors on bathrooms or lavatories and the men at first were locked up all night four to a cell with a small sanitary pail for each cell.

Conditions Better in Prison

After about a month the detainees were transferred to Pretoria Central prison, where the accommodations were much better. They were lodged in dormitories, with beds, sheets, tablecloths and cutlery, as well as a stove for heating their food and cooking extras.

Even so, twenty women protested the move from Johannesburg fort by staging a sitdown strike. They had to be carried to trucks. At Pretoria the women staged an eight-day hunger strike as a protest against detention. They abandoned the hunger strike only on medical advice.

BLAMED FOR VIOLENCE

Montgomery Advertiser

Police Action Stymie South African Groups

Montgomery Ala.

Wed. 9-16

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South African police action has apparently paralyzed, if not smashed, the two big Negro organizations the government blamed for the racial violence last March and April.

The African National Congress and the more militant Pan-Africanist Congress were officially declared illegal in April after the government declared a nationwide state of emergency March 30 to cope with racial violence and political unrest.

Then in huge roundups the government arrested most of the leaders of the ANC and PAC and thousands of their members who had participated in the rebellion against pass books and other white supremacy laws.

Both organizations went underground. But a recent survey made in Negro townships by the English-language newspaper Rand Daily Mail has indicated the underground movement is a flop. This was already apparent when the underground failed to pull off strikes and protest demonstrations several months ago.

LEADER LOST

What hit the ANC and PAC hardest was the loss of their leaders. ANC chief Albert Luthuli is still in jail and involved in a treson trial at Pretoria.

The young PAC leader, Mangaliso Sobukwe, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in April for incitement. Many of Sobukwe's lieutenants went to jail with him, having voluntarily offered themselves for arrest. A few others went into exile and are working from Ghana.

Left leaderless and the constant victim of police reprisals, the rank and file of both organizations either disintegrated or declined into frightened apathy.

Nobody here believes that, under constant police surveillance as they are, either organization could stage any substantial revolt now.

Neither party was prepared for the mass police onslaught that followed the March 21 shootings of Negro rioters at Sharpeville and rican settlements outside Cape Town, Durban and other cities.

The ANC also had great weaknesses. Although it had a history of nearly 50 years of political work throughout Africa it had few if any major successes in the 12 years of the nationalist government's stern apartheid — racial segregationist—rule.

This caused a loss of confidence by the Negro masses. They had too often taken part in and supported strikes, demonstrations and protests that failed.

In the face of strong powers wielded by the white government under the state of emergency, the African masses became more and more reluctant to expose themselves without chance of success.

More and more young Africans, asking "What's it ever achieved" defected to the ANC's militant offshoot, the Pan-Africanists.

Sobukwe and his Pan-Africanists launched the no-pass campaign that exploded in Sharpeville, where on March 21 several hundred Africans were killed or wounded by white police fire.

This was started as a nonviolent campaign to force the abolition of laws requiring every Negro man to carry an identification pass to be produced at any time on police demand.

PUT IT DOWN

Violence spread through the country. The government moved in with armored cars, guns and planes and put it down.

When Pan-Africanist leaders voluntarily went to jail, virtually no organization was left and complete confusion set in. When Negroes saw this, their attitude towards the PAC changed. They said in effect, "What's the point of going to jail if nothing is achieved? It's all very well to be a political martyr but who will care for our wives and children?"

A group calling itself the "socialist League of Arfica" has published an underground newspaper called "Spark" and attempts to create a new movement for Negroes based on Socialist principles.

The South African government has announced the introduction on Dec. 1 of compulsory pass books for all Negro women as well as men. Some attempts may be made to protest this extension of the hated pass laws. This would reveal how much life is left in the new and old African organizations.

South Africa's Negroes Plan Pass Law Protest

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sat. 3-19-60

Pg. 11

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The Pan-Africanist party issued a call Friday for a nationwide campaign of nonviolence against South Africa's pass laws for Negroes.

Starting Monday, Negro men who heed the call will go to the nearest police station and declare they are not carrying the pass which every African by law must have with him, and invite arrest.

Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the congress—who admitted he is risking a charge of sedition and treason under South African law—told a news conference the purpose of the campaign was to crowd the jails and courts and bring industry to a standstill.

Sobukwe said a door-to-door campaign soliciting support had received a favorable response from the union's 20 million Negroes.

"The pass laws of this country are a symbol of oppression, exploitation and degradation of Africans," Sobukwe said. "The position is untenable."

The Pan-Africanist party is a militant offshoot of the Union African National party, which believes in a United States of Africa along the lines proposed by Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Sobukwe, a scholarly African who is a lecturer in languages at Witwatersrand Univesity, said he would appear at his police station at Orlando Monday morning.

THOUSANDS JAILED

Thousands of Negroes are arrested annuall for not having passes. They are liable to a fine or ail term. The system was designed by the government to control movement and residence of the Negro population, which outnumbers whites three to one.

Sobukwe said he had advised the South African commissioner of police, Maj. Gen. C. I. Rademeyer of the campaign, asking him to instruct police to "refrain from actions that may lead to violence."

Sobukwe promised Africans would make no difficulty, would surrender for arrest, and disperse if ordered.

The Pan-Africanist party, in addition to the abolition of pass laws, demands a minimum wage of 35 pounds—$98 a month and an assurance no worker will be dismissed for participation in the campaign. Arrested Africans will seek no bail and will refuse to pay a fine.

Abattoir in the Making

The Pittsburgh Courier

Turmoil Shows PAC Speaks for African Thought

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 4-2-60

P. 9

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Events in South Africa, which will probably turn that hate-ridden nation into an abattoir, are proving the point that the Pan-Africanist Congress now represents the thinking of a considerable portion of the black population.

■ **Courier readers may recall that this writer has predicted that the emergence of PAC as a new force in South Africa "could easily toss cold water over the efforts of certain leaders to effect a multi-racial society in the Union."**

These words, written in the April 11, 1959, issue of The Courier, have now proven themselves prophetic. At that time we said, "It is the business of multi-racialism which seems to be rankling in the craws of the Africanists . . . they have grown strongest within the areas of Johannesburg's teeming slums.

"From such regions as Dube and Mofolo have arisen the names of Robert Sobukwe and Potlako Leballo.

■

BY THE TIME this article reaches print, the South African Government will have undoubtedly reacted with stern measures against all Negro organizations in the Union which are dedicated to the elimination of apartheid and attendant proscriptions.

■ **Mr. Sobukwe, since his rise to influence, has become a little more moderate in his outlook. But this must not be construed as an indication that the new leadership in South Africa has been influenced to any extent by the drug of compromise.**

In fact, the refusal to compromise on the part of Mr. Sobukwe and his lieutenants, such as Josias Madzunya, L. T. Mgweba, S. Motsile and T. Negwendu, has been a key factor in attracting adherents to the cause of PAC.

■

THE AFRICAN National Congress has not been idle. However, much of the militancy in Albert John Luthuli's organization went out the window when its leadership was put out of circulation via the infamous treason trials.

■ **Although Mr. Sobukwe's organization reportedly has around 33,000 bona fide members, it is crystal clear that his gospel of "freedom in our time" for the Union's Negroes has found thousands of receptive ears in the warrens of the vast black "locations" and "reserves" which ring South Africa's principal cities.**

In effect, this means that the Nationalist Government is walking on eggs these days and is just one step from precipitating the most bloody mass revolt since the Bolshevik Revolution.

'Status Campaign' Under Way

The Pittsburgh Courier

PAC 'Total Boycotts' Were Prelude to Riot

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 4-2-60

P. 9

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — prior to the recent bloody rioting the Pan-Africanist Congress had launched a total boycott to refute all South African racial practices against Africans.

The PAC had launched its "status campaign" warning five big Johannesburg firms to raise the minimum wage and to treat all Africans with complete courtesy.

Signed by the national secretary, Potlako Leballo, the PAC, in strongly worded letters, demanded "that the contemptuous manner of addressing Africans as "native," "Kaffir," "boy," "girl," "Jane," "John," etc. should be stopped at once.

■

PAC DEMANDED that Africans be addressed as "Sir," "Mr.," "Mrs.," etc.

The group also objected strongly to the use of the meaningless and derogatory terms such as Bantu, non-white, non-European, and demanded that only the term African be used.

Policemen in Johannesburg have been wary of the Africans since six of them went into a settlement recently to arrest a suspect. All six were slain.

Riot Aftermath

The Pittsburgh Courier

South Africa Ending Pass Regulations

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat 4-2-60

P. 9

PRETORIA, South Africa — Bloody rioting has been climaxed in South Africa with an announcement that Africans will not be required to carry identification passes until further notice.

The revelation means that the Africans have at least won a temporary victory, although many of them paid with their lives fighting against the restriction.

Gen. Rademayer, chief of South Africa's police made the announcement, halting the restriction on Africans which touched off the recent outbreaks of violence.

■

IT HAD BEEN announced earlier that police had established round-the-clock patrols of African housing areas to head off possible violence by Africans protesting mass killings of their people in Ianga and Sharpeville.

In Johannesburg the government had banned all meetings until June 30 at the same time preparations were being made for a day of mourning during which South Africa's African labor force would be asked to stay at home out of respect for the victims of police bullets.

The ban on meetings was imposed under the Riotous Assemblies Act. It applies to whites as well as Africans and Asians. Only church services and funerals were exempted.

■

THE UNITED Nations Security Council, meanwhile, met this week to consider the riots in which at least 80 Africans have been killed.

See other stories on South Africa page 9.

New Interest In Africa Seen by U. S.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES — George Sevelle, member of the U. S. Department of Commerce Trade Mission, recently returned from Africa, says that as a direct result of the contact between some African countries and the United States, new interest and a greater participation for industrial expansion and business progress can be expected on the African continent.

Mr. Sevelle

Sat 4-2-60

P. 9

He said the African countries visited displayed an ability to tackle difficult problems in trade, and that an abundance of labor is available.

Conferences by the trade team took them before the Chamber of Commerce and economic ministers; conferences with business leaders as well as conferences with government officials.

Sevelle stated that America must meet the continuing challenge by Russia to provide essential aid and assistance to friendly nations with their backs to the wall. "They are endeavoring to stand alone," he said, "and we must be close at hand with arms out-stretched to help, less they stumble and fall."

'Wings of Change Are Blowing'

The Pittsburgh Courier

WHEN the British Prime Minister, Harold MacMillan, spoke before the South African Parliament recently, he warned that the "winds of change are blowing throughout the continent of Africa."

Mr. MacMillan could have, without exaggeration, extended the significance of his warning to include the entire world. The "winds of change are blowing" on every continent.

Pittsburgh Pa

This includes North America and the United States. It also includes "the land of cotton" where men, intoxicated by the past, resist any and all changes, resist anything new.

In their behalf, in the behalf of such men as Senators Talmadge and Russell of Georgia, of Senators Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi, of Senators Hill and Sparkman of Alabama and those other "tongue-in-cheek" defenders of "our way of life," it can only be said that although they fight a losing battle against "the winds of change," their behavior is historically logical.

Sat 14-2-60

THE ROMAN EMPERORS fought the "winds of change" when Christ's apostles carried the gospel to all parts of their empire. Centuries later, the Christian church itself, grown rich and aristocratic, was to fight the "winds of change."

The aristocracy and nobility of Europe fought the "winds of change" when feudal slaves sought to break their bonds. Entrenched power fought the "winds of change" in the American and French Revolutions.

The significant fact is that the "winds of change" have ALWAYS won. Emperors, Popes, Kings and Princes have gone down to defeat.

In our Southland today, young men and women (sometimes to the amazement of their parents) have been caught up by the "winds of change." They seek full freedom and full equality. They are demanding a freedom denied their fathers and their fathers' fathers. In far-off South Africa, scores of Africans, men, women and children, lay down their lives to purchase freedom. The "winds of change" have stirred them.

In the face of this world force, the American Congress proposes to enact a so-called civil rights bill which will mean exactly NOTHING—except to politicians on one side or the other.

■

THE WHITE and Negro students, South and North, will not be fooled. They know that court-appointed referees do not get at the heart of the matter of Negro voting. Intimidation does and they are prepared to challenge intimidation.

Thurgood Marshall, director of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Department, has sounded the tocsin. "We are going to contest every case, every conviction," pledges Mr. Marshall. "We shall go to the highest courts in the land." Sixty-two lawyers have joined him.

ARE YOU GOING TO HELP? Do you realize that these students, white and colored, are giving you your BIG CHANCE? Do you know that it takes MONEY to win this non-violent struggle? Has it come to you that it doesn't take money in little dribbles. The BIG CHANCE requires BIG MONEY.

That is why The Courier is trying to help. That is why The Courier is using itself as an intrument to help provide the MONEY Mr. Marshall is going to need. Every dollar sent to The Courier in its Dollars for Dignity campaign will be sent to Mr. Marshall. Dollars for Dignity doesn't mean ONE DOLLAR. It means as many DOLLARS as it HURTS you to give or as you can AFFORD to give. And DOLLARS FOR DIGNITY NEEDS DOLLARS NOW!

Courier Editorials

America Is Officially Outraged

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa

The U. S. Department of State has expressed official outrage over the shameless shambles in South Africa which the civilized world has generally decried.

Undoubtedly the State Department spoke only with President Eisenhower's approval, so we imagine the President was outraged also by the ruthless murder of unarmed protestants by the blood-Boer police.

Sat 14-2-60

What is most singular is that the Administration has expressed no official outrage over the wholesale arrest of peaceful student picketers of stores where they can spend money but can't eat, or over the massive Southern defiance of the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court school desegregation decision, or over the unashamed connivance of labor unions and employers to keep black workers ever on the outer economic fringes.

We feel sure that the whole nation and the entire world would welcome a tour of the President through the South to do a series of full-length radio talks there on what this nation, and particularly the South, must do about the race question if free citizenship is to have any real meaning in this land.

We abhor what has happened in South Africa, so many thousands of miles away but our first concern is with what is happening right here to our sons and daughters, our families and friends who remain the victims of racial insult, segregation and discrimination 97 years after Emancipation.

We would like to hear more officially expressed outrage over THAT.

South African 'Bridge'

Sir de Villiers Graaff

The New Yorker

FOR years Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the United party in South Africa, has been striving to hammer together a coalition of moderate Nationalists and members of the Opposition that might topple the National party Government. Now, according to some observers in Johannesburg, such a coalition may be in the making. If it is formed, it is likely to follow the middle-of-the-road program of Sir de Villiers. Without doubt he wil be a commanding figure in the coalition.

Man in the News

Phoenix 4-4-60

From his birth, Dec. 8, 1913, he has been a bridge between the Boer War foes, the Afrikaner and the Briton. His father, who came from old Afrikaner stock, was made a baronet by the British for his services in helping form the Union of South Africa.

The son was destined for politics from birth. Gen. Louis Batha, first Prime Minister of South Africa, was his godfather. His father, Sir David de Villiers Graaff, served in General Botha's Cabinet and guided his son toward government service.

Sir de Villiers failed in his first try for the South African Parliament in 1946, but won in 1948 in the face of the National party trend that swept Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, the United party Prime Minister, from power. From 1948 to 1958 he represented Hottentots Holland, a constituency just east of Capetown. Since then he has represented Rondebosch in the Cape Province.

When he became United party leader in November, 1956, Sir de Villiers warned that he would be "a hard taskmaster" for the organization. In fact, he put new energy into the party, largely by the example of his own hard campaigning.

He has promised to do his best to double family incomes within a generation, attract overseas capital, develop an African middle class and promote immigration. His policy is to "talk economics, not ideology."

Since the election of April, 1958, which was another Nationalist victory, Sir de Villiers has pursued a course of defending segregation but opposing what he called the Government's "stupid and impractical racial experimentation" in extreme apartheid.

Police Shouting Protested

Following the incident at Sharpeville two weeks ago in which policemen fired on an African crowd, killing seventy-two, he called for a judicial inquiry into the riots and their causes. However, he publicly endorsed the Government's move to ban the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, "because there is an emergency that has arisen out of Government policy."

At the same time, he called for "a change of attitude by all South Africans to our nonwhites" and for the Government, "if it can make no new approach, to get out and allow a new Government which could do so."

Camera Press-Pix

Talks economics, not ideology.

The Opposition leader lives a quiet private life with his wife Helena, a comely brunette who is fond of gardening. They have three children, David, 19, Johann, 14, and Genée, 11.

When Parliament is in session, "Sir Div" often works a fourteen-hour day. But in the off-season he is likely to be found on his farm looking after his celebrated stud Friesland cattle or at his summer home at Hermanus on the Cape coast, fishing in a battered hat and crumpled pants. When he has time to read he chooses history or biography.

British Parliament Lashes South Africa Racial Policy

The Montgomery Advertiser

LONDON (AP)—Britain sharply rebuked South Africa Friday for its racial policies.

The House of Commons, without a dissent, voted to put its sister nation on the carpet at next month's conference of British Commonwealth prime ministers.

All parties voted a motion urging South Africa to come to terms with the situation before there are more blood baths.

The motion demanded that Prime Minister Harold Macmillan take the matter up in the Commonwealth meetings to show South Africa how Britons feel about apartheid. Prime Minister

The main objection of farmers is that the government's proposals will have no immediate effect on their tight budgets. They want the prices of farm products again tied to those of industrial products to give their incomes a rapid boost.

Demonstrations Thursday all over France showed the farmers mean business. Farm union leaders estimated the turnout at 400,000. Government officials set it at 200,000—a figure most independent sources judged far too low.

BANNERS MENACING

Although there was rioting at only two points—Sens, southeast of Paris, and Quimper in Brittany—the slogans on the farmers' banners were menacing.

"The peasants are well worth atom bomb," read one, referring to the large sums France is spending on nuclear development.

Another, addressing the chief of state familiarly in the second person singular, warned bluntly: "De Gaulle, behave yourself!"

Some demonstrators waved black stockings — traditional hiding place for peasants savings — and

BITTER HISTORY

Current Horrors Add To South Africa Story

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Fri. 4-8-60

By ARTHUR EDSON

WASHINGTON (AP)—The killings, the brutalities, the horrors in the news from South Africa add one more terrible page to that country's bitter history.

Terror is no stranger there.

Seven years ago, in a book on his country's problems, David Marquard, a South African, was writing:

"For 150 years the history of South Africa has been a history of struggle and conflict, conflict between black man and black man,

Related Story, Page 1

between white man and black man, between white man and white man, struggle of white and black against a not overgenerous nature."

Possibly we Americans, with our own Civil War, are best able to understand South Africa.

Yet if you'll join me on a trek to the library of the National Geographic Society you'll soon learn that the differences are greater than the similarities.

Here, even in most of the South, whites outnumber the blacks. In South Africa, the whites are a small minority.

Here the Negro has, at least in theory, legal equality. There the white man rules the roost, politically and economically, and he aims to stay there.

Or to quote from the South African official year book:

"South Africa is the only country in the world where a small, dominant white community has followed a definite policy of maintaining its purity of race in the midst of overwhelming numbers of non-European inhabitants."

The population breaks down like this:

White—2,957,000.

Bantu—9,460,000.

Asians—431,000, including about 250,000 Indians, descendants of untouchables who migrated to Africa 100 years ago.

Colored—or mixed races—1,319,000.

It's that top three million whites who count, and even here it pays to be among the elite of the elite. The Afrikaners—you may remember them by their former name, the Boers—have descended from Dutchmen, Germans, and French Hugenots.

Sixty per cent of the whites speak Afrikaan—it and English are the official languages. Since 1910, every prime minister has been an Afrikaner.

From this group comes apartheid, meaning apartness.

Each racial group is supposed to live apart, work apart, stay apart.

But these are days of great upheaval.

The Bantus have no vote, little schooling, and their income in some areas is so low there's no way to measure it. Eighty per cent of the skilled labor is white, and even in urban areas unskilled labor has been so plentiful and cheap that a Bantu may earn as little as a fifth as much as a white worker.

"Three-quarters of the population," Marquard writes, "is undereducated and underpaid."

South African history is dotted with such notes as these: The massacre of 1838, the Zulu rebellion of 1879, the Durban rioting of 1949.

And with all the combustible elements the conclusion has to be that not the whites, but terror, will all too often be the ruling force in troubled South Africa.

Riots Down After Show Of Force

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

South Africa Tries Emergency Powers To Subdue Negroes

Fri. 4-1-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's white supremacy government tried to subdue the nation's rebellious Negroes Thursday with a show of force by troops and police acting under emergency powers just short of martial law.

Three Negroes—and possibly a fourth—were wounded by police gunfire in Negro townships surrounding this metropolis.

Negroes resumed stoning trains, buses and private cars Thursday night but not on a scale to match Monday night's fiery riots at the climax of mourning for Negroes killed by police last week. The emergency powers decreed by the government generally reduced Negro demonstrations to widespread waves of frustrated protest.

With the government turning to force for the solution of its racial problem, police were supported by emergency decrees. Reports of shootings had been rare since the first outbreak when police gunfire killed 72 Negroes March 21.

Except for a potentially explosive demonstration where several thousand Negroes gathered for several hours near Durban, the first day of the officially declared emergency passed without large scale violence.

CHINESE STOPPED

Police reported these shooting incidents during the day:

Three policemen were cornered in a car when they attempted to stop Negroes from stoning buses in the Johannesburg area. The police opened fire, wounding one Negro.

Negroes stopped an automobile occupied by two Chinese in the same region and tried to assault and rob them. Police intervened and wounded two Negroes.

A large group of Negroes attacked a native beer hall a Natalspruit. Police fired warning shots and wounded one Negro. This third report was issued by police as unconfirmed.

MILITIA MOBILIZED

Four more regiments of South Africa's white civilian militia were called up as part of the government's policy of trying to show the Negroes that their drive to upset the nation's white supremacy rule is doomed.

Four more regiments of the militia mobilized, bringing the total to 17 on active duty plus 3 signal and 2 ambulance units.

Three thousand white soldiers and sailors, some militiamen among them, surrounded the Negro settlements of Nyanga and Langa near Cape Town during the day in a tight cordon. They were armed with rifles and fixed bayonets, automatic weapons and armored cars.

Eighty-eight police were flown across country from the North Transvaal to beef up the Cape police force.

A loud-speaker helicopter flew over the Negro townships after sunup and told Negroes they could go to work if they wanted to provided they went by 7:30 a.m.

Apparently few took advantage of the opportunity, because Cape city's commerce and industry suffered from its worst stay-at-home boycott since Negro absenteeism began last week.

Negro towns were sealed off during the day, lest Negroes repeat their march of 30,000 demanding the release of their arrested leaders in Cape Town.

Resolution Asks African Reprimand

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. AP)—The U.N. Security Council was asked late Thursday to approve a resolution taking South Africa to task for the mass shootings of Negroes, and calling for an end to her white supremacy policy.

Ecuador, a member of the 11-nation Council, presented the resolution which was agreed upon previously by representatives of the Asian-African nations.

The resolution came on the second day of Council debate on an Asian-African request that it consider the mass shooting of South African Negroes by white police.

In a last-minute change supporters of the resolution eliminated any reference to outright condemnation of South Africa. The change was aimed at winning British support. The word deplore was substituted for condemn.

The Council adjourned at 6:20 p.m. until Friday morning, when Fourie will be the first speaker.

Mopping Up Job Pushed By Africans

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's government, methodically mopping up foes of its white supremacy policies, banned by two big Negro political organizations today. Defiantly, the imprisoned leader of one declared "we are going underground."

Sat. 4-9-60

Afield, fresh reserve soldiers were mobilized for the battle the government appeared to have all but won. Predawn police raids in five cities netted more than 100 persons, including some white men and Indians suspected of backing the Negro fight against segregation.

Three hundred well-armed police, backed by armored cars, swept through the Negro settlement of Pimville, 15 miles southeast of Johannesburg, arresting several hundred persons and seizing battleaxes and other weapons.

Police said they had learned hoodlums were trying to take over the settlement. Not a shot was fired.

Outlawed for a year under the

national emergency law were the militant Pan-Africanist Congress which claims 31,000 members, and the larger and more moderate African National Congress.

Their chiefs are under arrest for promotion of demonstrations and riots initially aimed against the South African law that requires nonwhites to carry identity papers at all times.

The vow to carry on in secret was voiced by PAC President Mangaliso Sobukwe, a former university instructor in languages, in a Johannesburg courtroom where he is on trial with 22 associates for incitement of Negroes in the antipass campaign.

SOLDIERS CALLED UP

"Are you now going underground?" Sobukwe was asked by a reporter or The Associated Press.

"Yes, we are going underground," he replied.

Soldiers called up Friday were a battalion or so of the South African Irish Regiment, a Johannesburg unit. They were ordered to duty at Bloemfontein, capital of the Orange Free State, 270 miles south of Johannesburg.

The Transvaal Scottish Regiment is already mobilized at a training ground near the heart of Johannesburg. The Witwatersrand Rifles are standing by at an airport east of the city.

The police raiders rounded up more than 50 persons in Johannesburg. Other arrests were made in Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria. The raiders struck under emergency regulations rushed through Parliament after widespread Negro reaction to the killing of 72 African demonstrators by police gunfire March 21.

Justice Minister Francois Erasmus told Parliament in Cape Town he did not know how long the prisoners will be held without formal charges, but the investigations are extensive and may last a considerable time.

The situation throughout the nation was more nearly normal than at any time since the outbreak of the campaign.

The back-to-work movement swelled among the 10 million Africans who do most of the labor in this nation of three million whites.

Soldiers who have ringed the Negro settlements of Langa and Nyanga were withdrawn. A dispatch from Cape Town said police relaxed and played hop, skip and jump games with African children in the streets of Nyanga, the scene of two big police raids this week.

Temporary Leader Fills Africa Post

Government Hides White Farmer's Fate For Killing Attempt

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The government Monday night hid the fate of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's would-be assassin behind state-of-emergency regulations. This left authorities free to try him anywhere and at any time they choose.

SAUER

With Verwoerd sidelined for an indefinite period, the Cabinet called on Paul Oliver Sauer, a Nationalist party elder statesman, to run the government while the Prime Minister recovers. Sauer promptly promised to carry on Verwoerd's white supremacy policies.

Police ordered the press to quit printing the name of David Pratt, 52, wealthy white farmer and English clubman who shot Verwoerd twice in the head Saturday. Friends have described Pratt as a foe of Verwoerd's apartheid — or race segregation—policy.

FUTURE DATE

A police spokesman said only that Pratt "will appear in court at some future date." There was press speculation that Pratt, whose arraignment had been expected Monday, will be charged with high treason. This charge carries a death penalty.

Sauer, 62, minister of lands, Nationalist party leader in Parliament, and senior member of the Cabinet, promptly informed Parliament there will be no deviation in Verwoerd's racial policies.

As if to underscore his words, police staged a roundup of Negro foes of white supremacy laws outside Johannesburg and in the Port Elizabeth area on the south coast.

The government also placed eight more of South Africa's 300 magisterial districts under a state of emergency. The total under a state of emergency is now 119.

Speaking to a tense session of Parliament in Cape Town, Sauer promised a thorough investigation of the shooting of Verwoerd at Johannesburg.

OFFICIAL STEP

While Sauer will preside at Cabinet meetings he will not be named acting prime minister, Foreign Minister Eric Louw said. Louw indicated Verwoerd's condition was not serious enough to warrant the official step of appointing and swearing in an acting prime minister. He also hinted that in serious policy matters Verwoerd would be able to give his counsel.

Medical bulletins from Pretoria where Verwoerd is hospitalized with two .22 caliber bullet wounds in his head, said the Prime Minister is weak but making satisfactory progress.

"Reassurance can be given that there is no sign of paralysis and, according to the progress made so far, paralysis is not expected," the bulletin added.

REMOVE BULLETS

Decision still was deferred on when to perform a delicate operation to remove the bullets that struck his face and right ear.

The opposition newspaper Rand Daily Mail said earlier Verwoerd doctors admit. It said the bullets "may have caused damage which could impair his speech, his sense of balance, his hearing and possibly his mental state for some time."

There was no medical confirmation.

Sauer told Parliament doctors were satisfied with Verwoerd's condition and "considered it to be a miracle that a permanent injury had not been caused."

ATTEMPT DEPLORED

With opposition parties joining, Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution deploring the assassination attempt and expressing hopes for Verwoerd's quick recovery.

"As far as Parliament is concerned, there will not be any deviations from the existing program as a result of what has happened," Sauer told Parliament.

"We don't know how long Dr. Verwoerd will be incapacitated and when he will be able to resume his duties, but Parliament will carry on its present program. The rest of the Cabinet will see that peace and order are maintained."

Nine Africans Killed In Clash With Police

DURBAN, South Africa (UPI) — Nine Africans were killed and 12 wounded in a clash with police in the Flagstaff district about 100 miles from Durban, officials said last week.

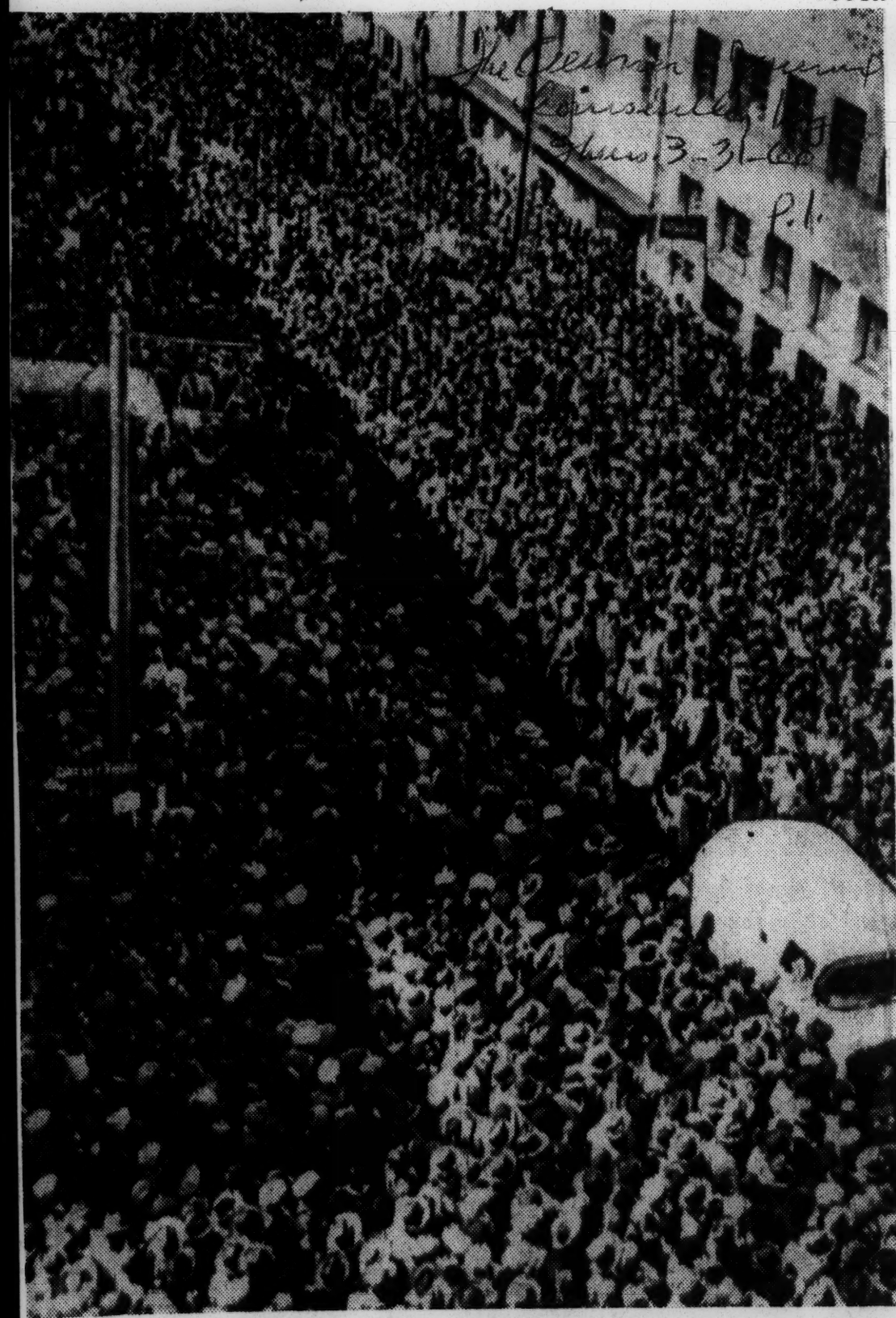
Natives in the area put the number of dead at 15, and estimated 24 others were wounded. They said some bodies may have been carried into the hills with more wounded.

TWELVE WOUNDED natives were admitted to the Holy Cross Hospital near Flagstaff.

The clash came after a group of natives allegedly armed with jungle knives "looted" a European trading station at Hlabati, officials said.

A LARGE party of heavily-armed police, assisted by dogs and a spotter helicopter moved into the area. Police said the clash, including some hand-to-hand fighting, followed.

The incident was the first serious disorder reported in South Africa since the bloody clashes in March and April.



Associated Press Wirephoto By Radio From Cape Town

CAPE TOWN RACISM . . . This is part of the crowd of 30,000 Negroes who marched on Cape Town's police station to demand release of their leaders.

Debate Starts On South Africa

Delegate Fourie Leaves His Seat In Protest Of U. N. Council Issue

By The Associated Press

United Nations, N. Y., March 30.—South Africa's chief U. N. delegate walked away from the Security Council table Wednesday after warning that debate here might set off new and more widespread racial turmoil in his country.

Bernardus Gerhardus Fourie, permanent U. N. representative for South Africa, told members of the 11-nation council that if this occurs the blame will rest squarely on their shoulders.

His dramatic gesture did not amount to an outright boycott. He seated himself in a row of chairs at one side of the council chamber. A delegation spokesman said Fourie was awaiting instructions from his Government on his future course of action.

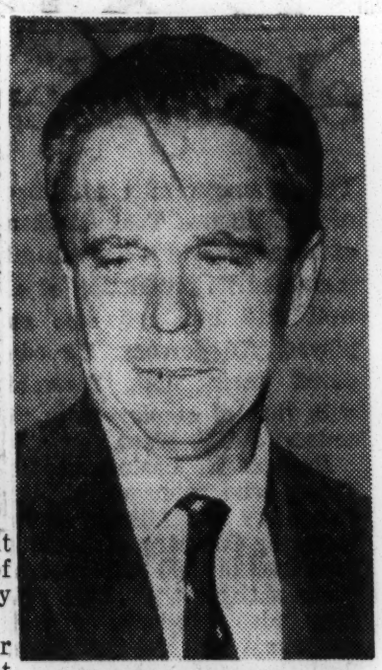
Fourie was the opening speaker as the council began debate on a request by 29 Asian-African nations that it consider the mass shooting of Negroes in South Africa by white police.

United States Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, president of the council for March, declared the council's agenda adopted without taking a formal vote.

That assured full-scale debate, with representatives of the Asian-African group denouncing the shootings and calling for council action aimed at halting additional violence.

Fourie said it must be clearly understood that his Government "fully intends to discharge its duties to maintain public order and safety, and to safeguard the internal security of the country, whoever may threaten it—white or nonwhite."

He asked on what grounds the U. N. proposed to single out South Africa for dealing with what his Government contends is purely an internal matter of no legal concern to the United Nations.



Associated Press Wirephoto

BERNARDUS G. FOURIE

Awaits instruction

AFRICANS' PARTIES IN KENYA TO UNITE

Former Mau Mau Member to Head New National Body —Crowd Jeers Mboya

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 27—James Gichuru, 46-year-old Kikuyu schoolteacher and former Mau Mau member, was named chairman today of a new political party, the Kenya African National Union.

Dr. Mungai Njeroge, a Kikuyu who was educated in the United States, was chosen as secretary of the new group.

Delegates from thirty African political organizations attended the party's inaugural meeting at Kiambu, near Nairobi. They agreed in principle to a merger of their organizations. A nine-member committee was appointed to draw up a constitution.

Crowd Hostile to Mboya

The committee included Tom Mboya, African nationalist leader, who received one of the few hostile receptions of his political career when he arrived for the meeting. The crowd chanted: "You have sold us" and "We don't want American money." These were allusions to the outcome of the London Conference on Kenya and to allegations that Mr. Mboya had used funds from American labor organizations to further his political career. However, when Mr. Mboya left the meeting after a stormy five-hour session, his Nairobi People's Convention party supporters carried him on their shoulders to a near-by stadium where 25,000 Kikuyu were waiting to greet officers of the new organization.

Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, a Kikuyu, told the crowd the committee would draw up a constitution as soon as possible. He said the conference had also endorsed the action of African-elected members of the Legislative Council in accepting ministries in the Kenya Government. He said it had been explained that this was necessary to enable Africans to see that nothing slowed the progress toward complete independence.

Mr. Gichuru and Mr. Mboya also addressed the meeting and each whipped the crowd into a frenzy when he held up his fingers in a V sign and chanted "freedom and sweat" and "complete independence now."

1,000 Africans Greet Macleod

Dispatch of The Times, London.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, March 27—About 1,000 Africans greeted Iain Macleod, British Colonial Secretary, with a boisterous demonstration today as he arrived at Lusaka Airport.

Later the cars of several Europeans were stoned on the way to Government House, where Mr. Macleod is staying as the guest of Governor Sir Evelyn Hone. The stoning took place after Mr. Macleod and the

Governor had driven into the grounds of Government House.

Fifteen Europeans reported that their cars had been stoned by groups of Africans standing by the road. No one was seriously injured.

The Africans who were waiting for Mr. Macleod when he arrived from Salisbury carried banners and sang political songs. The crowd surged toward the Colonial Secretary shouting "Freedom" and "One man, one vote." Mr. Macleod reached his car before being engulfed by the mob.

South Africa Tensely Awaits Today's Mourning for Riot Dead

The New York Times
Mon. 3-28-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 27—No racial incidents were reported on this quiet, sunny Sunday in South Africa.

But the country waited anxiously for tomorrow when the African population is scheduled to observe a day of mourning for those who were slain last Monday in clashes between demonstrators and the police.

On the heels of yesterday's announcement of the suspension of regulations requiring Africans to carry identity passes the African National Congress distributed 200,000 leaflets calling for a mass burning of the passes tomorrow.

Chief Albert Luthuli, president of the Congress, took the lead in this demonstration by burning his pass last night. He said that action by the Government to ban the Congress and other political organizations" has placed the obligation on us to take a last stand against the pass system."

Africans Seem Jubilant

Meanwhile, reports came from throughout the country of quiet jubilation among Africans at the news that they would not be arrested for failure to carry the documents, which have strictly governed their movements. A typical comment was that of Quintin Whyte, of the South African Institute of Race Relations. "The Government can never go back to the old arrangement without creating the most terrible trouble," he said.

However, there has been no amendment of the statement by François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, that suspension of the pass laws was only a temporary measure to relieve tension among the Africans.

However, Africans here appeared to move about with a feeling of greater ease, smiling as they went. Some said they had already disposed of their passes.

Urged to Stay Home

Africans througout the country are being urged to stay away from their jobs tomorrow to observe the day of mourning. Indications are that almost all of them will do so. Some businesses that depend heavily on African labor are expected to close for the day.

Heavy police patrols have been operating in over the week-end and entire force of more than 20,000 will be on duty tomorrow. Public meetings have been banned throughout South Africa until June 30.

Meanwhile, there was much speculation about the effect of the events of the last week on the administration of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and the future policy of the Nationalist party, which he leads.

Some observers believed that the violent turn of events would cost him his position as Prime Minister. It was also said that the threatened African work stoppages and serious weakness of the stock market had produced such economic uncertainty as to force a considerable softening of the harsh racial policies in this country of about 3,000,000 Europeans and 10,000,000 Africans.

Police Back Down

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Sun. 3-27-60

South Africans Ease Pass Rules

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (AP) — South Africa backed down Saturday on its requirement that Negroes must carry passbooks and show them whenever police demand.

VERWOERD

National police headquarters in Pretoria announced police had been instructed not to ask black Africans to produce their reference books nor arrest them for nonpossession of these documents.

The statement explained the Negroes were afraid to carry such books "as a result of intimidation" and so "it has been decided to ease the tension." It said that as far as possible police would make use of warnings before hailing anybody to court.

The militant Pan Africanist Congress has been campaigning since Monday against the White-imposed system requiring nonwhites to carry pass reference books — somewhat like passports for internal use — day and night and present them on demand.

The campaign started with crowds of Negroes marching to police stations without passbooks in the hope of getting arrested and clogging the wheels of justice. Police fired into crowds at some points and scores were killed and more than 200 wounded.

The police announcement came as spreading strikes crippled sections of South Africa's Cape Peninsula and sullen, passive resistance, continued in the Vereeniging industrial area, where the most serious shooting occurred.

Anti-nationalist newspapers have been demanding that Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's government make some "friendly" gesture toward Africans.

Mangaliso Sobukwe, 35-year-old president of the Pan Africanist Congress, charged in Johnnesburg Magistrates' Court that some of the men arrested with him had been assaulted by white police "both within and outside Johannesburg jail."

Sobukwe, who launched the antipass campaign, was arraigned with 23 others in his movement on charges of incitement and contravening a section of the pass laws.

They were held to appear in Johannesburg regional court April 4.

South African Police Nab 20 Children in Protest

Chicago Sunday Tribune
Sun. 5-15-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 14 [Reuters]—Police detained more than 20 children for questioning here Saturday as they appealed to the mayor of Johannesburg to work for the release of their parents, detained under South Africa's emergency laws.

Chicago Tribune

Police swooped down on the youngsters, while they were making their appeal to Mayor Alec Gorshel. They loaded the children aboard patrol cars and took them to police headquarters where they were questioned for 30 minutes before being released.

The children, none older than 17, lined up on the steps of the city hall holding up placards stating "We want our parents" and "Why are you keeping my mother and father."

A small deputation of white and Indian children was admitted to the city hall to give Gorshel a letter pleading with him to use all the powers at his disposal to secure the release of their parents.

"We cannot manage without them," the letter said.

Gorshel said the younger children were apparently suffering hardship but told them "these matters are not in my hands." He suggested a personal approach to Justice Minister Francois Erasmus.

Gorshel still was talking to the children when police arrived.

The youngsters entered the patrol cars quietly but a crowd in the street outside the city hall jeered at the policemen and were ordered to disperse.

As one white girl entered a patrol car she gave the thumbs-up Africa salute originated by the banned African National congress, the country's largest political organization.

To Aid South Africa

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The New York Times
Mon. 6-27-60

Cables from author Alan Paton, Liberal party leader Patrick Duncan, the Anglican Archbishop of Capetown and the Bishop of Johannesburg appealing for American help in the South African crisis have been received by the American Committee on Africa. At least $100,000 is urgently needed at the earliest possible date for legal aid and family welfare for the two thousand Africans of all races affected by the arrests, police shootings and clubbings of the past months.

Many people throughout the world —and South Africans themselves, although often anonymously—have responded generously to these needs. Americans have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars for other emergencies at home and abroad, but few are yet aware that they can be of direct help to those suffering in South Africa.

The Africa Defense and Aid Fund of the American Committee on Africa is helping to pay some of the overwhelming costs of medical care, food, clothing and legal aid. Over $10,000 has been sent in the last months by the fund, but much more is needed. This special appeal is part of a broader South Africa emergency campaign, which the undersigned support, to help mobilize American public opinion regarding the grave situation which exists in South Africa.

At this late hour in African history one fanatically racist Government holds out at the tip of the continent and threatens to upset the balance and progress of all the other newly emerging—and avowedly nonracial—Governments. If, as Alan Paton writes, the Afrikaner Nationalist "will change only when the pressure inside and outside the country becomes unendurable," it is up to all of us who believe in democracy and justice to help exert that pressure.

REINHOLD NIEBUHR,
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH,
WALTER REUTHER.

New York, June 16, 1960.

Macmillan, in South Africa, Censures Apartheid Policy

The New York Times
New York Times 2-4-60
p. 1, 18

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 3 — Prime Minister Macmillan said today that South Africa could not expect support for its racial policies from Britain. Without referring to apartheid, the South African Government's policy of racial separation, Mr. Macmillan condemned it as contrary to Britain's belief "in a society in which individual merit and individual merit alone is the criterion for a man's advancement, whether political or economic."

Text of the Macmillan speech will be found on Page 6.

He emphasized the growth of national consciousness as a political fact in Africa and asserted that the West must "come to terms with it." He warned also that the way of life followed by the Western countries would influence the uncommitted peoples of Africa and Asia in deciding whether to cast their lot with the Western or Communist powers.

If the West failed to reach an understanding with African nationalism, Mr. Macmillan said, "we may imperil the precarious balance of East and West on which the peace of the world depends."

Spech Head in Silence

The British Prime Minister's hard-hitting speech was heard in almost complete silence by members of the South African House of Assembly and Senate. He addressed them in the House dining room after having morning tea with them.

There were murmurs of "Hear, hear!" when Mr. Macmillan said he was opposed to a threatened boycott of South African goods by persons who dislike the treatment accorded by the country's white minority to its African majority. At the end of the speech there were thirty seconds of polite applause.

Mr. Macmillan's address was the climax of his African tour, which has taken him also in little more than a month to Ghana, Nigeria and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. His visit to South Africa will end Friday, when he is scheduled to board a ship here bound for Britain.

In forty minutes, using few gestures and speaking with great deliberation, Mr. Macmillan told the South Africans diplomatically but firmly that they were out of step with the world.

"The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of African national consciousness," he said. "The wind of change is blowing through this continent."

Noting that the world was divided into three main groups, the Western powers, including South Africa, the Communists and the uncommitted peoples, Prime Minister Macmillan said:

"As I see it, the great issue in this second half of the twentieth century is whether the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa will swing to the East or the West."

Turning to the often-repeated South African assertion that South Africa's internal policies are its own business, Mr. Macmillan said: "In these days I would myself expand the old saying so that it runs 'Mind your own business, of course, but mind how it affects my business too.'"

He asserted that in granting independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Ghana, and soon to Nigeria, Britain had tried to establish the future of the British Commonwealth and the non-Communist world on sound foundations. Britain also is aware, he said, that what she does in West Central and East Africa will "become known to everyone in South Africa, whatever his language, color or traditions."

Britain's aim in the countries for which she has responsibility, Mr. Macmillan continued, is "not only to raise the material standards of life but to create a society which respects the rights of individuals —a society in which men are given the opportunity to grow to their full stature, and that must, in our view, include the opportunity to have an increasing share in political power and responsibility."

Mr. Macmillan recalled that Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd had made clear at the United Nations last September that Britain's policy was nonracial.

"As a fellow member of the Commonwealth, we always try to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect," he said.

Mr. Macmillan stressed that he spoke "as a friend." He urged the South Africans to remember that it was impossible to "live in isolation."

In acknowledging Mr. Macmillan's speech, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd of South Africa appealed for justice for the white man in Africa. He said his country recognized the importance of Africa as a balance between East and West, but that there "may be great dangers" in the British policy on the continent. He urged greater understanding of South Africa's policies.

South Africa Boycott Spurs Street Fights

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LONDON (AP) — Street fighting broke out in London Sunday night after a Trafalgar Square rally against racial segregation in the Union of South Africa.

Labor party leader Hugh Gaitskell kicked off a nationwide boycott of South African products before a cheering, banner-waving crowd of more than 7,000 leftwing demonstrators. Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has emphasized the government does not support the boycott.

Part of the crowd charged toward South Africa House, near Trafalgar Square, at the rally's end. With shouts of "Fascist swine" they attacked counter-demonstrators in trucks covered with pro-South African posters.

Police swarmed down on the mob, scuffling with demonstrators of both sides. They arrested nine persons who were charged with using insulting words and behavior. Police reinforcements managed to disperse the mob by nightfall.

Many West Indians and Africans, young couples, priests and party unshaven Bohemians in duffle coats and thick sweaters, were at the rally.

"I pledge the full support of the British labor movement to this cause," shouted Gaitskell over the crowd's cheers. "The boycott is our passionate protest against a repulsive doctrine."

S. AFRICA NATION 50 YEARS OLD

The Times

Whites to Remain Guardian of Negro—Premier

Pittsburgh Press

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa (AP) — Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd Tuesday told a celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Union of South Africa that "a great white nation must be developed here." The architect of apartheid predicted the white man will remain "the guardian of the black man" in South Africa.

Throngs in this judicial capital of South Africa cheered the Prime Minister's first public speech since he was wounded by a white would-be assassin April 9.

Elsewhere in South Africa, demonstrations took place against the nationalist government's racial segregation policies.

'BLACK DICTATORS'

In Cape Town thousands of persons of all races marched through the streets. In Durban, a statue of Gen. Louis Botha, South Africa's first prime minister, was plastered with posters saying "Fifty years of oppression."

Verwoerd warned his frequently applauding audience, against a "black dictatorship" and declared that a prosperous future can be attained only if two conditions are met:

"The first is that white South Africa must continue to rule. The second is that we as whites must be prepared to work and work hard."

Verwoerd pleaded for a "union of hearts" between citizens of English and Dutch blood to insure their survival. He also promised that his proposal to make South Africa a republic would bring prosperity and no estrangement from Britain or the British Commonwealth.

'PEACE' DOVE DUD

The Prime Minister held up a dove which he said he was sending "out into space as a symbol of the peace and prosperity which we wish all peoples on earth." But the bird refused to fly and plummeted to earth as Verwverd declared "I release our dove of peace." Despite coaxing, the dove refused to move. It was finally carried out of sight.

The release of the dove was Verwoerd's symbolic answer to international criticism of his regime's racial laws, blamed abroad for the recent racial violence.

"There are many who want to kill us with their hatred," he declared, but "the only solution to our racial problem is to live as good neighbors."

NATION, NOT REGIME

President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth sent congratulatory telegrams to Gov. Gen. Charles Swart. There was no official comment on the fact that neither telegram congratulated Verwoerd's government.

The government announced that as a gesture of good will it has released 154 persons held as political subversives under South Africa's emergency regulations. They were among 1,900 people of all races detained as political suspects since the state of emergency was proclaimed March 30 to stamp out racial violence.

The Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail said David Pratt, English-speaking farmer who shot Verwoerd, would not stand trial until the state of emergency ends. Pratt has been transferred from the Johannesburg jail to a prison in Pretoria, the paper said.

Something Good From South Africa

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. 18a

The dominant South African Boers deservedly have a bad name because of their rabid racism, but nevertheless American Negroes can learn something good from them.

While the Boers regard themselves as superior to non-whites, and also better than the whites of English extraction, until well after the end of World War II, practically every economic enterprise in the country was controlled by the Anglo-Saxons, and the Boers were little better off than the despised blacks.

Since then the Boers have organized themselves economically to push Boer-owned businesses and industries, and today they control a surprisingly large share of the economy dealing with consumption and distribution, although billion-dollar basic economy remains in the hands of the English.

Eighteen million American colored people can learn a lot that is good from the two million Boers who had less to work with than they.

Verwoerd Urges 'White Nation' Appeal

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Wed. 6-1-60

Demonstrations Break Out As Prime Minister Makes Speech

By The Associated Press

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day told a celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Union of South Africa that "a great white nation must be developed here."

The architect of apartheid predicted the white man will remain "the guardian of the black man" in South Africa.

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Throngs in this judicial capital of South Africa cheered the Prime Minister's first public speech since he was wounded by a white assassin April 9.

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Cheers, Demonstrations Mark Africa Celebration

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

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P. 2-B

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Says Time Running Out For Peace In S. Africa

Chicago Defender

NEW YORK — Time has almost run out for a peaceful solution of South Africa's racial struggle, a Johannesburg rabbi expelled for his opposition to the government's apartheid policy declared here recently.

In an address before the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress, Rabbi Andre Ungar of Newark said, "the rising demand, the discipline, organization and leadership of South Africa's 11,000,000 non-white inhabitants guarantees the prospect that within the next decade or two South Africa will be a free democratic country, in which all citizens enjoy full rights."

The only issue still in doubt, Rabbi Ungar declared, is "whether the transformation from the present murderous tyranny to a free society will come about peacefully or through revolution. This depends above all on the country's 3,000,000 white masters. They could forestall disaster by modifying their repressive policies. But time has almost run out.

Sat. 6-11-60

TIME IS NOW

"The opportunity is still there today. Tomorrow — even tonight — might be too late," he said.

P. 3

In a major address before the American Jewish Congress convention, Rabbi Ungar said that the non-white population is "rapidly developing into an irresistible force.

"Needless to say, they are not howling savages. They never were that," Rabbi Ungar declared. "If three centuries ago Bantu civilization was different from the white man's, today that is not the case. The African is thoroughly westernized now. If anything, he is more loyal to the teachings of western democracy and the Judeo-Christian civilization than the white man."

Rabbi Ungar described the history of South Africa in terms of two trends: "the de-tribalization of the Negro people and the retribalization of the whites.

"By now, both processes are almost complete, and the original roles have been neatly reversed," he declared.

S. Africa Clamps On Pass Law

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (UPI)—The South African government revived Wednesday night the controversial pass book law which plunged the nation into racial strife.

Thurs. 4-7-60

The government took the drastic action despite growing anger by South African businessmen who called Wednesday night for a showdown with Premier Hendrik F. Verwoerd on the government's racial policies.

17-DAY WAVE

P. 2

The current wave of racial violence began 17 days ago when police fired on Africans demonstrating against the pass book law. Seventy-two Negroes were killed and nearly 200 others wounded in the March 21 shooting.

The government suspended the pass book law on March 26. Some Africans publicly burned their pass books after the suspension was announced.

Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus Wednesday said that starting this week arrangements would be made to supply those Negroes who had destroyed their pass books with temporary substitute documents of identification.

UNEASY HOLIDAY

The surprise government announcement came at the end of an uneasy national holiday which interrupted the days of racial violence.

But extremist Negro leaders warned that anti - white feeling was reaching dangerous levels.

Two groups of South African businessmen, angered by enormous stock market losses, Wednesday demanded a showdown interview with the premier in search of a radical change in government handling of the racial crisis.

General feeling among businessmen controlling the nation's economy was reported to be: "We are sick of being told by the government what is good for us. It is time the government listened to us about the subject of our own needs."

The South African Side

Headlines continue to tell of thousands of African Negroes massing in public areas of Johannesburg and other cities in the Union of South Africa. The claim is that they are protesting so-called "pass books" which the government has required them to carry on their persons at all times.

But the pass book enforcement has been cancelled at least for a time and the demonstrations go on. African Negroes are clearly protesting white rule down the line.

Tragic shootings have followed some of the demonstrations. The most serious incident occurred at Johannesburg Monday, March 21. There some 20,000 Bantu tribesmen, shouting, in a state of high emotion, egged on by women who challenged their courage, surrounded a police station. They advanced on the station, the South African prime minister, Dr. Verwoerd, told parliament in a report and police fired into the mob in what is claimed to be self-defense. Some 65 or more were killed and more than 190 were injured.

Dr. Verwoerd says that the station would have been overrun had the police not fired. Previously there had been open attacks on police. Additionally, during the demonstrations automobiles were overturned and some public buildings had been set afire.

The South Africans have been handling the racial situation with severity, probably all but inviting trouble. But they have a case and it needs to be heard the world over.

First, of course, is the fact that they have their roots in South Africa, going back over 300 years. Secondly, the cities are where the money is, where the jobs are, and the Bantu tribes people all, apparently, want to become city dwellers. There simply isn't room for them, despite growing industry and growing numbers of houses for them to occupy.

In Johannesburg, for example, between 1927 and 1959 the Bantu population climbed from 137,000 to 555,000. The government has spent millions trying to construct housing for them—from 9,958 houses built by 1946 to 44,273 built by 1959. Present plans will see a total of 74,000 units built. But the many thousands of Bantu wanting to be city dwellers would require more than that.

The government points out that the pass system is essential to keep Bantu tribesmen from flooding the cities. That is why the Africans are required to leave the city, and to have pass books with information as to residence, job and so on. If all such restrictions were lifted, says the government, the overflow of workers would drive wage rates down and cause economic chaos.

The present drive to overpower the whites in the Union is being directed by the Pan-Africanist National Congress. This organization broke off from the African National Congress in April, 1959. It is said by the government to be led by unusually extreme activists and its aim is said to be the complete overthrow of white rule in South Africa.

Experience already has shown in some other African national countries, newly freed, that the people are far from equipped for full self-government. Even so, in such countries, liberation was from a clear colonial rule. In the Union of South Africa there is no question of colonial rule; the whites of that country have not been "colonizers" in the customary sense. They were settlers, as they point out, in exactly the same sense that the original white Americans were settlers.

The government stands on the historical record and on the principle that it cannot yield in the face of direct challenge to government authority. This is a principle on which any government must stand if it is to exist.

Some Homecoming!

Macmillan Faces 'Test' on Africa

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.

LONDON —(UPI)— Prime Minister Harold Macmillan returned home from his Camp David talks Thursday to find himself faced with the greatest crisis in the British commonwealth since the 1956 Suez war.

Fri. 4-1-60

The exploding situation in the commonwealth country of South Africa overshadowed his talks with President Eisenhower. The outcome of the Washington talks was taken here as a personal triumph for the British premier, since he had wanted the West to accept the major points of Russia's nuclear test ban offer.

But it was South Africa, and not Geneva, that occupied Macmillan's mind Thursday.

The upheaval in South Africa inevitably affects the entire commonwealth, including as it does such countries as the Afro-Asian nations of Ghana and India, who bitterly condemn South African racism.

The problem facing Macmillan is delicate. Although he personally condemns apartheid, he must tread carefully to avoid disrupting the commonwealth, or having South Africa withdraw. Not since the 1956 British invasion of Suez have the commonwealth members been so up in arms over the action of a fellow member.

The Prime Minister will speak in Parliament today, but his talk will mostly be concerned with his Washington negotiations. In an airport statement Thursday, he said "a real step forward" had been taken in his talks with President Eisenhower.

Police Kill 3 Marchers In Africa

The Monitor
Montgomery, Ala.
Sat 4-22-60

Government Takes Steps To Prevent Spreading Uprisings

DURBAN, South Africa (AP) — Hundreds of Negroes brandishing homemade weapons marched on Durban's city jail Friday, setting off a clash that left three marchers dead and three wounded from police gunfire.

The white supremacy government meanwhile tock steps in many parts of the country to combat the spreading uprisings of Africans.

The Durban demonstration was launched to demand the release of leading opponents of the government's apartheid— segregation policies jailed earlier this week. The gunfire and charges with clubs sent the marchers streaming back to their settlement.

'ENSURE SAFETY'

While fresh blood was spilled here, the government in Johannesburg extended the state of emergency to 31 more magisterial districts. The emergency regulations, providing sweeping powers just short of martial law, previously had been in force in 11 of the nation's 300 magisterial areas.

A government proclamation said the "ordinary law of the land is inadequate" to "ensure the safety of the public and maintain order."

The new districts covered in the extension of the emergency regulations are in all four provinces of South Africa—Transvaal, Cape of Good Hope, Natal and Orange Free State.

Within less than two weeks racial violence has spread to all the nation's great urban areas:

Johannesburg, the mile-high skyscraper capital of the diamond, gold and financial interests in the Transvaal province and nearby Pretoria, the country's executive capital.

Cape Town, the legislative capital and port in Cape Province.

The nearby fruit- and wine-producing area centered at Paarl.

Durban, Indian Ocean port and Riviera-style playground in Natal province where people of British descent play a dominant role and where people of Indian origin struggle—but not openly at present—against special government restrictions designed for Asians.

Security Council Asks End To Race Policy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., (AP) — The U.N. Security Council Friday called upon South Africa's nationalist government to scrap its strict racial policies in order to live in peace with its millions of Negroes.

By a vote of 9-0 with 2 abstentions the 11-nation council adopted a resolution blaming mass shootings of Negores and other racial unrest on South Africa's white supremacy laws.

Britain and France abstained. There had been reports both might kill the resolution with a veto.

This would have aroused bitter reaction on the part of many U.N. members, particularly among the Asian-African nations who regarded the resolution as extremely mild.

The British and French delegates explained after the vote that they had reservations on the

egal competence of the council to deal with what South Africa regarded as a domestic issue.

The United States and the Soviet Union both endorsed the resolution, presented by Ecuador and worked out in conference with Asian-African nations.

South Africa's delegate Bernardus G. Fourie made known before the vote his government considered the entire three-day council debate illegal. It appeared his government would therefore ignore the resolution.

The resolution deplored the recent violence in South Africa and the actions by its government which it said "have given rise to the present situation."

It asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to consult with the South African government to see what could be done to carry out provisions of the U.N. charter dealing with racial discrimination. He was asked to report back to the council "whenever necessary and appropriate."

Diplomatic sources said Hammarskjold had requested Fourie to meet with him at 11:30 a.m. Saturday.

Ambassador Alex Quaison Sackey of Ghana, one of the leaders in bringing the charges against South Africa, expressed satisfaction but added he would have liked a stronger resolution.

South Africa Cops Halt Negro March

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (AP)— Demonstrations against South Africa's white supremacy rule rolled up today at Cape Town and Paarl but police and military forces kept them from erupting into new violence.

Paying no heed to the U.N. Security Council plea to abandon its segregation policy, the government tightened military control under a state of emergency decree in major cities and ports.

Several thousand Negroes streamed out of their settlement of Nyanga and marched on Cape Town, South Africa's legislative capital, but were stopped by police who ordered them to disperse.

Thousands of police, soldiers and sailors tightened cordons around Nyanga and Cape Town's other major Negro settlement, Langa. About 20,000 Negroes live in each.

In halting a car trying to get through the cordon white sailors shot and killed a Negro infant outside Nyanga, press reports said. The Negro boy was being taken to a hospital by his mother.

In Paarl, a wine center 40 miles northeast of Cape Town, several hundred Negro men and women gathered in front of the court building. They built bonfires and burned the pass books all nonwhites were required to carry for identification.

Opposition to the pass books is the major cause of the unrest sweeping South Africa. But most of the recent demonstrations have been attempts to free Negro leaders rounded up by police.

Police arrested several Negro leaders of the Paarl demonstration and the crowd dispersed without further incident. But Paarl remained tense and civilian defense units were on fulltime duty. Close watch was kept on nearby Negro settlements, where attempts were made during the night to set fire to white-owned buildings.

Durban on the east coast, where press reports listed four Negroes killed and 18 wounded in demonstrations Friday, remained quiet under a great show of police force.

The big Cato Manor Negro settlement of Durban, from where the demonstrators came, was ringed by strong forces of armed police supported by armored cars. Searchlights swept the settlement by night. An air force spotter plane circled overhead by day.

All roads out of Cato Manor were heavily guarded. All cars and buses were stopped and passengers searched for weapons.

In Johannesburg, troop units stood by on the outskirts to reinforce police. Civilian defense units were under alert. The only incident reported overnight was the stoning of two reporters of a Negro newspaper by young Negroes.

PRETORIA, South Africa—(ANP)—Chief Albert Luthuli, 51, president-general of the African National Congress, is in the Pretoria central prison hospital suffering from "heart trouble."

When he was arrested last March for "pass violations", Chief Luthuli was severely beaten about the face.

Africans Fight Back Against Guns Of Cops

By HENRI SCHOUP

SHARPEVILE, South Africa — (UPI) — African Nationalists want to fight back against the police who killed at least 80 of their number Monday but have no weapons.

They debated holding another mass protest meeting against the law that forces them to carry identity passes, which are not required of whites. Monday's meeting turned into a stone-throwing riot which police suppressed with machine guns.

The shooting left nearly 300 Africans dead or wounded and prompted the United States to take the unusual step of deploring the violence. The incident, and another shooting in Langa, near Capetown, caused similar protests from London to Moscow and turned world attention to Prime Minister H. F. Verwoerd's "apartheid" — a policy of strict racial segregation.

Tension Still High

Africans here were reluctant to speak to reporters on the street because of the tension still present two days after the killings.

It was believed they would abandon their plans for a new meeting because of the danger of police action.

But although they asked for arms to fight back, Africans were beginning to make use of another weapon potentially more powerful.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 African workers stayed home from plants in the Vanderbijl Park and Vereeniging areas near here Tuesday. Production was slowed or halted. Europeans had to shovel coal to keep the Icor foundry blast furnaces going.

In Capetown, African organizers passed out leaflets urging a strike to protest the killing of 12 demonstrators at Langa. It was estimated that 68 per cent of Capetown's African work force was off the job.

The Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), which led the protest against the passes here, planned to send groups of five and ten Africans to police stations without passes to invite arrest. A mass march on the station brought on Monday's riots. PAC leaders said the smaller groups would avoid trouble but would be as effective a protest.

In Capetown, Verwoerd Tuesday night refused to appoint a judicial commission to investigate the mass killings. He told parliament such a commission would serve as a platform for agitators. The opposition United party, which takes a more liberal line on segregation, had demanded the commission.

Verwoerd blamed the rioting on "things that had nothing specific to do with South Africa" and pointed out recent cases of African unrest in the Belgian Congo, the Cameroons, Nyasaland, and other countries.

He said the more moderate African national congress had created the background of the trouble, even though it disassociated itself from the PAC.

"Both the ANC and the PAC have a definite aim," he said. "They are not concerned with the ostensible purpose of their demonstrations, but want to bring about in South Africa the changes that are taking place elsewhere on the continent."

In Johannesburg, Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves condemned police tactics in the Sharpeville shooting.

"Most of those in the hospital were wounded in the lower part of the body or legs," he said. "This is evidence of the deliberate intention of those responsible to maim or kill."

AMSAC Publish Negro Writers Papers

NEW YORK. — Selected papers from the first conference of Negro writers held recently have been made available in booklet form by the American Society of African Culture, with offices located at 15 East 40th Street.

The 70-page booklet contains writings by eleven outstanding Negro writers and photographs of some of them. Its title is "The American Negro Writer and His Roots."

The Society decided to reproduce those papers read at the conference which together covered most of what had been said. They point out the Negro writer's difficulty in writing for a non-Negro market, which is, in the words of the preface, "often the object of his protest."

The problem is complex, the preface states, for the writers are "concerned basically with the problems involved in being true to their rootes, accomplished and universal in their art, socially useful, and appreciated by a significant public."

Authors whose papers appear in the booklet are Saunders Redding, Samuel W. Allen, John Henrick Clarke, Julian Mayfield, Arthur P. Davis, Langston Hughes, William Branch, Arna Bontemps, Lofton Mitchell, Sarah E. Wright and John O. Killens. A number of them have had plays produced on Broadway.

The American Society of African Culture (AMSAC) was organized to help broaden knowledge of African culture and to define more clearly the cultural contributions of Africans and people of African descent to Western civilization.

The officers of AMSAC are Horace [illegible]nd, president; Mercer Cook, chairman of executive council; William T. Fontaine, secretary; James W. Ivy, treasurer; and John A. Davis, executive secretary.

It was incorporated in Delaware and the regular membership is open to Americans of African descent. Americans not of African descent and Africans resident in the United States may become associate members.

The work of the non-profit organization has grown rapidly since its formation three years ago. It publishes a newsletter, has published four books, distributes "Presence Africaine," a periodical published in France, and is building a library at its headquarters to provide research facilities in the fields of African history, literature, and art.

The Society has also conducted conferences, seminars, tours and exchanges designed to increase communication and understanding between Africans of culture and their American counterparts.

VERWOERD INSISTS ON RULE BY WHITES

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 31—The Union of South Africa celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Tuesday.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, in his first public speech since he was wounded by an assassin April 9, appealed to the English and Afrikaans-speaking people of the nation to work to establish a republic that would be acceptable to all. He spoke in Bloemfontein, judicial capital of South Africa, where the principal anniversary celebrations were held.

For the good of both whites and Africans, Dr. Verwoerd insisted, the Government must remain in the hands of the whites.

A Union Day amnesty ended the imprisonment of four white persons, six of mixed race, twenty-one Asians and 123 Africans who were arrested under the emergency regulations imposed to halt racial violence.

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, May 31 (AP)—During his speech, Prime Minister Verwoerd held up a dove that he said he was senting "out into space as a symbol of the peace and prosperity which we wish all peoples on earth."

The bird refused to fly, and plummeted to earth as Dr. Verwoerd declared: "I release our dove of peace." Despite coaxing, the bird refused to move. It was finally carried away.

1,000 Kenya Settlers Turn to S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The chairman of the privately operated South African immigration organization, John Foggitt, reports he has had 1,000 inquiries within 10 days from white settlers in Kenya asking about prospects for myoing to this country. He says they fear the future if Kenya attains independence from British colonial rule.

Time Almost Out For Peaceful End In South Africa

NEW YORK—Time has almost run out for a peaceful solution of South Africa's racial struggle, a Johannesburg rabbi expelled for his opposition to the government's apartheid policy, declared here.

In an address before the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress, Rabbi Andre Ungar of Newark, said that "The rising demand, the discipline, the organization and the leadership of South Africa's 11,000,000 non-white inhibitants guarantees the prospect that within the next decade or two, South Africa will be a free democratic country, in which all citizens enjoy full rights."

SOUTH AFRICA TRIES TO SEE RACE IS PURE

Probes Family Trees for 'Taints'

(N. Y. Times-Chicago Tribune Service)

DURBAN, South Africa, May 9 — A drive to purge white neighborhoods of persons whose blood is "sullied" is under way here.

Family trees are being inspected by an agency that decides where people of different color may live. The crude manner of interrogation by the more fanatic agents of this board has outraged even some Afrikanders, who always have accepted apartheid as a normal condition of life.

Sensitive About Color

An acute sensitivity about color has prevailed among Afrikaners almost from the start of Dutch settlement on the Cape. Jan van Riebeeck, the founding father, allowed one of his men to marry a Hottentot and ever since it has required almost superhuman courage for old families to scrutinize their ancestors.

The mixing of races has produced 1½ million half castes called Cade Colored.

Nowhere in South Africa is the uprooting of communities more drastic than in Durban. Eighty thousand nonwhites, mostly Negroes and Indians, are being transplanted from Cato Manor and other slums to remoter districts.

Nonwhites Are Barred

This is no great hardship for the Africans, who are quitting one of world's most forbidding slums for housing that is appreciably better. But the Indians, who have accumulated considerable land, will lose heavily in forced sales. Durban's Roman Catholic archibishop, the most Rev. Denis Hurley, has called the government action "an enormous act of piracy."

In lower middle class areas such as Greenwood Park, families of mixed racial origin have lived peaceably alongside whites for many years. Now Greenwood Park has been zoned for "pure whites" only.

Suspecting some light skinned Cape Coloreds may attempt to pass as whites, government agents have been working overtime. In their zeal, they have acted on tips of spiteful neighbors and interrogated Afrikaners whose backgrounds seemed beyond question.

Thus, when Johannes Jacobus Botha, a Durban mailman, returned to his home one evening, he found his wife, Linda, waiting in the garden in tears.

Two investigators had called. They demanded identity cards, birth certificates, her marriage license, and had asked whether her husband was white.

"Then they started questioning our 4 year old son, Jannie, asking him how old he was and where he went to school, she said. They wanted to know who visited us on two previous Sundays."

This particular line of questioning mystified the Bothas until Johannes, who buys old automobiles for scrap, realized that a Colored Apparently some busybody man who wanted to sell a car had called on both Sundays. had witnessed these visits and concluded that the Bothas had Cape Colored kin.

"I thought apartheid was right," Botha said. "But this hit us like a blooming bomb. It struck me: This can happen to anyone!"

Press Says South Africa Hiding Slaughter of Natives

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 12 (AP) — Press reports today claimed South Africa's white supremacy government is hiding the true dimensions of a "bloody story" that developed when police clashed with 20 Negro demonstrators in Pondoland last Monday.

At least three newspapers said police bullets killed 29 Negroes and injured 50 in the troubled African reserve bordering Cape Province and Natal. The Ministry of Justice insists only six were killed. It claimed police fired in self-defense and blamed the unrest on the outlawed African National Congress.

Reporters for the papers said they had trouble getting into the area and that "whites living there say openly they have been told by the authorities to keep their mouths shut."

The reporters said the demonstration was the biggest of a series staged to protest the government's plan to rule the Negroes through appointment of chiefs and headmen. Some of the opposition took the form of attacks on huts and kraals (native enclosures).

The Johannesburg Sunday Times reported a heavy force of armed police, backed by armored cars and aircraft, have been assigned to the area to maintain order.

Two accounts of Monday's clash, attributed to eyewitnesses, were published today in the Durban Tribune and the Johannesburg Golden City Post, an African weekly. Both differed sharply from the official version given by Justice Minister Francois Erasmus.

The Tribune said more than 400 Negroes had assembled when a "Harvard aircraft dive-bombed them with tear gas bombs.

"The natives are said to have fired back at the plane (more than 6,000 licensed firearms are owned by natives in the territory).

"Helicopters then reportedly landed men armed with Sten guns, who stepped out and fired at the natives.

Police Club and Shoot Freedom-Bent Africans

By HENRI SCHOUP

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (UPI) — Heavily armed police, swinging clubs and firing shots, charged into groups of defiant natives in the township of Nyanga before dawn Tuesday with troops and armored cars covering them.

Reports telephoned from inside the township said "quite a number of persons" were injured but police said they had no reports of casualties.

Africans making their way out of Nyanga told United Press International that police, supported by troops of armored cars, moved into the township about 6 a.m.

The Africans said the government forces smashed doors and windows and dragged blacks from their houses into the streets.

"Police used batons, home-made sjamboks (whips made of rubber strips) and fists on African men," one African said.

UPI Correspondent Ray Moloney, watching from outside, said some Africans ran out toward bus stops looking back over their shoulders at police following them.

The police action began the second day of a new "get tough" policy designed to halt a "stay-home" demonstration by blacks protesting the government's white supremacy laws.

Monday night police went into Nyanga, near Cape Town, with loudspeakers announcing that any natives who wanted to return to work would get full protection.

Helicopters hovered over the town Tuesday morning repeating the message and dropping 6,000 leaflets.

Acting deputy Police Commissioner Col. J. E. Reay said that "because of the fear of victimization (by fellow blacks) not many natives took advantage of this offer."

Large gatherings formed before dawn Tuesday inside the location and police were forced to make three or four baton charges and fire some warning shots in order to break them up," Reay said.

"To the best of my knowledge there were no casualties."

The new violence coincided with a report that the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Ambrose Reeves, had fled to Swaziland to avoid possible arrest for denouncing shootings of South African blacks.

In preparation for Tuesday morning's action, government forces sealed off a main road along Nyanga, apparently in expectation of major trouble.

By HENRI SCHOUP

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa. — (UPI) — The South African government announced yesterday it had assumed powers to make arbitrary arrests, suppress newspapers and break up public meetings with firearms to contend with a wave of racial violence.

The extraordinary measures, replacing civil law in close to one quarter of the country's 300 judicial districts, were taken under the state of emergency proclaimed Wednesday by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and published Thursday in the government Gazette.

Troop reinforcements from the northern Transvaal moved toward Johannesburg and other major population centers in a night-long operation aimed at translating the paper powers into action if necessary.

Follows Mass Arrests

The move was the latest in the government's campaign to smash spreading demonstrations, work boycotts and political agitation against its policies of racial segregation.

It followed the mass arrests Wednesday of more than 150 opposition political leaders, including white members of the Liberal party which is represented in Parliament.

About 30,000 blacks staged a spectacular march on the Parliament building in Cape Town Wednesday to protest the arrests but left without satisfaction as armored cars blocked access to the building. At Stellenbosch, 20 miles from Cape Town, a much smaller crowd of Africans was dispersed by baton-swinging police when it attempted to protest the law requiring all non-whites to carry special passbooks.

The emergency powers assumed by the government allowed it to intervene against work boycotts such as the native "stay-at-home" which began Monday and still was taking an estimated 50,000 to 60,000 natives from their jobs with serious repercussions on the South African stock exchange.

Hits Work Boycott

The specific language of the new law made it illegal to incite people, through inducements or threats, to stay home from work "with intent to thwart the government."

The government also was empowered:

- To arrest people arbitrarily and detain them for up to 30 days without the usual legal protection.
- To disperse any public gathering, even one lawfully convened, if it seems likely to endanger public safety. To use firearms or other weapons in this task if the police officer in charge deems necessary.
- To close down all newspapers, magazines and other publications which contain statements considered "subversive." To confiscate such material.
- To close any private organization judged to be subversive by the Justice ministry.
- To question under oath any persons associated with suspected groups.

"Subversive" Talk Outlawed

The declaration also made it a crime to speak or otherwise circulate any statement deemed subversive. Violators were threatened with five-year jail sentences and fines up to $1,400.

The Gazette announcement said the governor general, Charles R. Swart, had ruled these measures necessary because of circumstances arising in some areas of South Africa which seriously threaten public safety.

Eighty-six magisterial districts were affected, including most of the heavy population areas.

These same districts were the scene of increased military activity. The government said regular troops would be ready to act within two hours of any outbreak of violence.

Negro Labor Group Pickets South African Consulate

NEW YORK CITY — Officers and members of the New York Council of the Negro American Labor Council, led by A. Philip Randolph and Cleveland Robinson, picketed the South African Consulate here in protest against the moves of the South African Government to suppress the mass work stoppage in Johannesburg.

"These outrageous actions," said Mr. Randolph, who presented a protest statement to the consulate, "coming after the inhuman massacre of unarmed Africans at Vereeniging, March 21, and following the banning of all public gatherings of Africans, once again demonstrates the determination of the South African Government to continue and to intensify its brutal oppression of the African people."

The statement concluded with the warning that: "They who sow the wind, shall reap the whirlwind. This is the time of Africa's emancipation, and no dictatorial laws, decrees or massacres ordered by the government of South Africa can stop the rising tide of freedom."

The Negro American Labor Council which includes Negro trade unionists from more than a score of unions in this area, will join with similar units of other cities to establish the Council at a founding convention, May 27-29, in Detroit.

Apartheid Head Believes Segregation Lot Of Negro

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd of South Africa is a trained sociologist who believes in improving the lot of the Negro—but keeping him segregated.

Jan. 4-10-60

A six footer with blue eyes and gray hair, Verwoerd is an active man who smiles easily.

P. 2-A

Despite the ready smile however, he has built a record in government service as one of the strongest advocates of apartheid—or separation of the races—in all South Africa.

In the 18 months that he has served as prime minister, Verwoerd has driven ahead with his policy of apartheid despite the resistance of South Africa's Negroes and condemnation from the outside world.

When the U. N. Security Council recently urged South Africa to abandon apartheid, Verwoerd brushed the U. N. resolution aside as interference in South Africa's internal affairs in violation of the charter of the United Nations.

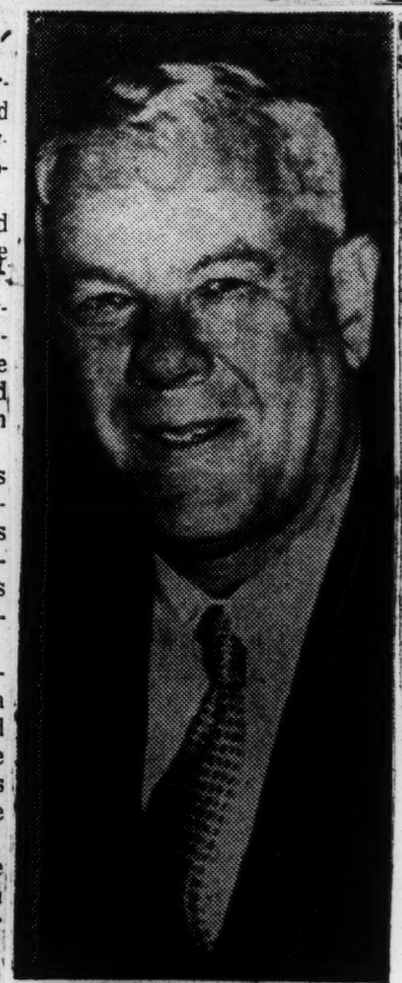
Verwoerd met Negro resistance to white supremacy laws with force when trouble broke out near Johannesburg March 21.

And he had just reiterated that there would be no retreat from his policy in a speech at a Johannesburg agricultural exposition when an assassin wounded him Saturday.

Verwoerd was born Sept. 8, 1901, in the Netherlands, the son of a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church. He arrived in South Africa at the age of 2. He has remained in South Africa since except for study in German universities at Hamburg, Leipzig and Berlin.

He returned in 1923 from his studies to become a lecturer in logic and psychology at the University of Stellenbosch in the city of the same name. He was professor of applied psychology and sociology there from 1927 to 1936.

In 1937 he helped to found the newspaper Die Transvaler and



HENDRIK VERWOERD
Architect

continued as its editor-in-chief until 1948.

Verwoerd became well known in South Africa for his political and social theories and as a theorist of the dominant Nationalist party. He became a leader in the South African Senate in 1948 and two years later was handed the post of minister of native affairs.

It was in this post that Verwoerd set out to improve the lot of the Negro, the chief reliance for common labor in South Africa.

The Negroes had flocked to the cities in search of jobs and congregated in miserable slums near the white residential areas. Verwoerd moved them out to better and more spacious living quarters outside the cities. But at the same time he began introducing various suppression race laws.

With the death of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom in September of 1958, Verwoerd took over as chief of the government and at once adopted rigid measures to strengthen segregation.

A member of the Dutch Reformed Church, he likes to cite the Old Testament as justification for his racial policies.

He argued that South Africa's 10 million nonwhites and 3 million whites must live apart, as do the elephant and the lion. Married in 1926, he once boasted that none of his seven children was cared for by a Negro nurse.

Verwoerd recently summed up his racial philosophy by saying South Africa's problem is one of "insuring the survival of the white race here, and at the same time doing justice to the nonwhites in their sphere."

Sierra Leone Talks Open in London

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 20—A conference to chart eventual independence for Sierra Leone opened here today.

Iain Macleod, Secretary of State for the Colonies and the conference host, cautioned against letting the "swiftly changing African scene" blind the conference to "the very real and special problems of Sierra Leone."

New York

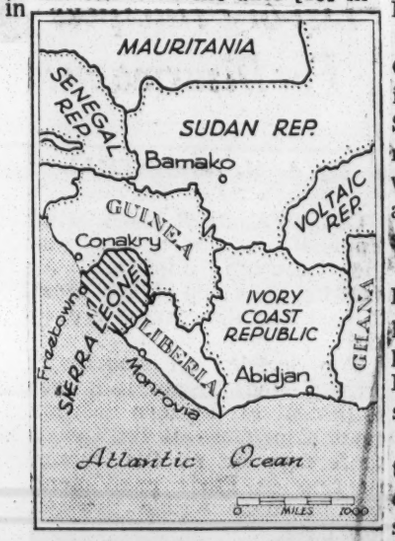
Sir Milton Margai, Sierra Leone's Prime Minister, said the country would "need help in various ways" to assure development of its natural resources.

Jan. 4-24-60

Mr. Macleod made it clear that eventual independence and self-government were not in doubt. He said he recognized the "strength of your aspirations on the attainment of independence at an early date.

P. 5

Mr. Macleod said that there were "a number of important carefully examined," but that issues which would have to be the main task of the conference was to "see whether we can agree on the date [for independence] and the measures that must be taken beforehand."



The New York Times April 21, 1960

The Colonial Secretary noted that Sierra Leone would "have to husband its resources and manpower as carefully as possible if it is to play a worthy role as a fully independent state."

VERWOERD MEETS WITH CABINET AIDE

The New York Times

Spokesman Who Called for Apartheid Changes Talks With Chief in Hospital

New York

Jan. 4-24-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 23—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd met with a member of his Cabinet today for the first time since the attempt on his life two weeks ago.

P. 1

For an hour the Prime Minister talked in his room at the Pretoria General Hospital with Paul O. Sauer, Minister of Lands and leader of the House of Assembly, the lower chamber of Parliament.

Mr. Sauer flew here from Capetown, where Parliament is in session. He said at the Jan Smuts Airport, about fifteen miles from Pretoria, that he was making a "courtesy" visit and that there was no political significance to it.

Asked after the meeting if Dr. Verwoerd had discussed any political matters, Mr. Sauer replied, "Not at all." He said the Prime Minister was "in good spirits, calm and talked nicely."

Nevertheless Mr. Sauer's visit to Dr. Verwoerd led to considerable speculation. In the absence of an acting Prime Minister while Dr. Verwoerd is recovering from his wounds, Mr. Sauer has been serving as chairman of the Cabinet and sharing the role of spokesman for the Government with Eric H. Louw, Minister for External Affairs.

What gave significance to today's hour-long discussion was a speech Mr. Sauer made Tuesday calling for modifications in the Government's racial segregation policy.

The Sauer speech and subsequent statements from other Cabinet members that basically the Government's apartheid policy of racial separation remained unchanged set off reports of a possible split in the Cabinet.

New York Times

New York

Mr. Sauer was seen as attracting the backing of Mr. Louw, Theophilus E. Donges, Minister of Finance; Dr. Nicholas Diedrichs, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Jozua François Naudé, Minister of the Interior.

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There is little doubt that Dr. Verwoerd has been informed of the Capetown developments and that he probably summoned Mr. Sauer to today's meeting. Thus far there has been no indication that the Prime Minister has changed his views on apartheid.

Dr. Verwoerd is viewed as an astute politician who would deal personally with any possible threat to his control. It was stressed by Mr. Louw, after the Saued speech, that "if any statement is to be made in regard to basic policy that statement will be made by the Prime Minister."

Dr. Verwoerd has been attending to an increasing amount of Government business in his hospital room. His Secretary, Fred Barnard, was reported today to have said that within a week the Prime Minister will be doing much more work.

Mr. Sauer said after his visit that it would be "some weeks" before Dr. Verwoerd would be able to resume his full duties as head of a Government. Mr. Barnard left with Mr. Sauer for Capetown.

Others To Visit Verwoerd

Mr. Sauer said other members of the cabinet would be traveling to Pretoria in the next few weeks to discuss various matters with Dr. Verwoerd. Mr. Louw is expected to see the Prime Minister in the next few days. He has been named to represent South Africa in place of Dr. Verwoerd at nevt month's conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London.

In his call Tuesday for reconsideration of the Government's policy on the Africans, Mr. Sauer said that "the old book" of South African history had been closed at Sharpeville last month.

More than 250 Africans were shot down there by the police during a demonstration against laws requiring Africans to carr yidentity passes to move about. The Sharpeville shoot-

ings led to the events that plunged the country into the present state of emergency.

Change in Policy Urged

Mr. Sauer said there should be "an important change in the practical application of Government policy." He called for modification of the pass laws and laws prohibiting Africans from drinking strong alcoholic liquor and for higher wages for the Africans.

Significant support for a more flexible approach to the solution of South Africa's racial problems was voiced at the annual conference of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs which ended yesterday at Stellenbosch near Capetown.

The bureau is made up of Afrikaner intellectuals who also are influential members of governing National party. The bureau decided also to investigate points of friction between whites and nonwhites.

Republic Bill Pushed

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 23 (Reuters)—The Government prepared today to rush a bill through Parliament aimed at making South Africa a republic.

It calls for a referendum among the nation's 3,000,000 white citizens asking: Do you favor the creation of a South African republic or not?"

Government leaders said they would try to speed up the legislative process next week so that the bill would become law shortly. A motion, limiting debate on the bill, was approved Friday.

The creation of an independent republic has long been the dream of Afrikaners and a cardinal aim of the National party since it was formed nearly half a century ago.

According to informed Nationalist quarters, the Government plans on a referendum in October.

The United party, chief opposition party, opposes the bill mainly because it gives no guarantee that South Africa will remain in the British Commonwealth.

In his last public speech before an assassination attempt April 9, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd said the question of becoming a republic was "a matter of sentiment" and the question of remaining in the Commonwealth "a matter of economics."

"Undoubtedly in the present circumstances it is in the best interests of South Africa to remain in the Commonwealth," he added.

Vote Called Distraction Move

Poltical commentators here refused to predict the result of a referendum. Although the Nationalists have a majority in Parliament, the United Arab party claims to have more than half the nation's vote.

Several opposition speakers argued that the Government was bringing up the referendum issue to distract attention from racial troubles.

Three hundred thirty-two Africans appeared in court today following a raid on the Langa African township near here Friday. They were charged with illegal presence in the area.

John Q. Bantu Airs Views on Passes

New York World-Telegram

By PAUL EVE,
United Press International.

CAPE TOWN, April 23.—What does the black man (Bantu) want in South Africa, leaving out those who support organized political movements?

New York

The Cape Town newspaper Cape Argus sent a team to the native locations of Nyanga and Langa, scene of disturbances after the attempts to defy the pass laws, to see how the ordinary Bantu reacted after the shouting had died down.

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Ministers' View.

The paper quoted a Bantu Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Elliott Thethiwe, of Langa, as saying:

"For the vast majority of Africans the pass laws are the major grievance. Not so much the laws as the way they are administered.

"Some policemen are friendly and sympathetic in their dealings with Africans. But many are not. Summary arrest in the street and midnight raids on people's homes cause great resentment.

"One of the worst features of these middle-of-the-night raids is the way in which parents are humiliated by police in front of their children. Some police are courteous and knock on the door first. Others just kick the door and walk in."

Curbs Demanded.

Influx control, by which the authorities regulate the number of natives allowed into locations near the cities, had some good in it, the minister was quoted as saying.

Charred pass book shows native hate for control measures.

He said it would not be good to allow more natives into a town than could find employment.

The clergyman expressed the view that if an end could be made to midnight raids and the pass-laws revised, a great deal would have been done to improve race relations.

A native widow was quoted as saying that her son, who is deaf and dumb, was arrested a week earlier and she did not know why. The police were very polite and did not ill-treat him.

Another native who makes a living selling vegetables got nearer to the crux of the problem:

"Why cannot I buy a small house for myself at Langa so that I can have something to leave to my son?" he asked.

Frozen on Job.

Said another: "If I have a job and am offered a better job elsewhere, I cannot take it. I would have to resign and put my name down at the labor exchange and take my turn for the next job that came along.

"Unless you have been discharged by your former employer it is very difficult to seek work and you are very likely to be 'indorsed out' (ordered out) of town."

Six young Catholic men from Langa were quoted as telling the story of a native who went from his home to a bus stop 20 yards away to see his friends off on a bus.

Police asked for his pass. He explained that it was only 20 yards away at his home. He asked permission to send a child to get it, but was arrested, spent the night in prison and had to pay a fine the next day.

The Tragedy at Sharpeville

The New York Times

The evil policy of apartheid—the separation of blacks from whites in South Africa—cannot help bearing evil fruits. There is a sense of tragedy hanging over that country. Yesterday saw the horror of dozens of Africans being mowed down and killed by rifles and machine guns as the result of a protest against one phase of apartheid—the requirement for nonwhites to possess and show a pass.

South Africans are wrong to think that nobody in the world understands the complexity and delicacy of their color problem. Along with the injustice of apartheid, there has gone a genuine effort to better the lot of the African, and this is realized. No one thinks that South Africans are wicked men in the sense that they would deliberately plan, or feel anything but distress over, an incident that brings such appalling results.

However, the fact remains that a policy which degrades the great majority of the people of a nation is certain to lead to tragedy. True enough, the South African authorities can suppress a mob such as the one that gathered in Sharpeville, thirty miles south of Johannesburg. The African men and women were armed—those who were armed—with stones. The police used tear gas and then rifles, machine guns, tanks and jet fighters. It was easy to kill nearly fifty men and women and to wound scores more.

But how often can this be done? Does it really settle anything? Do the South Africans think that the rest of the world will ignore such a massacre? Perhaps it takes a horror like the slaughter at Sharpeville to bring home to the white South Africans themselves the evil that the policy of apartheid represents.

Passbook Law Is Suspended For Negroes in South Africa

The Fla. Times-Union

Jacksonville, Fla.

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 26 (UPI)—South Africa's native Negro population won a victory today when the government suspended a 151-year-old law requiring them to carry passbooks at all times and in all places.

Native resentment at the law—which applied only to blacks—touched off widespread massive resistance and violence last Monday when police opened fire on a peaceful native demonstration and killed at least 80.

The government said it was taking the action to ease tension. The announcement followed world wide protests against the shooting and a demand in the United Nations that the Security Council meet Tuesday to consider the killings.

(In Washington today South Africa strongly protested to the United States against the calling of the Security Council meeting. The protest was delivered personally to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter by South African Ambassador W. C. duPlessis.)

Tension still was high and police were patrolling African townships to maintain order. Many Africans stayed away from work and deliveries of milk, bread and newspapers were disrupted. Ships were held up in Cape Town Harbor where only skeleton crews reported for work.

There still were fears of violence Monday when natives announced they would stay at home to mourn their dead in Langa and Sharpeville where most of the deaths occurred.

National police Chief Gen. J. Rademeyer announced suspension of the passbook law which can be repealed only by Parliament.

He said henceforth Africans will not be asked to show their passes and will "not be arrested for nonpossession of these documents."

The pass laws have been in force in South Africa since 1809 when they were first applied to nomadic hottentots in the Cape province. Those without passes were treated as vagrants. The system gradually was extended with expansion of white occupation, mainly to prevent the blacks from entering white areas. By 1867 the passbook law covered all of the Union of South Africa.

There has been no violence since Monday but the Union has remained tense. There have been these developments:

On the government side:

All public meetings in main cities and big towns were banned. Most sporting events, however, were held as scheduled today.

All army and police leaves were canceled this morning.

The government asked permission to introduce a bill in Parliament banning the extremist African National Congress (ANC) and all allied native organizations.

On the native side:

ANC President Gen. Albert Luthuli called for Africans to stay at home Monday in protest against the dead in last Monday's incidents.

Further peaceful demonstrations against the pass laws were held during the week.

Native leaders promised to "continue their struggle for complete abolition" of the pass law. Duma Nokwe, general secretary of the African National Congress, said the pass law was "obnoxious and degrading" and must go.

S. Africa Bans All Meetings

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Aimed at Blocking Racial Protests

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's government has banned all public meetings in large towns throughout the nation in an effort to cripple a growing protest movement against racial laws.

Large police squads carried out swift raids at dawn Thursday against leading Negro, Indian and leftist organizations, seizing papers and arresting some leftist white persons as well as Negroes.

The ban on meetings and the raids is designed to break up organization of massive demonstrations for next Monday and Thursday, set down as days of mourning for about 86 persons killed in clashes with police earlier this week.

200 INJURED

About 200 other persons were wounded in the clashes when police opened fire on about 20,000 Africans. The Africans had approached the Sharpeville police station outside Johannesburg demanding that they be arrested for defying the law that requires all nonwhites to carry identification passes.

The pass system is used to control the movement of nonwhites outside the town of their residence or employment.

The African National Congress (ANC), which remained aloof from the earlier demonstrations called by the less powerful but more militant Pan-Africanist Congress (Pac), joined Thursday in the movement for a day of mourning next Monday.

URGES PROTEST

Albert Luthuli, president of ANC urged every Negro man, woman and child to stay home Monday to "protest against police killings and against the pass laws."

The stay-home movement has produced a creeping paralysis, particularly at the important coal and steel center of Vereeniging, 30 miles south of Johannesburg, one of the trouble spots last Monday.

South Africa Bars Meetings Till July

The New York Times

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 24—The Government banned all meetings today until June 30 in the heavily populated areas of South Africa.

In an atmosphere of continuing tension this and other actions, including police raids against critics of the Government, were taken during the day to discourage more anti-Government demonstrations by Africans and their sympathizers.

At the same time preparations were being made for a day of mourning next Monday during which South Africa's African labor force would be asked to stay at home out of respect for the victims of this week's clashes.

Chief Albert Luthuli, president of the African National Congress, South Africa's principal African political organization, issued the call for the observance.

He said that he believed a series of strikes by African workers would force the Nationalist party Government headed by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd to negotiate with African political leaders. The South African economy depends heavily on the relatively cheap African labor.

Chief Luthuli, whose freedom is restricted by a government ban against him, testified in Pretoria at the trial of government opponents accused of treason.

"From sheer self-interest I think the white public would persuade the Government to enter into negotiations with us to see if our demands could be accommodated," said Chief Luthuli. He suggested also that a series of African strikes could influence the white electorate to change the Government.

Church Services Exempted

The ban on meetings was imposed under the Riotous Assembles Act. It applies to whites as well as to South Africa's Africans and Asians. Only church services and funerals are exempted. The permission to hold any other meeting must be obtained from a magistrate.

The ban applies to Johannesburg and an area within approximately forty miles of the city and to Capetown and Durban. Demonstrators were shot by the police Monday and Tuesday at the African dwelling area of Sharpeville near Vereeniging and Vanderbeil Park south of Johannesburg

and at another African dwelling area near Capetown. The official toll was seventy-two dead and 184 injured.

The demonstrations were organized by the Pan-Africanist Congress, a rival to the African National Congress, to protest laws restricting the movements of Africans and requiring them to carry passes at all times.

Thousands Still Shun Jobs

Thousands of Africans employed in factories at Vereeniging and Vanderbijl Park continued to stay away from their jobs. The two towns are ten miles apart and form one of great industrial complexes of South Africa. The Vereeniging Association of Industries has called a special meeting tomorrow to discuss the situation.

Meanwhile, highly paid technicians joined clerks and typists to move materials and do other jobs normally done by African laborers.

Men and women formed long lines at magistrates courts in Vereeniging and Vnderbijl Park today to obtain permits to carry guns. Gunsmiths in the area have been selling firearms to whites at a rate of 100 a day since Monday. About 50,000 whites and about four times as many Africans live in or near the two towns.

Starting before dawn today, the police raided homes and offices in many parts of South Africa. Some arrests were made, but the police would not say how many. Many documents were taken.

The raids took place in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban, Capetown, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg and Ladysmith.

In Johannesburg the police searched the offices of the African National Congress, the Indian National Congress and the Congress of Democrats, which is an organization of whites sympathetic to the Africans and Asians.

In Pretoria, four women missionaries at the Tumelong Anglican mission were roused from their beds before dawn. The mission's premises were searched and various papers confiscated.

Five Sentenced to Caning

Five supporters of the Pan-Africanist campaign against passes were sentenced in a Johannesburg African commissioner's court to be caned.

At Capetown ninety Africans gathered at the entrance to a police station and demanded to be arrested for not carrying passes. The police took their names and sent them away.

Representatives of the Canadian and Australian governments reported that since Monday they had been "flooded with inquiries" from white persons about emigrating from South Africa.

The Australian representatives said that they had received up to ten times the normal number of inquiries. The Canadian Trade Commissioner's office said that normally two or three persons a day asked about moving to Canada. Since Monday about seventy a day have requested information.

Africans Set Fires, Stone Firemen

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga. Wed 3-23-60

New Riots Erupt At Cape Town

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Negro rioting against South Africa's white supremacy laws erupted again Tuesday. Negroes burned buildings near Cape Town, then stoned firemen who fought the blazes. Police fired on the mobs for the second day in a row.

New casualty figures were coming in, but there was no firm estimate of how far they would rise above Monday's toll of at least 66 dead. This is a police figure admittedly incomplete.

There were also several hundred injured.

WHITES SPARED

None of the reports mentioned any whites killed in the outbreaks that erupted during what had been planned as a nonviolent protest against the passes Negroes must carry day and night.

Thousands of police enforced an uneasy truce on the Negro quarter of Sharpeville in the coal mining district south of Johannesburg. Sharpeville was the scene of Monday's major riot where at least 50 Negroes died.

The new outbreaks centered around the black settlement of Langa, outside Cape Town, where at least six Negroes were killed Monday.

POLICE AMBUSHED

Resentful Africans hid in the bush around their villages. One police patrol near Langa was ambushed by a number of Negroes.

South Africa Segregation Doomed, Graham Says

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 3-23-60

NEW YORK (AP)—Evangelist Billy Graham, who skirted South Africa during a tour of the African continent, said Tuesday segregation is doomed there.

Back from a 2½-month missionary journey, Graham declared he plans no crusade in South Africa as long as apartheid, or segregation of the races, is the practice.

"In no period of history has apartheid worked," he added. "It has never worked. I think the people of South Africa have realized it."

Speaking of Africa in general, Graham said: "There is more good will toward the United States in Africa than in any other part of the world I have ever visited."

Questioned about segregation in the Southern United States, Graham—himself a Southerner from North Carolina — told newsmen he'd rather wait until he gets home to discuss that.

"I don't think Southerners appreciate people sitting in New York and pointing the finger at them," he said.

He described the U.S. racial problem as an embarrassment to Americans in Africa.

In S. Africa Or Ga. Ku Klux Klan's Same

Afro-American, Baltimore Md.

Sat. 6/11/60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP)—The "Broederbond" is the "Ku Klux Klan" of the Union of South Africa.

The Broederbond, a 42-year-old organization of Dutch-descended Afrikaners, had its beginnings as a purely cultural group in 1918. Then its purpose was to "fight for the welfare of Afrikaners."

* * *

NOW IT fights for the protection of "those who belong," while those who do not are treated as second - class Afrikaners.

The existence of this KKK-like group has been pretty much of a secret throughout the years.

Although it was known to exist, not too much was known of the tremendous influence it wielded until recently.

* * *

IT WASN'T until the demonstrations by Africans against the hated pass laws that the real and full weight of the organization's power over the nation's political, business and religious life become evident.

More than 50 per cent of the elders of the Dutch Reformed Church are said to claim membership in the organization. The Broederbond is captained by the "12 Apostles" — Prime Minister Verwoerd claims to be one of the 12.

However, the society is finding its program of "gaining control of everything it can lay its hand on" meeting mounting opposition by non-members.

A move is currently afoot among shareholders of an Afrikaner firm with $2.8 million annual turnover to rid its board of directors of three Broederbond members.

At a recent meeting of the Rand Branch of the new National Union Party, speakers called for open warfare against the society. The party is headed by Japie Basson, rebel Nationalist member of parliament.

A prominent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church labeled the group "a cancer in the body of the church (which) undermines the independence of the church from party politics."

Dove takes a dive as high-flying oratory falls flat

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — Addressing a huge rally here, South Africa's Prime Minister Verwoerd sought an extra - dramatic effect. He had recently been released from the hospital after treatment for a bullet wound in the face inflicted by a white would-be assassin.

The attempt on Verwoerd's life came as a climax of unrest over his administration's rigid insistence that native Africans carry passes. Hundreds were killed and wounded by government policemen as they demonstrated against the pass laws.

So, to show is benevolent attitude, Verwoerd produced a dove and said he was sending it "into space as a symbol of the peace and prosperity which we wish all peoples on earth."

The gesture was superb but the dove hadn't read the script.

He plummeted to earth and just sat there, a mute critic of South Africa's apostle of apartheid.

SO CALLED "imperial wizard" of the national Ku Klux Klan, E. L. Edward is shown addressing a small crowd on the courthouse lawn at Decatur, Ga.

Shots by Police in Sharpeville Began the South African Crisis

The New York Times

Violence Is Traced From Riot March 21 —World Protests Followed Incident —Hammarskjold Action Set

New York

Sun 4-10-60

P. 2

The South African violence was begun with bursts of small-arms fire by the police at Sharpeville last March 21. The shots killed at least seventy-two Africans.

As thousands of Africans besieged a police station at Sharpeville, thirty miles south of Johannesburg, the police fired into the crowd. The Africans were demonstrating against laws requiring them to carry passes at all times.

Rioting in protest against South Africa's racial laws continued in other locations. The slaughter at Sharpeville brought world-wide protest. In Washington, the State Department expressed regret over the violent police suppression. The United States acknowledged that its statement was an intrusion into the domestic affairs of South Africa.

Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain strongly condemned South Africa's policy of apartheid—racial segregation.

The United Nations Security Council placed on its agenda late last month an Asian-African charge that the South African Government was responsible for "large-scale killings" of unarmed demonstrators.

South Africa in Warning

Bernard G. Fourie, the South African representative, warned against statements that might incite rioting against "the mass of peaceful citizens of all races trying to carry on a normal life."

Meanwhile, the rioting continued and three Africans were wounded and taken to a hospital at Langa, outside Capetown, on March 22.

Two days later the Government banned all meetings in heavily populated areas until the end of June. Plans were made to outlaw African political organizations.

On March 26 Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's Government suspended a requirement of many years' standing that Africans must carry identity passes. The police were told not to arrest Africans for trival offenses.

But in new violence March 29, fifteen were killed and scores were injured in African dwelling areas within a few miles of the center of Johannesberg. Rioters attacked persons returning from work and set fire to churches and Government offices.

Violence in Capetown

Violence flared also in Capetown and in Worcester, sixty miles to the north. Churches, schools and administrative offices were destroyed by fire.

A state of emergency was declared March 31 and 234 white, African and Asian opponents of the Government were imprisoned. Parliament buildings were guarded as 30,000 Africans marched on Capetown.

The arrests rose to 300 as violence continued. Three persons were killed April 1 by the police in Durban.

Meanwhile, the Security Council asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to consult with the South African Government with a view to curbing racial violence.

Sentiment appeared to be growing among South Africans for a softening of the harsh racial policies. Two business leaders and an important member of the Opposition United party warned of consequences of the present state of emergency. Fourteen ministers of the Anglican Church in Capetown appealed to the Government to end the "methods of violence against individuals now openly adopted by the police."

Pass Laws Enforced

Last Wednesday, South Africa announced that it was reintroducing the enforcement of laws requiring Africans to carry identity passes. Arrests for failure to produce passes had been suspended by the Government March 26.

FEAR ENVELOPING CAPETOWN AGAIN

The New York Times

News of Verwoerd Shooting Dismays City—Cabinet Minister Calls for Calm

New York

Sun 4-10-60

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 9—Dismay fell like a mist over Capetown this afternoon when the first news of the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd reached the administrative capital of the Union.

P. 6

Tension and dread, which had lifted remarkably in the last few days of relief from racial violence, again settled on the city. Fortunately for public order, the South African Broadcasting Corporation emphasized in each newscast that the assailant was "a white man."

An appeal for calm was broadcast at 8 P. M. by Paul Sauer, Minister of Lands and Forests and leader of the Assembly. He observed that the assassination attempt might stir turbulent passions but added: "Our police are on hand to maintain law and order. We should leave everything to them."

Parliament in Recess

Parliament was in recess and the week-end found only a few Cabinet members, including Foreign Minister Eric Louw, in the city. They withheld comment. An emergency Cabinet meeting was called late tonight.

There was general agreement among observers that today's outrage would strengthen the Right wing of the Nationalist party in its determination to yield nothing to the foes of apartheid.

"We shall fight for our existence," Dr. Verwoerd had declared in a speech a few minutes before he was shot. This theme—of a white minority fighting desperately for survival in Bantu Africa—always has been attractive for whites and it may derive irresistible appeal for many after today's incident.

Earlier this week Dr. Verwoerd listened to all factions of his party. The party was in ferment. The influential newspaper Die Burger of Capetown, organ of the party moderates, warned that South Africa faced catastrophe in its growing isolation from the world and proposed a drastic reassessment of policy. Some liberal Afrikaners even proposed the early partitioning of South Africa into white and black republics.

Visitors found Dr. Verwoerd politely attentive. But he told them that a policy statement would have to await the return of national calm. He said he was preoccupied with the problem of restoring order for although the country seemed quieter there was no assurance of peace.

New York

Sun. 4-10-60

He was reported most concerned about the native locations at Johannesburg. These had been suspiciously quiet.

Concessions Hoped For

P. 20

The moderates still hoped that Dr. Verwoerd would conduct his "agonizing reappraisal" and announce some concessions to the Bantu peoples before departing late this month for the British Commonwealth Conference in London.

The prevailing opinion among moderate Nationalists in Parliament was that at least there should be a marked speed-up in the development of the Bantu reserves—those areas set aside for Africans.

Thus the "positive aspects" of apartheid would be stressed: the whites were giving the Africans a greater opportunity to develop in their own areas where they would enjoy "full rights."

As a further concession the moderates proposed that the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, be given much more than the £500,000 ($1,400,000) allotted.

Faster economic development of the Bantu areas was urged today by the Minister for Bantu Education, W. A. Maree.

He observed that making the Bantu reserves more attractive would check the flood of Africans to urban areas and thus ease racial friction in the cities.

Other Nationalists have been calling for enforcement of the so-called Eiselen line, marking an area eighty miles deep behind Capetown in which no Bantu would be allowed.

This would eliminate a 40,000-man Bantu labor force in this city, but its advocates say the temporary shortage of labor would be a small price to pay for apartheid peace. Moreover, they contend, jobs held by the Bantu in building construction and on the docks could be readily filled by the Cape Colored (half-castes).

Currently the Bantu are still barred from owning land even in the Bantu reserves. The moderate nationalists have been saying that it is time to let them buy land in the reserves.

Tonight Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition United party and H. G. Lawrence, leader of the Progressive party expressed shock at the assassination attempt. Special prayers were said at Temple Israel by Rabbi Michael Elton for Dr. Verwoerd's recovery.

African Areas Are Quiet

CAPETOWN, April 9 (Reuters)—The police reported that all was quiet today in the African townships of Langa and Nyanga, trouble spots near Capetown, and in other African areas around Durban and Johannesburg.

The district police commissioner in the Nyanga and Langa area said the police were "patrolling the townships intensively so any trouble that may occur can be nipped in the bud."

In Pretoria, the Assistant Police Commissioner, Brigadier C. J. Els, said the police in future would again demand identity passes from Africans. He said "steps" would be taken against those who could not produce them.

The Government announced after the original anti-pass campaign had ended in the killing of seventy-one Africans by police gunfire that for an unstated time passes would be abolished.

Last Wednesday it announced that the passes would be required and that the hundreds of Africans who had burned theirs would have to buy new ones at ($2.50) each.

BRITAIN DEPLORES AFRICAN SHOOTING

The New York Times

Queen and Macmillan Send Wishes for Verwoerd's Speedy Recovery

New York

Sun. 4-10-60

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 9 — Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Macmillan sent messages of sympathy to Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, South African Prime Minister, after the attempt on his life today.

P. 20.

From Sandringham Palace the Queen sent a message saying she was shocked to learn of this attempt and hoped he would make a speedy recovery.

Mr. Macmillan said he was deeply grieved to learn of the attack and sent his best wishes for Dr. Verwoerd's complete recovery. He and his wife sent a second message of sympathy to Mrs. Verwoerd.

Since the outbreak of racial violence in South Africa, Dr. Verwoerd has been the target of bitter criticism from many quarters in Britain.

Demands have been voiced in the House of Commons and elsewhere that the invitation to him to attend next month's Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London be withdrawn because of his advocacy of apartheid, or racial separation, and because of the suppression of African Negro in his country.

This the Government had firmly refused to do. R. A. Butler, Home Secretary and leader of the House of Commons, told Parliament that, by a long-standing agreement, "internal policy" was excluded from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting.

Liberals Ask Action

Ignoring this view, the Liberal party council, at a meeting here today, called on the Government to renounce the "repressive" policies of the South African Government publicly at the Commonwealth conference.

It said Britain should also make her position on these policies known at "every other appropriate international meeting."

The resolution, approved by a large majority, urged Britain

to embargo the supply of arms to South Africa.

Another resolution, asking the British Government to take the initiative in bringing about the expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth, was rejected.

Gaitskell Voices Regret

LONDON, April 9 (Reuters) —Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the Labor party, said tonight: "Whatever the circumstances, and despite the labor party's strong disapproval of the South African Government's racial policies, I deeply regret that this attack should have been made upon Dr. Verwoerd."

Canon John Collins, precentor of St. Paul's Cathedral and chairman of the Christian Action, said "it is hardly surprising" that someone should make an attempt on the life of Dr. Verwoerd.

In a statement issued here, he said: "I am very sorry that anyone should try the method of violence to get rid of Dr. Verwoerd, but unhappily both he and his Government have let loose such an appalling wave of brutality, it is hardly surprising that such a thing should happen."

U. S. Deplores Attack

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP) — The State Department instructed United States Ambassador Philip K. Crowe today to express regret to the Government of South Africa over "the deplorable attack" on Prime Minister Verwoerd.

Hammarskjold 'Concerned'

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 9 (UPI) — A spokesman for Dag Hammarskjold said today the Secretary General of the United Nations was "closely concerned" over the shooting of South Africa's Premier.

Thirty Demonstrate in Cairo

CAIRO, Egypt, April 9 (Reuters) — About thirty demonstrators broke into the South African envoy's residence here today shouting anti-apartheid slogans. They destroyed a South African emblem before being dispersed by the police.

CAPETOWN CLERIC ASSAILS ANGLICAN

Dutch Reformed Moderator Denounces Bid to Oust His Church From World Unit

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 9—The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, came under bitter attack today for seeking expulsion of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa from the World Council of Churches.

He was accused of "very offensive" behavior by the Rev. Dr. Abraham Johannes Van Der Merwe, moderator of Cape Province and minister of Groote Kerk, the oldest church in South Africa.

Recalling that the Archbishop, during a visit to the United States two years ago, assailed the Dutch Reformed Church for not having spoken out against apartheid, Dr. Van Der Merwe added: "I still feel he owes our church an apology for what he said from American pulpits and platforms."

In the consistory of Groote Kerk, the moderator, a husky, bald man, drummed the table with powerful fingers as he spoke. "We don't mind frank, outspoken criticism," he said. "Dr. de Blank's predecessor, Archbishop Clayton, was very outspoken on the racial question. But he remained a friend of the Dutch Reformed Church.

"Archbishop Clayton addressed my synod," Dr. Van Der Merwe went on. "He was very well received. I cannot imagine de Blank addressing my synod. Why de Blank isn't a friend of our church I don't know. But he prefers to express his views in a very offensive way.

"Immediately after his arrival here three years ago, de Blank began expressing himself unreservedly about something he didn't know anything about.

View on Apartheid Defined

"He started talking about what he called the 'stark, old-fashioned Calvinism' of our church, saying we held a Calvinistic belief that the colored man was a descendant of Ham and should be kept forever in an inferior position. Of course this isn't true.

"We as a Dutch Reformed Church have so far supported in principle the policy of apartheid on one condition: it should be applied in such a way that it is fair to every section and involves no infringement of human dignity.

"We realize that in the beginning certain measures will have to be taken which seem to curb the liberty of the individual and in fact will curb it. But we do hope this will only be temporary."

The clergyman acknowledged that his denomination separated its churches on racial lines.

"For more than 100 years we have accepted the policy of separate churches," he remarked. "There was no theological principle involved in this. It was a practical matter from beginning to end. Our ancestors considered it would be better for the colored as well as Europeans if they worshiped apart.

Nonwhite 'Autonomy' Cited

"And history has proved they were right. The colored people have received a degree of autonomy in their churches which they could never have received in ours.

"But now this doesn't mean a colored person won't be permitted to attend service in a white church on the condition he behaves himself in the manner we expect from any European.

"Only last December we had an organ recital of a Bach oratorium to which we invited quite a number of colored people. We still have in the Cape Province one colored church belonging to the mother synod. This church is represented by a colored elder every four years when the synod is in session."

"Any colored man who wants to come to my church is welcome," Dr. Van Der Merwe declared.

He pointed out that none of the schools run by the Anglican Church had been integrated. "They will never integrate those schools," he said. "The Archbishop dare not do it. He would meet terrible opposition from his own people."

Need of Contact Acknowledged

The moderator said his own church was fully aware of the need for additional contact with nonwhite churches. But it is necessary to go slow, he added.

It simply is not true, he said, that the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa had given the Nationalist Government free reign in enforcing apartheid policies.

"Perhaps we have spoken to the Government more forcibly than the Archbishop," he said. "But it has been done quietly, without publicity, because we have approached the Government as friends trying to help."

"If the world would only let us alone," the moderator implored. "The outside world is absolutely cruel to us.

"We have proved in the past that we can be trusted with colored people. We have educated them. We have given them hospitals. We have lifted them up."

Verwoerd Urges Fight For 'White' S. Africa

Sees Role Of Guardian Unchanged

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, May 31 (AP).—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd told a celebration commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Union of South Africa Tuesday that "a great white nation must be developed here."

The architect of apartheid predicted the white man will remain "the guardian of the black man" in South Africa.

Throngs in this judicial capital of South Africa cheered the Prime Minister's first public speech since he was wounded by a white assassin April 9.

THOUSANDS PROTEST

Elsewhere in South Africa, demonstrations took place against the Nationalist Government's racial segregation policies.

In Cape Town, thousands of persons of all races marched through the streets. In Durban, a statue of Gen. Louis Botha, South Africa's first Prime Minister, was plastered with posters saying "Fifty Years of Oppression."

Verwoerd warned his frequently applauding audience against a "black dictatorship" and declared that a prosperous future can only be attained if two conditions are met:

"The first is that white South Africa must continue to rule. The second is that we as whites must be prepared to work and work hard."

'UNION OF HEARTS'

Verwoerd pleaded for a "union of hearts" between citizens of English and Dutch blood to insure their survival. He also promised that his proposal to make South Africa a republic would bring prosperity and no estrangement from Britain or the British Commonwealth.

The Prime Minister held up a dove, which he said he was sending "out into space as a symbol of the peace and prosperity which we wish all peoples on earth." But the bird refused to fly and plummeted to earth as Verwoerd declared "I release our dove of peace."

Despite coaxing, the dove refused to move. It was finally carried out of sight.

President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth sent congratulatory telegrams to Gov. Gen. Charles Swart. There was no official comment on the fact that neither telegram congratulated Verwoerd's Government.

Oliver Tambo, South African Negro leader who fled that country after protesting its segregation, will make a speaking tour of the United States. The American Committee on Africa in New York said his visa will be approved. Earlier, the State Department had listed him as ineligible.—AP Wirephoto.

'BLUEPRINT FOR DISASTER'

Cape Town Apartheid Failed in Colonial Era

By SMITH HEMPSTONE
Contributing Writer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The 17th Century father of white South Africa, Jan van Riebeeck, made a fruitless attempt to segregate Cape Town's white burghers from their Hottentot and Bushmen neighbors by planting a bitter-almond hedge around the struggling colony.

But men (or women) of purpose found gaps in the hedge, produced the Cape Colored community and, within a century of the bitter-almond's blossoming, Afrikaners were trekking deep into the interior in search of a free life and ample land.

This is the fourth of nine articles on the sources of the racial conflict in South Africa.

By the beginning of the 19th century, these voortrekkers had crossed the Great Fish River and clashed with the southward-moving Bantu tribes. The nine Kaffir Wars followed and it became patently obvious that, if there was to be peace on the frontier, zones of black and white influence had to be established. The system of native reserves which has been transformed by Dr. Verwoerd's magic wand into the theory of apartheid ("separateness") was born.

The reserve system as a solution to South Africa's racial problem became an illusion when diamonds were discovered at Kimberley in 1870. Sixteen years later, gold was found on the Rand and the illusion became a farce. Ever since then the real problem has been not to keep the African on the reserve but to lure him into overalls and use his labor to exploit the Union's vast mineral wealth.

Paradoxically, legislation since the Act of Union (1910) has been aimed at strengthening the reserve system at the same time that a developing economy has been destroying it. The present Nationalist government yields to none in its enthusiasm to maintain the bitter-almond hedge illusion.

Native Area Set Aside

Today, 60,000 square miles are designated as native reserves, land set aside for the exclusive use of the Bantu. Here, according to Nationalist theory, Africans may aspire to any level of economic or political development of which they are capable. Outside these reserves they have no rights whatsoever.

This is not an overly generous division: 13 per cent of the Union's area for 70 per cent of its total population. And some of South Africa's important mineral products—gold, diamonds, uranium, coal and copper—are found in economic quantities within the reserves. The hydroelectric potential is low and transportation facilities are minimal.

Although the reserves get as much or more rainfall as white-owned lands, they are heavily overstocked with animals and with human beings. The agricultural picture is marked by soil erosion, poor farming methods and low yields.

The result has been hunger, low standards of living and a mass movement of Africans from the reserves into white areas.

3.5 Million in Reserves

At present the population of the reserves is estimated to be 3.5 million. Roughly the same number of Africans live and work on white farms and another 3 million are more or less permanently settled in urban areas.

Africans now supply 90 per cent of the labor in the mines, 80 per cent in the construction trade, 53 per cent in manufacturing and 48 per cent in transport. The chief source of income for the reserves has become the export of black labor to white areas.

Despite their reduced population, the reserves are not self-supporting. South African historian Leo Marquard, who has called the reserves a "vast rural slum," estimates that practically all' able - bodied African males are employed outside the reserves at some time in their lives and that 40 per cent of the men between the ages of 15 and 64 are absent at any given time.

Remedy Costly

The Tomlinson Commission, established by the South African government to investigate the prospects for racial segregation and Bantu development, has estimated it would take 245 years and the expenditure of $300 millilon over a 10-year period merely to stabilize (not to reclaim) the soil of the reserves and to diversify their economies to the point where they would have some chance of being self-supporting.

Even if all this were done, the commission has estimated that by the year 2000, 6 million Africans would still be living in White areas. But the Nationalist government has rejected the basic tenet of the commission's report and is proceeding on the assumption that urban Africans are just sojourners in the cities who will eventually return to their "homes" in the reserves.

Improvement Sought

As a logical corollary, the government has made some efforts to improve conditions in the reserves although the investment has been paltry ($9 million) in camparison to the commission's recommendations.

At the same time, through the implementation of the Bantu Authorities Act (1951), it has bolstered the chiefs and headsmen in the reserves by delegating to them greater executive and judicial authority to be "exercised according to Bantu law and custom."

In other words, it is seeking to reconstitute tribalism at the expense of democracy. To turn the eyes of young Africans away from the White world and back upon their tribes, the Bantu Education Act provides a special syllabus. It has been called "education for helotry."

The government has also forced South Africa's two multi-racial universities to close their doors to nonwhites, who will attend tribal universities under construction in rural areas.

In the cities the Nationalists have denied Africans the right to own property and now are attempting to extend tribal authority onto the municipal level.

Best Non-white Housing

In the process of its attempted de-Westernization of urban Africans, it should be noted that the Nationalist government has constructed the best non-white public housing prospects on the continent.

But despite the fact that South Africa has made some noteworthy material achievements for and with the Bantu, Nationalist dogma is doomed to failure if only because of its inability to see (or to admit) that the urban African has no roots in the reserves and no interest in the tribal system.

Ever since the 1886 gold rush, generations of Africans have grown up in the cities who have no knowledge of or interest in tribalism. Their goal is and can only be the betterment of their economic, political and social position within the only frame of reference they know: the cities.

Ignore Industrial Shift

The Nationalist government is trying to ignore the basic fact that South Africa, once an agricultural nation, is now an industrial one with the urban African woven inextricably into the fabric of the industrialization. It is attempting to apply a 19th Century solution to a 20th Century problem.

What the Afrikaner's political theories forbid him to admit is that the black population is now composed of two distinct groups with widely differing accomplishments and aspirations: the rural tribal Bantu and urban, detribalized African. Policies admirable when applied to one group become both tragic and ludicrous when imposed upon the other.

Three hundred years after Mr. van Riebeeck, his bitter-almond hedge, even more of an illusion today than it was then, still plays a major role in the South African mystique.

But today the Nationalists are tinkering clumsily with an ethnic time-bomb and the ticking is becoming more insistent.

Tomorrow: How white is white South Africa?

OCT. 5 VOTE IS SET FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Verwoerd Announces Poll on Change to Republic Within Commonwealth

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 3—South Africa will vote Oct. 5 on whether it will become a republic, Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd announced today.

He said that if the referendum was in favor of a republic he would ask the other British Commonwealth countries to allow South Africa to remain in the Commonwealth.

If this is refused he added, the Government will proceed with the establishment of a republic outside the Commonwealth, but will maintain the existing friendly relations toward other Commonwealth countries. Dr. Verwoerd said:

"Although the Government does not rely on any previous assurances, their firm conviction is that mutual interests will secure permission to remain within the Commonwealth notwithstanding mutual differences. The refusal of leave to remain within the Commonwealth would not be because of our becoming a republic, but because we would not accede to the demands on and the interference in matters of domestic policy."

Dr. Verwoerd's announcement means that after next week South Africa will find itself in the throes of one of the most heated and controversial political battles in its history.

The political parties will appoint agents in each constituency. Since all Opposition forces have joined in an anti-republican stand, the preliminaries will be bitter.

The Opposition parties will fight against a "Verwoerd republic" and the Nationalists will fight the "Monarchists." The results are expected to be close as there are about an equal number of voters for and against the republic.

Only the white population is eligible to vote. The selection of the date seems to indicate that the Nationalists are confident of proclaiming a republic on Kruger day, a national holiday.

The Congo and Southern Rhodesia disturbances will help the Nationalists, as they have made much of these events to back their claim that separate development in separate areas is the only way to prevent the whites from being swamped by Africans and to preserve the supremacy of the whites in South Africa.

Afrikaners Back Republic

South Africa has been under heavy pressure from Commonwealth members to change her restrictive racial policies. At the Commonwealth Conference in London in May South Africa was unable to obtain guarantees that it could remain in the Commonwealth following its transformation into a republic.

A republic dominated by Afrikaners, South Africans of Dutch ancestry, has been the goal of Nationalists since the party was formed a half-century ago.

Criticism has been turned into action by two Commonwealth nations, Ghana and Malaya, which instituted boycotts of South African goods at the beginning of the week. South Africa protested this was a "flagrant breach" of trade agreements.

The failure to remain in the Commonwealth would have a serious economic effect on South Africa. It would mean the loss of a preferred trade status in the Commonwealth market.

The South African Opposition United party fought the referendum legislation on the ground that there were no guarantees that South Africa would remain in the Commonwealth.

Last month Prime Minister John Diefenbaker of Canada indicated that South Africa could not count on automatic Commonwealth membership.

Boycott Emblazons World Racial Issue

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Mass

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Despite Soviet outbursts and the ebb and flow of the cold war, it is the question of color and racial discrimination which remains the most burning international issue for many nonwhite millions in Africa and Asia.

This is the lesson once again of the international boycott of South Africa launched Aug. 1 by Malaya and Ghana.

These are two of the world's smaller states only newly independent. Yet, on account of South Africa's policy of racial discrimination, they have taken international action which could provoke delicate complications in the foreign affairs of much larger powers deeply sensitive to the present rise toward political power of the nonwhite man.

All three countries involved—Ghana, Malaya, and South Africa—are members of the British Commonwealth, and other commonwealth members may be forced to state their standpoints on the issue.

However, there is also the question of whether the boycott flouts the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Ghana has stated it would welcome South Africa's taking the matter up internationally, presumably in the belief that such South African action would precipitate a showdown, with a wide range of countries compelled to take a stand.

The Ghana boycott stems from resolutions taken at the recent conference of independent African states at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, calling virtually for economic war against South Africa.

Ports Closed

Ghana is not only boycotting South African goods, but also is barring entry or transit through Ghanaian territory of all South Africans except those who declare their opposition to their government's apartheid (race separateness) policy. This presumably poses certain problems for Pan American Airways, the only airline operating a direct service between the United States and South Africa, using Ghana as a stopping point.

The Ghana Government also has announced it will close Ghanaian sea and airports to ships and aircraft owned by South African companies except in cases of distress.

In itself, all this action is not too critical for South Africa at the present time. South African exports to Ghana and Malaya are relatively small. Last year, for example, South African exports to Ghana were less than $7,000,000. Although specific industries such as the fish canning trade may be hard hit, the great foreign currency earners like the diamond and gold mining industries and the wool farming industry, which are the pillars of the South African economy, will be unaffected.

As far as planes are concerned, no South African airlines put down in Ghana at the present time. However, the state-run South African Airways does use such stopping points as Nigeria in West Africa and Kenya in East Africa for refueling points on flights between Europe and South Africa.

Nigerians Warn

Although Kenya presumably will remain under British control for some while yet, the Nigerians already have warned that they will refuse landing facilities to the South Africans once Nigeria becomes independent in October.

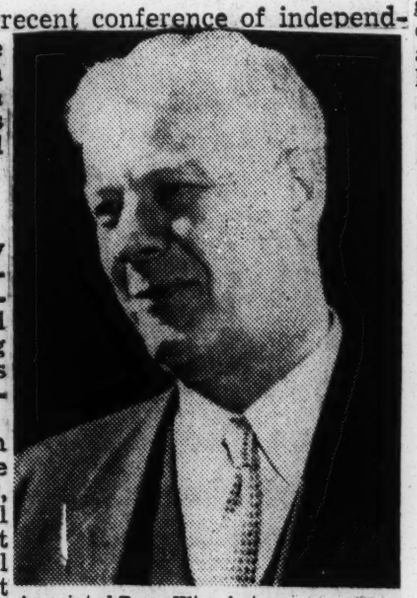
It is true that the South African airline, shortly to be equipped with Boeing 707 jets, conceivably could overfly all African points and make its first stopping point in some capital on the European continent. Yet whatever improvisations may be made, the South African Government can hardly escape the sense of isolation in as an African continent to the north of it, predominantly hostile to South Africas' race policies, marches steadily toward independence.

Although South African apartheid has set the government of that country virtually alone in the world on this particular issue, the boycott launched by Malaya and Ghana has not been observed without mixed feelings in various non-African circles.

Opposition Voiced

During his South African tour earlier this year, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, whose country heads the list of exporters to South Africa as well as buying more South African goods than any other country, voiced his opposition to boycott moves.

However, as the London Daily Telegraph editorialized Aug. 1, in the boycott against South Africa we "see the repercussions far outside Africa of racial policy. These are emotional facts of life not cancelled by deploring them. Racial discrimination has become a political issue, even in countries which have no such problem of their own. South Africa must recognize that her problem has become internationalized."



Associated Press Wirephoto

Dr. Hendrick F. Verwoerd

His nation boycotted

Verwoerd Banks On Republic Issue

The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

With its decision to hold a nationwide republican referendum Oct. 5, the South African Government is putting itself to an interesting test of its popularity with the white electorate.

At the general elections held once every five years since the present government won power in 1948 a number of electoral seats outside strongholds of one or the other of the major parties have been left uncontested. Voters in these constituencies thus have had no opportunity to express their preference, and only estimates of the relative strength of the parties in these constituencies have been available.

Thus, while the government has by various means secured a mighty majority of seats in Parliament the opposition has continued to charge that in fact the government enjoys the support of about half the white electorate and perhaps even less than half.

Only Whites to Vote

In the referendum, which will decide whether South Africa shall become a republic, only the country's 3,000,000 whites will get the chance to vote. Some 12,000,000 nonwhites will have no say.

Of course, the central issue is the republic, an ideal particularly dear to the Afrikaners (of Dutch origin), many of whom feel no particular loyalties to the British crown.

It may be that to achieve this longed-for ideal, some Afrikaners will vote for the republic although they are not particularly enamored of Prime Minister Hendrick F. Verwoerd's leadership of the present government.

There are numbers of Afrikaners who differ with Dr. Verwoerd and various aspects of his policy, although they agree with the broad direction of the government's plans.

Gamble Indicated

It is probable that Dr. Verwoerd is gambling on the republican issue's drawing together the governing Nationalist Party, in which new rifts have lately appeared, particularly since the African unrest to the north and the declaration of a state of emergency throughout most of South Africa earlier this year.

At the same time the referendum results probably will be close. Defeat for the government's republican campaign might well do irreparable political harm to Dr. Verwoerd within his own party.

There seems little prospect that the government could win the two-third's majority in favor of a republic which some South Africans believe is essential if a republic is to be established with any degree of permanency and harmony.

Simple Majority

However, Dr. Verwoerd already had declared that a simple majority will be sufficient in his eyes for the declaration of a republic. This means that if more than 50 per cent of the white electorate votes in favor of a republic, such a republic will be declared.

The referendum will bring to a head the question of South Africa's continued membership in the British Commonwealth. Dr. Verwoerd has announced that South Africa will sound out other Commonwealth members for their views on continued Commonwealth membership for South Africa. But African nations, such as Ghana, bitterly opposed to South Africa's racial policies, are not expected to view with much enthusiasm the prospect of a republican South Africa under its present administration within the Commonwealth.

Dr. Verwoerd has announced his government will go ahead with republican plans if the referendum gives them a mandate whether it means surrendering Commonwealth membership or not.

'Apartheid's' Latest Fruits

South Africa's policy of segregating and suppressing its large Bantu population has borne fruit during the past week in the death of at least fourscore Bantus and injury to at least twice as many. Now the South African Government has done two things: first, it proposes to dissolve the Bantu political groups which have organized to defend what they take to be their rights; second, it has decided to suspend temporarily the requirement that every Negro carry a pass and other identifying papers. The requirement is humiliating and is intended to be so. The protest against it has been not only in demonstrations originally intended to be peaceable but also in labor strikes. It will be hard for any Government in South Africa to break such strikes without going backward into the darkness of chattel slavery.

The question will come before the U. N. Security Council in this city Tuesday morning. The Council can do nothing further than to pass resolutions or to offer good offices. The South African Government will say that this is an internal matter and therefore outside the scope of the U. N. It is not an internal matter. It threatens the peace and security of most of Africa south of the Sahara. We hope and believe the United States Government will make its position clear on this point.

RIGID CURBS FIXED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Africans' Groups Face Ban —Police Leaves Canceled

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 25—Political organizations of Africans are to be outlawed in this country.

Plans for this drastic step were announced today by the Government. Legislation giving Governor General Charles R. Swart, former Minister of Justice, power to impose the ban is to be introduced Monday in Parliament, now sitting in Capetown. The bill is to be enacted with the utmost speed.

This was the latest development in a momentous week that has seen South Africa stiffening in her determination to stifle political expression by Africans while elsewhere in the continent Africans are gaining greater political rights.

Meanwhile, preparations were made to cope with further outbreaks of violence over the week-end. All leaves for the more than 20,000 and members of the south African police force were canceled.

The nearly 7,000 and members of the defense force and thousands of members of the white civilian force were contined on a stand-by alert. This was ordered Monday after fatal clashes between African political demonstrators and the police near Johannesburg and Capetown.

A bill to amend the Riotous Assemblies Act and "make watertight" the ban imposed yesterday on public meetings also is to be submitted Monday. Indoor and outdoor gatherings of more than twelve persons were made illegal until June 30 in twenty-four major cities and towns.

Africans in Sharpeville, the dwelling area near Vereeniging south of Johannesburg where the worst violence occurred Monday, remained away from work again today, crippling local industries. There are 26,000 Africans in Sharpeville.

A decline on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange that started four days ago continued today. There has been a massive move to sell. The drop in share values this week was estimated at a total of $252,000,000. Gold mining stocks particularly were affected.

Several Groups Affected

The new legislation will give the Governor General power to ban the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress and other organizations that were not identified. It is understood that these include the Indian National Congress and the Congress of Democrats, an organization of whites sympathetic to African and Asian causes.

The African National Congress is nearly fifty years old. Although its members have frequently been harassed by the police and other government authorities it has been permitted to continue to operate under strict controls because of its value as a safety valve to relieve the pressure of unfulfilled African political aspirations.

The Pan-Africanist Congress was established last April 6 by young Africans who were dissatisfied with the African National Congress. The Pan-Afgricanists organized the demonstrations earlier this week against laws restricting the movements of Africans. The protests led to the death from police bullets of seventy-two Africans and the wounding of 184.

Representatives of the African National Congress said they were not surprised by the Government's move. The organization is understood to have plans for continuing its activities underground.

Africans Offer Proposals

A deputation from the African National Congress conferred today in Capetown with the three white members of Parliament elected to represent the Africans. The congress representatives made two requests, which they said would ease the present situation.

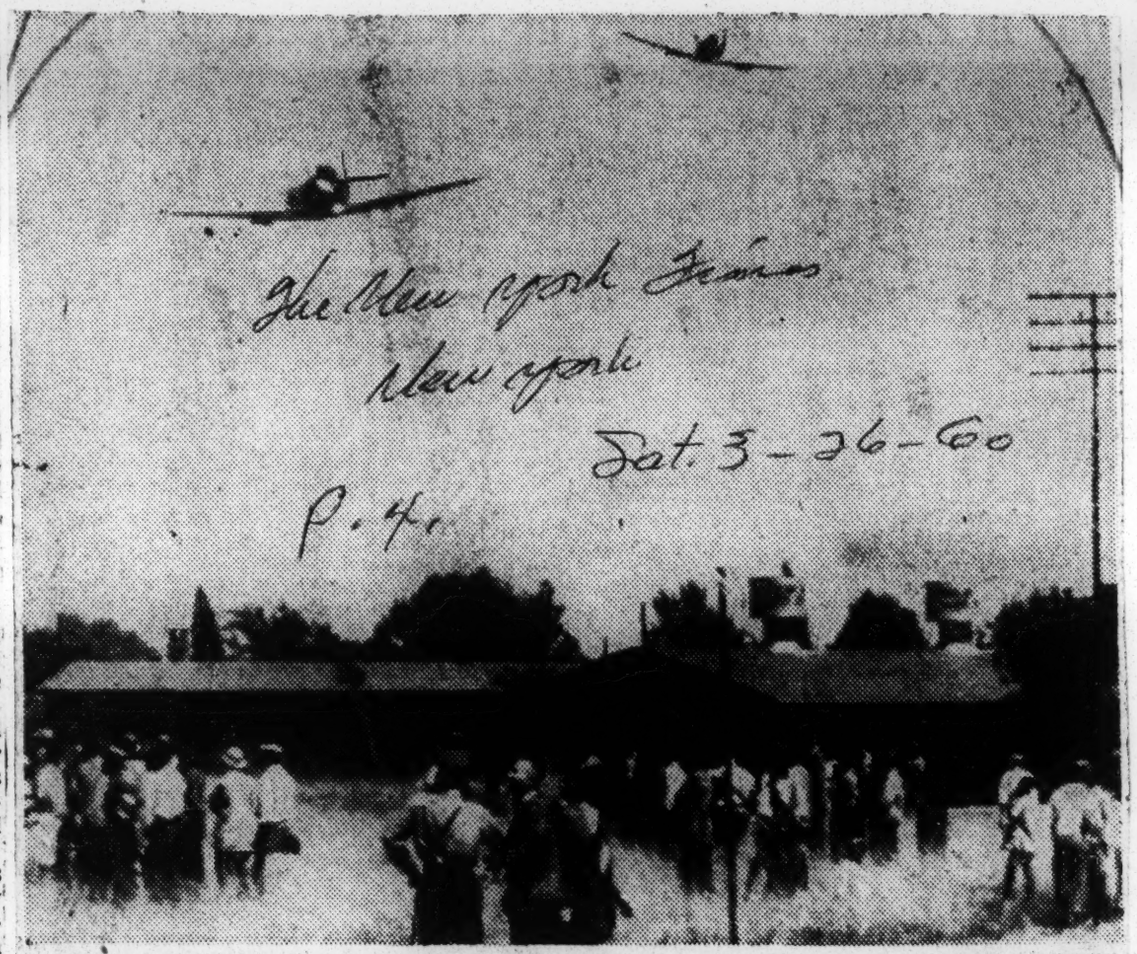
They asked that there be some relief from the stringent pass laws. They suggested that channels be created between the Africans and Government authorities and between the Africans and industry for negotiation about wages. Although a number of African trade unions exist in South Africa they are not officially recognized.

About 2,000 Africans defied the ban on meetings today when they assembled in Capetown outside a police station to demonstrate against the laws requiring them to carry passes.

An African leader addressed them through a police loudspeaker, however, and they dispersed peacefully. No arrests were reported.

In a sharp reaction to the week's events The Rand Daily Mail, a Johannesburg morning newspaper, called today in a front-page editorial for the resignation of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd. The newspaper has long been a critic of Dr. Verwoerd. This morning it said he was "inept and confused, looking merely for justification of his own ruinous policies."

The newspaper declared also "What is now urgently necessary is for someone to step down and show the African people that their cause is not without sympathy among the white population."



Keystone

VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA: Planes of the South African Air Force fly low over rioting Africans at Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, where the Africans protested order requiring them to carry passes. Rioting, ending in many deaths, occurred last Monday.

Capetown Churches Protest

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 25 (AP)—The leaders of four religions issued statements deploring Monday's riots and expressing concern at South Africa's racial policies. They were the Anglican archbishop, Dr. Joost de Blank; the Roman Catholic archbishop, the Most Rev. Owen McCann; the chief rabbi, Prof. I. Brahams, and the council of the Congregational Union of South Africa.

Nigeria Expresses Concern

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 25—Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria expressed today to the British Government Nigeria's concern over the shooting of Africans by the South African police.

South Africa Replies

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—The South African Government charged tonight that Monday's riot at Sharpeville "resulted from a planned demonstration of about 20,000 natives in which demonstrators attacked the police with assorted weapons, including firearms."

It said "the demonstrators shot first and the police were forced to fire in self-defense and avoid even more tragic results."

The statement was issued by the South African High Commission in London on behalf of the South African Ministry of External Affairs.

Vatican Paper Assails Riots

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, March 25—The Vatican newspaper, l'Osservatore Romano, used words of uncommon severity today to castigate the recent South African race riots. The newspaper said "there are no reasons or extenuating circumstances" for the shootings.

U. N. Council to Meet

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. March 25—Twenty-eight nations of the Asian and African group formally requested the Security Council today to meet for consideration of recent vio-

lence in South Africa.

In a letter to Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States, president of the Council this month, they charged that the police violence in South Africa had given rise to a situation endangering international peace and security. The Council will meet Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.

The letter, signed by the Asian and African delegations this morning, asked for the Council meeting under Article 35 of the United Nations Charter.

Council Must Decide

This provides that any member may call to the Council's attention any situation deemed a danger to international peace. The Council must then decide whether to place the item on its agenda.

Laos was the one member of the twenty-nine-nation group that did not sign the letter.

The group asked that the Council session be called on an urgent basis to consider what it called a situation "arising out of the large-scale killing of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa."

South African sources said that the South African delegation was waiting for instructions from its Government on whether to appear before the Council if an invitation were issued. South Africa has contended that its policy of apartheid—racial separation—was an internal matter.

The letter to the Council was signed by Omar Abdel Hamid Adeel of the Sudan as chairman of the group.

U. S. Favors Council Meeting

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI) — Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said today that the United States favored calling the special United Nations Security Council meeting to consider racial violence in South Africa.

South Africa held that the incidents in which white police forces opened fire on Negroes demonstrating against racial laws were a domestic matter that could be aggravated by a United Nations discussion.

Wentzel C. du Plessis, the South African Ambassador, observed that the United Nations discussion could provide a precedent for discussion of "racial and other disturbances in any other country." This appeared to refer to racial difficulties in the United States.

The Security Council meeting has been set for Tuesday. The United States did not call the session. However, it was ordered by Henry Cabot Lodge, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, as this month's Council chairman.

29 Nations Asked Session

Mr. Lodge took the action at the request of twenty-nine Asian-African countries. In addition, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said at a news conference yesterday that the United States favored United Nations discussions of the South African rioting.

Earlier this week the State Department, in an unusual action, publicly deplored the fatal clashes between African political demonstrators and white police forces near Johannesburg and Capetown.

Following Ambassador du Plessis' meeting with Mr. Herter the State Department issued a brief statement. It said merely that the Secretary "undertook to give consideration" to the protest and would discuss it with Mr. Lodge.

U. S. Seen Backing Session

State Department sources added, however, that the United States would stand by its support for the Security Council meeting.

The South African Ambassador did not say whether his Government, as is assumed here, would also protest to the United Nations.

When newsmen asked him to comment on his Government's protest, Ambassador du Plessis handed them a written statement, which appeared to have been drafted on the basis of anticipated questions. It said:

"The question of the discussion by the Security Council of the recent riots in South Africa is a domestic one and South Africa protests strongly against calling a council meeting to discuss it."

"I emphasized to Mr. Herter that by calling such a meeting for the purpose of discussing the domestic affairs of a member state a precedent will undoubtedly be created which would enable the council to discuss racial and other disturbances in any other country.

"I also stressed that a council debate—even a debate on inscription — could have serious consequences in emboldening agitators; it could even be an incident to further rioting."

Would Debate Agenda

A debate of inscription would deal with whether the subject might be placed on the agenda for discussion.

The Ambassador said he had not taken up with Mr. Herter the Cabinet officer's comment criticizing the police action. But he made a plea to the newsmen for understanding the "dangerous and delicate" job the police had in his country.

According to official figures, seventy-two Africans were killed and 184 wounded in the most recent incident.

PROTESTS TO U. S.: W. C. du Plessis, the South African Ambassador. He objected to the calling of the U. N. Security Council meeting on race rioting.

U. S. GETS PROTEST BY SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Lodge Accused of Intrusion in Calling U. N. Security Council to Study Riots

New York Sun. 3-27-60

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26—South Africa protested to the United States today against a United Nations Security Council meeting to discuss the South African race riots.

SOUTH AFRICA 'KLAN' DRAWS FIRE IN PRESS

Chicago Daily Tribune

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 22 (AP)—A South African secret society of Dutch-descended Afrikaners which has been described abroad as a sort of Ku Klux Klan drew a newspaper's criticism at home Sunday.

The English-language Sunday Times said in a banner-lined front page story that the society, Broederbond, holds a tight grip on the nation's political, business and religious life.

"There is growing resentment," it said, "among influential Afrikaners. Most of the Broederbond's opponents, however, are afraid to voice their critivisms openly because they fear the power of this secret society, whose influence is tremendous.

Tell Stand Privately

"But—in private conversations—Afrikaner businessmen, Dutch reformed church ministers, civil servants and National [government] party rank and file are expressing their opposition to Broederbond domination."

The newspaper, which usually opposes the government, raised the issue at a time when English speaking and Afrikaans speaking white people here are openly feuding about the wisdom of the racial segregation policies of Premier Hendrik F. Verwoerd's nationalist regime.

Many English speaking politicians, business men and newspapers have been demanding drastic revision of these policies to prevent a recurrence of the recent racial violence and repair the damage done to this country politically and economically by foreign condemnation of these events.

Call for Suppression

On the other side, some leading Afrikaner Nationalists have been publicly accusing English speaking South Africans of shirking their responsibilities. They have called for suppression of some English language newspapers for "making South Africa look bad in the eyes of the world."

The Broederbond is a mysterious organization to which many influential Afrikaners reportedly belong. Reputable history books report it was founded in 1918 as a cultural association, then spread its influence progressively to where it would wield tremendous hidden power—on the side of uncompromising white supremacy.

Some foreign reporters have said it represents the essence of racialism. Foreign Editor Norman Phillips of the Toronto Star, jailed for three days in Durban last April, said on returning home he believed he was arrested because he had started investigating the Broederbond. He reported the society has cells in every leading South African community.

Criticism Unchallenged

Since Broederbond officials do not give press statements, they have never challenged the adverse descriptions.

The Sunday Times said some influential Afrikaners are in revolt against the Broederbond because, "as a Transvaal nationalist said privately: 'The Broederbond no longer fights for the welfare of the whole Afrikaner people. Today it discriminates between Afrikaner and Afrikaner. Those who belong are protected but those who do not are treated as second grade Afrikaners.'"

AFRIKANERS JOIN BID TO EASE CURBS

The New York Times

Government Supporters for Business Move on Talks on South African Crisis

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 7—The demand by South Africa's business and industrial community for modification of the country's harsh racial policies received important new support today.

The move for consultations on the vital subject between Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and commercial leaders attracted backing from the Afrikaner business community. Afrikaners are the descendants of the early Dutch settlers of South Africa. They constitute about 55 per cent of South Africa's 3,000,000 whites and it is from their ranks that the governing National party led by Dr. Verwoerd draws its major support.

Afrikaners Entering Business

In the last ten years Afrikaners, formerly engaged mainly in agriculture, have moved into business. They now control large banks, insurance companies, building societies, mines and factories.

Moves by Afrikane rbusiness men to join the proposed discussions with Dr. Verwoerd were reported both in Capetown and Johannesburg.

It was reported here that Dr. Verwoerd had asked for a memorandum of suggestions from representatives of industry, commerce and mines who had approached him about discussing measures for ending the present state of emergency.

It was said that the Prime Minister would study the memorandum and, if necessary, arrange for a deputation from various Chambers of Commerce and from industry to discuss the matter with Cabinet members.

Verwoerd to Speak

Observers here believed that Dr. Verwoerd might comment on the business men's proposals Saturday when he is scheduled to speak at the Union Exposition in Johannesburg that commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the Union of South Africa.

The depressing effect of the present emergency on South Africa.

The depressing effect of the present emergency on South Africa's economy has caused great concern in the business community. Its members propose that the Government relax many restrictions on Africans and consult African leaders in an effort to achieve racial harmony.

Hannes van Zyl, chairman of the Johannesburg Sakekamer, the chamber of commerce of 200 businesses owned by Afrikaners, said, "A big percentage of Afrikaner business men believe that better contact between white and Negro is essential so that commerce and industry can know in which direction we are moving."

Joint Delegation Predicted

He sai dhe would not be surprised if Afrikaner business organizations took the lead in seeking a common ground with other chambers of commerce and industry so that a joint deputation could approach Prime Minister Verwoerd.

"In a week there will probably be less confusion of thought and we will be better able to talk," he said.

The existence of separate chambers of commerce for English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking business men demonstrates one of the difficulties of the South African situation.

Distrust and ill feeling exists between the two elements of the white population. This situation has its origins in the Boer War, which ended early in this century in the defeat of the Afrikaners by the British. There is strong political and business rivalry between two white groups.

These factors make the support of Afrikaner business men for an appeal to Dr. Verwoerd doubly important.

The sensitivity of the South African economy to the present emergency was indicated again today by the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The statement late yesterday by Francois C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, that regulations on identity passes, restricting the movements of Africans would be enforced again caused prices of mining and financial shares to fall today.

Checkpoints manned by police and military personnel still were being maintained outside African townships near Durban. Passengers in taxicabs and buses were being searched for weapons.

The Witwatersrand Rifles, an infantry regiment of the active citizens' force, was mobilized today. The approximately 2,500 members of the regiment were stationed at the Rand airport near Germiston, about twelve miles east of Johannesburg.

Africans Line Up for Passes

Several hundred Africans lined up at Government offices in Johannesburg and Durban today to replace documents that had been burned or lost during the protest demonstrations of the last three weeks.

The attitude of the Pan-Africanist Congress, the militant African political group that instigated the recent demonstrations against the pass laws, was restated today in the Johannesburg Bantu [African] Commissioners Court. Eighteen Africans, arrested for working in concord against the passes and for failure to carry them, refused to enter a plea. One speaking for theg roup, said:

"We decline to plead on the grounds that we fail to see how there can be justice in laws made by a foreign white minority in South Africa without the consent of the African people and hence we are under no moral obligation whatever to obey the laws of this country."

Similar statements have been made by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, who is on trial in another court on charges of inciting Africans to support the anti-pass campaign.

Agence France Presse

ON THE ALERT IN SOUTH AFRICA: Reinforcements aiding troops and policemen keep watch near an African village near Capetown, on guard against further violence.

POLICE SEIZE 1,500 IN CAPETOWN RAID

The New York Times

All African Homes Searched as Troops Guard Suburb—All but 162 Released

New York

Thu. 4-8-60

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 7 (Reuters)—The police arrested more than 1,500 African men and women at Nyanga township near here today in what was probably the biggest roundup in South African history.

A police official said tonight 1,525 persons had been arrested—not 200, as originally reported. All but 162 of the Africans were released after screening at a police station, he said.

The police contended after the raid that they had broken a major stronghold of African defiance of the white Government.

Police Search All Homes

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 7—Military and police units swept into the suburb of Nyanga today in a joint operation against African "terrorists, intimidators and criminals."

Searching every building in the African township, the police, armed with revolvers and truncheons, herded men and women into riot vans. Troops, with bayonets fixed, surrounded the area.

Eight vanloads of prisoners were taken to the Philippi police station and jailed. The police said they had found an arsenal of machetes, clubs and lengths of sharpened metal tubing.

Nyanga's 25,000 Africans had been under police and military guard for seventeen days. Today the cold, drizzly dawn found the township sealed off completely.

2,800 Permitted to Leave

Military units entered the streets of the settlement at 8 A. M. after about 2,800 Africans had been allowed through the military cordon. All had their passbooks, which they were required to show to the police.

Apparently the police were looking for remnants of leadership of the Pan-Africanist Congress. Almost all of the group's leaders of the first and second rank already had been seized but other "leadership layers" remained.

However, the deputy police commissioner, Col. I. P. S. Terblanche, said the main reason for the operation had been to round up terrorists who had been assaulting Africans returning to their jobs in defiance of a work boycott called by the Pan-Africanist group.

"I want to emphasize," he said, "that this clean-up was undertaken in the sole interests of law-abiding citizens in the location who have been living in a reign of terror."

"With few exceptions, the police succeeded in rounding up the agitators, terrorists and gangsters who had been earmarked for arrest," he said. "No resistance was encountered. All agitators arrested were found to be in possession of their reference [pass] books."

Colonel Terblanche quoted a letter, which he said had been written by a Nyanga worker to his employer, describing terrorism in the settlement. The letter

was smuggled out by the worker's wife, he said.

In the letter, dated Monday, the writer said he had been attacked that morning by intimidators as he left for work. He said he had been robbed of his coat and wallet. Although troops maintained a guard around the settlement, there was no protection inside.

The letter said, "There isn't even one policeman or soldier inside the location at 6 A. M."

The letter was said to have continued:

"We are, at the moment, penniless and have no paraffin, no bread, no butter, etc. Our future in the location is uncertain and the location life is miserable.

"When I came home for the first time on Saturday, March 26, I was visited by three groups of gangsters. They asked me why I was still working and when I denied this they told me they had information from someone that I was.

Threat to Life Reported

"The second group just warned me that if I insisted on going to work I would lose my life and they would set fire to my furniture.

"It's difficult for me to leave the house because leaders of the intimidators are just next door. Luckily, three were arrested Sunday, but one is still around.

"At 10 P. M. last night the gangsters set a house on fire, but luckily the fire was put out before any damage was done. Life in the location is fearful."

Colonel Terblanche said the police could confirm that the letter was not exaggerated.

Meanwhile, the near-by African settlement of Langa was free of a military cordon for the first time in seventeen days. Colonel Terblanche said the troops had been withdrawn because the situation in Langa had returned to normal. He warned, however, that "many terrorists and intimidators" were still at large in Langa and that the cordon would be reimposed if terrorism broke out anew.

U. N. BLOC PLANS 2D AFRICA APPEAL

The New York Times

Asians and Africans Would Ask Council to Meet Again if Resolution Is Snubbed

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 7—Members of the Asian-African group plan to ask for another meeting of the Security Council unless the Souht African Government promptly indicates it is willing to consult with Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Reliable sources said today that Mr. Hammarskjold, as a follow-up to his informal talks Saturday with Bernardus G. Fourie, the South African representative, had cabled the text of the Security Council's resolution on racial strife in South Africa to the latter's Government.

It was learned that Mr. Hammarskjold"s brief accompanying message let it be understood he was at the disposition o fthe South African Government for consultation.

he resolution adopted Friday by the Security Council requested South Africa to abandon its policy of racial discrimination. It asked Mr. Hammarskjold, in consultation with the Union Government, to "make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the [United Nations] Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate."

No Word From South Africa

According to reliable sources, the South African Government has not yet informed Mr. Hammarskjold whether it will agree to the consultations. Mr. Fourie gave no commitment on this point when he talked with Mr. Hammarskjold Saturday.

South African sources said today they believed the Government's official answer would coincide with a statement to be made in the Union Parliament by Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs. Earlier this week Mr. Louw, in a speech outside Parliament, repeated the South African contention that the United Nations had no jurisdiction in the matter. However, South African sources said the Government's definitive position would be made known in Parliament.

Last week a number of Asian-African delegates were encouraged by South Africa's decision to suspend the enforcement of laws compelling native Africans to carry passes and from the fact that Mr. Fourie refrained from denouncing the Security Council resolution.

Threat of Sanctions Revived

However, the reinstatement of the pass laws, followed by the serious disorders today, has produced skepticism about the effectiveness of the Security Council resolution.

Mongi Slim of Tunisia, the African representative on the Security Council, yesterday revived the threat of sanctions against South Africa. Most Asian-African delegates, however, do not believe the time is ripe for such a resolution. Discussions center on the making of a final appeal to South Africa to comply with the previous resolution.

If South Africa were to disregard a second resolution, it is understood, the Asian-African group is likely to ask for the mildest sanction authorized by the Charter—the breaking off of diplomatic relations with South Africa—rather than for an economic boycott.

It was learned the Asian-African bloc hopes neither Britain nor France would veto a resolution to break off diplomatic relations. In the event of a veto, however, the bloc is expected to ask for a special emergency session of the General Assembly.

Several Western delegates said today they saw no possibility of an about-face by the present South African Government. There seems to be no question of South Africa's willingness to receive Hr. Hammarskjold—but not for the consultations requested by the Security Council.

Censure Is Sought

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 7—Members of the Conservative and Labor parties in the House of Commons introduced motions seeking to put the Government on record as deploring the race policies of South Africa and pledging to raise the issue at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference here in May.

The motion also urged that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers "define and adopt a code of behavior below which no Commonwealth member state shall fall in the regulation of its internal affairs."

JEWS DEBATE BIAS IN SOUTH AFRICA

They Differ on the Extent of Anti-Semitism—Some Fear It Is Latent

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JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NANA)—South Africa's 105,000 Jews—about 3 per cent of the white population—appear divided on the extent of South African anti-Semitism.

Last January and again in April anti-Jewish pamphlets and leaflets appeared in some shop windows and were scattered along the streets—mainly in Durban.

In both instances, Government officials promptly denounced those responsible and ordered a police investigation. However, those responsible were not apprehended.

One leading member of the Johannesburg Jewish community of about 50,000—the largest in the country—said there had been less anti-Semitism since the present Nationanst Government came to power in 1948.

The N. Y. Times, N. Y. City, N. Y. Wed. 4/22/60

REPLACEMENT: Geraine Richards in role of Cecily in "Ernest in Love." She took over part from Gerrianne Raphael at the Cherry Lane Theatre last night.

"Before they came to power, some of the Nationalists were known as 'Jew baiters'," he said. "But all that has stopped since 1948. Nowadays it is easier for a Jew to immigrate to South Africa than for almost anybody else."

But some Jews insist there is "latent anti-Semitism" in the Nationalist party and thus they cling to the Opposition United party, which is composed chiefly of South Africans of British extraction.

A few clubs and societies still are closed to Jews, but on the whole there is little social discrimination. And on newsstands throughout South Africa one can buy copies of The South African Jewish Times and The Zionist Record, whose front pages are largely devoted to attacks on President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

These newspapers "rejoiced" editorially that the April 9 attempt on the life of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd was unsuccessful and that he was spared to "carry on."

While relations with Cairo have been deteriorating over the apartheid, or racial separation, issue, the South African Government has been strengthening economic and diplomatic relations with Israel.

Many South African Jews maintain close relations with Israel and are ardent Zionists.

One non-Jewish South African newspaper editor said:

"Jews in this country have risen everywhere. They are prominent in business, shopkeeping, the professions, education and even politics. In Johannesburg especially they are largely responsible for the spirit of intellectual emancipation and the earnest desire for cultural values that have distinguished this South African metropolis in the past."

Yet in South Africa one can hear anti-Semitic remarks by Afrikaners, the South Africans of Dutch, German or Huguenot descent.

One Johannesburg taxi driver recently declared: "The Jews here are mostly Communists. We cannot trust them."

And a Professor of Law and Economics in Capetown said heatedly: "The Jews have done nothing during the past 6,000 years except get themselves thoroughly hated throughout the world. Just wait and see. The Jews here, sooner or later, will become as much a problem for this country as the black Africans."

U. N. Stand on Apartheid

The New York Times

Reply Made to Comments on Action by World Body on South Africa

The writer of the following letter, a member of the United States Delegation to the Fourteenth General Assembly, was the United States spokesman in that Assembly on the subject of racial conflict in the Union of South Africa.

New York Times 5-19-60

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Prof. Edward A. Tiryakian's protest in your May 2 column against United Nations action on apartheid in the Union of South Africa rests on three points: First, the claim that apartheid is an internal domestic problem with which the U. N. has no proper concern. Second, the U. N. failed to act in relation to the Hungarian and other repressions, such as in Algeria and in Soviet Russia, in relation to its Jewish population. Third, apartheid is socially and morally justified.

Taking these points in order: First: Articles 55(c) and 56 of the U. N. Charter provide a mutual pledge to work for the observance of certain basic rights and freedoms for all peoples regardless of race, sex, language or religion.

Universal Rights

While it is true that Article 2, paragraph 7, reserves to each member state the regulation of its own affairs, human rights are universal and matters of international impact and effect. This is peculiarly true in Africa, the cradle of many new sovereign states, members or soon to be members of the family of nations. Reprisals by them, imminent or already in effect, can seriously increase international tensions and jeopardize world peace. The United States Government has recognized that in these circumstances apartheid is not a purely domestic problem in the Union of South Africa, and the General Assembly overwhelmingly concurred in this judgment. It voted a condemnation of apartheid.

Secondly, it is not true that the U. N. remained silent in the case of Hungary or other comparable situations, including also Tibet. Especially in the Hungarian case, it was unsparing in its denunciation of the outrages perpetrated upon the Hungarian people. So far as I know, Soviet policies regarding Jewish culture were not offered for the agenda of the fourteenth General Assembly nor were facts given which might have warranted condemnation of the Soviet Union. The General Assembly's action in expressing the conscience of mankind on apartheid was consistent with precedent in comparable cases.

Inhuman Solution

Thirdly, while the professor is entitled to his opinion that physical and forced separation of a weaker racial group from a stronger racial group in the same country, and systematic repression of the former by the latter, are a solution of interracial problems, there is a vast body of world opinion (and a not inconsiderable body of opinion among the South African whites) that such a solution cannot succeed and that it is inhuman, violative of elementary human dignity and human rights and encourages international friction and strife. The situation is bad enough when sanctioned by custom and tradition. It is infinitely worse when sanctioned by statute and government policy and imposed by the police and the military.

Naturally, significant progress toward equality of opportunity of all men involves adjustments. It faces obstacles which are difficult. We in America have never attempted to conceal our difficulties in this area from the rest of the world. Certainly the onward march which began with the abolition of slavery less than a century ago has not reached its ultimate destination. But it is notable that the advances we have made are fostered by our Government. The majority of our citizens believe that equal opportunity is right morally. It is also the only sensible course when one considers the increasingly close link between respect for human rights and international goodwill.

HAROLD RIEGELMAN.

New York, May 5, 1960.

THE WORLD

The New York Times

South African Ferment

This week the whites of South Africa face a new challenge from the black population. Africans (Negroes) of Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city, have called a strike in protest against the Government's apartheid or racial separation policy. In the face of that challenge, the Government is not merely maintaining apartheid; it is intensifying the policy.

New York Times 5-22-60

These are the main forces involved in the crisis:

Whites: The white population of European origin numbers more than 3,000,000. About 1,700,000 are Afrikaners—descendants of the Dutch who settled South Africa; more than 1,300,000 whites are of British stock. Both groups are dedicated to white supremacy, but the more extreme Afrikaners, represented by the majority Nationalist party, initiated the strict apartheid policy.

Economic Importance

Blacks: There are about 10,000,000 Africans. They make up roughly 30 per cent of the work force in South African business and finance, more than 50 per cent in manufactures, about 90 per cent in mining and even more in agriculture. Thus the South African economy depends heavily upon them. One-third of the Africans live in "locations"—segregated areas in the cities. The remainder live on white men's farms or in tribal reserves. It is mainly from among the urban Africans, aware of the tide of nationalism sweeping over Africa, that the resistance to apartheid has come.

Coloreds: These are mulattoes and they number roughly 1,500,000, mainly in Cape Province. They have refused, by and large, to join the African demonstrations against apartheid, largely because they consider themselves a step above the Africans. Yet many of the apartheid restrictions apply to them, and to the 350,000 Indians who also live in South Africa.

The current crisis began on March 21 when South African police fired on Africans demonstrating against apartheid and killed seventy-two. The explosion of fear and violence that ensued reached a climax last week-end with the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

Last week, although the violence abated, the sense of foreboding deepened. Dr. Verwoerd recovered sufficiently to give orders about Cabinet affairs and the government toughened its policy.

Police Stage Raids

The South African police force was enlarged and police staged daily and nightly raids on African areas, searching for "dangerous" or "treasonable" persons and weapons. Hundreds of Africans were detained. On Tuesday, in an attempt to isolate South Africa from its more liberal neighbors, the Government said it would bar foreign African labor. The step will hurt South African farms and mining enterprises which normally import thousands of African workers.

Wednesday the Government went further. Police began a drive to uproot "many thousands" of Africans now in cities and towns and send them to the tribal reserves. Francois C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, said the system of cheap African labor on which the country's economy is based must be revised and the whites must learn to do more work. In Capetown, many employers fired their African workers and replaced them with Cape coloreds.

In Johannesburg, leaders of the African protest demonstrations went on trial, accused of "terrible crimes on the white people of South Africa." Robert Mangalise Sobukwe, head of the outlawed Pan-Africanist Congress, told the court: "We stand for government of the African, by the African, for the African, with everybody owing his allegiance to Africa and prepared also to accept the rule of the African majority."

Call for Strike

The Africans' response to the Government's repression last week was the call for a strike. On Thursday and Friday the African National Congress, which takes a more moderate position than Mr. Sobukwe's group but which has also been outlawed, distributed leaflets urging all workers to stay away from their jobs for one week. The strike will be "our answer to the savage attack the Government has made on us," said the leaflets. According to the reports, Africans reluctant to strike were ordered to stay away from work under threat of force from those who backed the strike.

Yesterday the Government threatened to banish strikers to the native reserves in the interior. A government statement announced that unemployed Africans were being sent "back to their homelands" and added: "[African] workers are therefore, in their own interests, warned not to pay any attention to pamphlets or other forms of encouragement for them to stay away from work." Thus the prospect is for increasing violence in South Africa.

So far as international action is concerned, the United Nations Security Council has already deplored the violence, with no result. The issue is expected to be raised in London next month at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. While the conferees may not take any official action, the expectation is that pressure will be brought to bear on South African representatives in private meetings.

The intensity of feeling engendered by South Africa's stand was underscored last week in Conakry, Guinea. There, the fifty-nation African-Asian Solidarity Conference, which includes Russia and Communist China, called on African and Asian countries to campaign for the "total isolation" of South Africa, beginning with a boycott of her goods.

NEW STRIKE SET IN SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

New York

Week-Long Stoppage Called in Johannesburg Area by Banned African Group

Fri. 4-15-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14—A new threat of racial unrest developed today in South Africa.

Mimeographed sheets calling for a week-long work stoppage next week were distributed last night in African townships around Johannesburg. About 230,000 African men and 116,000 African women are employed in Johannesburg.

The circulars were signed by the Emergency Committee of the African National Congress, which, with the Pan-Africanist Congress, has been banned. Officers of the African National Congress said their organization would function underground.

A one-day work stoppage called March 28 by the group was 90 per cent effective in Johannesburg and it crippled many businesses in the area.

Leaflets Slipped Under Doors

The leaflets, most of which were slipped under the doors of African dwellings, said the work stoppage would be "our answer to the savage attack the Government has made on us and our leaders."

They called for an end to the system under which Africans must carry Government-issued identity passes in order to move about.

The leaflets demanded also the release of African leaders, the end of the state of emergency and the removal of the ban on African political organizations.

"Because of demanding and speaking for our rights hundreds of our leaders are today in prison," the leaflet said. "For fighting for freedom and justice our organizations have been outlawed, for protesting against pass laws many of our men, women and children have been killed, wounded and thrown in prison."

New York Times

Although the strike is scheduled to start Monday its effectiveness could not be measured until Tuesday because Monday is a national holiday and most persons will not be working.

Meanwhile, the Department of Bantu (African) Education reported that "intimidators" were trying to persuade teachers in African schools not to report for work next Tuesday. Willem Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, warned that if teachers did not appear he would have to consider closing the African schools.

In the Johannesburg regional court today Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, president of Pan-Africanist Congress, said the major aim of his organization was to establish "a non-racial democracy in South Africa as well as throughout the whole of Africa."

Mr. Sobukwe and twenty-two other officials of the organization are on trial for inciting Africans to violate the pass laws.

"We stand for government of the African by the African, for the African, with everybody owing his allegiance to Africa and prepared also to accept the rule of the African majority," Mr. Sobukwe told the court.

He said that the membership in South Africa of the Pan-Africanist group, a militant offshoot of the African National Congress, was 200,000.

Goal Is African Union

"We regard it as our historic role to contribute toward a United States of Africa from the Cape to Cairo, from Morocco to Madagascar," Mr. Sobukwe said.

He testified that his organization hoped to achieve "complete freedom" for Africans in South Africa by 1963 and a democratic government.

"This means democracy as we have been taught it by the West," he said.

It was a call of the Pan-Africanist Congress for demonstrations against the pass system, in which the African National Congres joined, that led to the present state of emergency in South Africa. Extreme racial tension followed the shooting by the police of demonstrators March 21 at Sharpeville, an African township at Vereeniging, thirty-six miles south of Johannesburg.

The South African State Information Office said today that eighty-six Africans had been killed in racial strife between March 21 and April 9 throughout the country. It said the injured totaled 391 Africans and sixty-two whites.

Unofficial estimates place the numbers of dead and injured considerably higher. The information office said that the figures it reported might not reflect the totals because some casualties probably were not reported.

The agency estimated that damage by fire during the disturbances of the last few weeks in the Capetown area had been $280,000, mostly to churches and Government buildings in African townships.

Africans Shout in Court

In another Johannesburg court today Africans cried "rubbish" when a Government prosecutor said that nowhere in Africa had such an under-developed and primitive class of people attained so much in the last fifty years.

The 144 Africans, standing shoulder to shoulder in the tiny courtroom, were appearing on charges arising from their participation in the anti-pass campaign. Court orderlies had to shout for silence when the defendants cried out as the prosecutor, R. L. van Wezel, was summing up the case against them.

"Are you oblivious of the perpetration by members of your race of terrible crimes on the white people of South Africa?" he asked. He charged also that "the serious loss of life and damage to property in various parts of the country since the launching of the Pan-Africanist campaign pales into insignificance compared with what would happen in the country if the campaign is allowed to be intensified."

South Africa Parliament Is Forced to Adjourn

P. A 8 The Washington Post

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's Nationalist Government today packed parliament off on an eight-month vacation despite bitter protests from opposition deputies.

Sun. 5-22-60

Parliament was officially adjourned until Jan. 20, 1961, after a stormy session in the House of Assembly at Cape Town last night.

Verwoerd's dominant Nationalist Party forced the adjournment. The Government still holds the powers of the state of emergency it proclaimed March 30 to cope with racial and political unrest. It also holds nearly 20,000 persons in jail without trial under these emergency regulations. The prisoners include 18,000 blacks.

Verwoerd's proposed reforms for restive Africans still have not been debated.

Liberal politicians and the press say Verwoerd's proposals, which were presented to Parliament only on its final night, are inadequate to ensure racial peace and the restoration of confidence in this country's future.

Opposition leaders also accused the Government of planning to use the emergency powers for political purposes, such as ramming through its popular referendum to make South Africa a Republic divorced from the British Crown, while Parliament is adjourned.

Washington Post

Parliament ended in acrimonious rows between English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking deputies which some members termed the "renewal of war between Briton and Boer."

Children Arrested In Africa

The Miami Herald

Miami, Fla.

Sun. 5-15-60

Protested Jailing Of Their Parents

P. 1-8-A

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (AP) — More than 20 white and black youngsters were arrested Saturday while demonstrating outside Johannesburg's city hall against the jailing of their parents under South Africa's emergency laws.

The children were bundled into police vans and taken to Marshall Square jail for questioning.

They ranged from small children to 17-year-olds. Later they were released separately and told to go home.

They had lined up on the steps of the city hall holding up placards declaring: "We want our parents" and "Why are you keeping my mother and father?"

The youngsters' parents are among 1,700 adults of all races jailed in South Africa as suspected political subversives. Emergency regulations proclaimed to combat racial violence allow them to be detained indefinitely without trial.

After the protest had begun a small deputation of white and Asian children were admitted to city hall for an audience with Mayor Alec Gorshel.

They handed the mayor a letter appealing to him to ask Justice Minister Francois Erasmus to obtain their parents' release.

The mayor and the children were still talking when a squad of police arrived outside the city hall and marched up to the children who were left outside to continue the silent demonstrations.

The South African Press Association reported that as the police led the children across the street, a large crowd of people gathered. Some shouted abuse at the police. The police ordered the crowd to disperse.

South Africa Natives Seek Boycott by All of Africa

New York Herald Tribune New York

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

CAIRO, May 25.—Four South African nationalists said this week they would ask independent African countries to impose an economic boycott on South Africa at the African foreign ministers' conference in Addis Abeaba next month.

They called upon the people of Africa to take the lead in bringing pressure to bear upon South Africa to end its policy of white superiority. "We no longer expect the outside world to do anything for us," said Jariretundu Kozonguisi, of the Southwest Africa National Union.

Thurs. 5-26-60

Offers 3 Approaches

He suggested three approaches: economic sanctions, legal action, "military action." The latter he said was "always the last" and that the specific recommendation at Addis Abeaba would be for economic sanctions.

Oliver Tambo, vice-president of the African National Congress, added: "If there is to be any peaceful resolution to the South African impasse, it can only result from immediate and forceful action."

P. 13

Y. M. Dadoo, of the Indian National Congress, said 500,000 South African Indians were "allied completely with the freedom struggle." He accused the government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd of genocide and declared "our task is to break the back of this mad regime."

The three men, plus Nana Mahomo, of the Pan-African Congress are touring Africa to rally support. They arrived here from Ghana and said they hoped to cover all independent African states and those due to become independent soon to "co-ordinate our force against the South African government."

EXPLOSION POINT NEAR?

Africa Stirs World Crisis

BY WILLIAM R. FRYE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

IN THE BROAD SWEEP of history, the Johannesburg Massacre of March 21, 1960, may prove to have been as significant a turning point for the African continent as the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, was for North America.

On that winter day nearly 200 years ago, British Redcoats fired into a group of New England patriots agitating against colonial grievances. Five were killed. By this act, the British solidified and gave impetus to the American independence movement, providing an emotional issue of great force and discrediting the Tory cause. They virtually made the American Revolution inevitable.

LAST MONTH, just outside Johannesburg, South Africa, a modern revolution was similarly galvanized into blazing fury. Police opened fire on a crowd of 20,000 Africans protesting the compulsory carrying of hated "reference books" (passes). At least 72 were killed, and more than 250 wounded.

In many respects, the two events, 200 years apart, are comparable—and the result of the Johannesburg massacre could be to sweep the white man off the African continent as the British were swept from America.

UN Heard Reaction Of The Colored Areas

UNITED NATIONS diplomats, anxious to avoid the mass bloodletting which could accompany such an upheaval, sought to make of the UN this past week a safety valve. They summoned the UN Security Council into session and invited Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan to give voice to the Africans' anguish.

Representatives of these countries came and told their story—sometimes in the halting words of a man new to Western education, sometimes with eloquence and polish, always with deep emotion.

The South African delegate contended that the whole process of UN consideration would inflame, rather than relieve, tensions. He argued that the UN's eight previous airings of apartheid (racial segregation) in the General Assembly—each year since 1952—had had that effect. He dismissed the events of March 21 as "purely a local disturbance."

THE NIGERIANS who voted at a mass rally to demand the ouster of all white South Africans from their country did not consider it "local." Neither did the Indian parliament.

The Johannesburg Massacre may not have been the direct and immediate threat to world peace which Afro-Asian delegates, partly to meet legal and procedural requirements, sought to make of it; but it was obviously not a purely local problem.

All over the world, nonwhite peoples—and they constitute an overwhelming majority of the earth's population—are rising up to demand what they regard as their legitimate rights.

Explosion Expected If Pace 'Too Slow'

A SERIOUS STIR is abroad in the world, and the only solution UN people can see is a general recognition and acceptance of the fundamental fact that all men are created equal in the eyes of their common Heavenly Father.

Even in countries such as the Unied States where efforts are being made to translate this proposition into practical reality, the pace is too slow for the process to be wholly peaceful.

What has happened and is happening in South Africa, UN people say, is a warning that if the pace is too slow, or if no progress at all is made, there will be an explosion.

THE UN has done much, and attempted more, to ease the adjustment. The UN Trusteeship Council has supervised and spurred the progress toward independence of tens of millions. The Economic and Social Council has helped provide education, houses, clothing, and food—necessary or desirable preliminaries to self-government. The General Assembly has proclaimed a charter of human rights and sought to prod nations into complying.

The story is by no means a seamless robe of consistency. As United States delegate Henry Cabot Lodge indirectly reminded the Afro-Asians this past week, many of them tried to look the other way when Red China committed its bloody suppression of human rights in Tibet.

BUT THE UN'S influence, in general, has been toward a nonviolent solution of this most elementary and impelling of human problems: the demand of nonwhite peoples for political, economic, and social equality—now, regardless of the consequences.

"It is not five minutes to midnight; the midnight toll has already begun to ring," one UN diplomat said this past week. The voices of his colleagues in the Security Council chamber underlined the warning.

CAPETOWN DROPS AFRICAN PASSES IN WAKE OF RIOTS

Suspension of Hated Curb Indicates Major Change in Strict Racial Policies

MEETING BAN IS WIDENED

49 More Districts Included —South Africa Protests to U.S. on U.N. Session

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 26—Prime Minister Hendrick F. Verwoerd's Government suspended today a requirement of many years' standing that Africans carry passes.

The suspension came less than a week after rioting against the passes that resulted in the killing of seventy-two Africans and the wounding of 184.

The action came in the form of an announcement by the police that Africans would not be arrested for failure to carry the passes heretofore required for moving about in South Africa. Policemen were also instructed not to arrest Africans for trivial offenses.

The two steps were an effort to recognize and eliminate some of the Africans' major grievances. It appeared that a major change of policy might be in the making to give the Africans at least some formal voice in the affairs of a country where strict racial segregation is maintained.

Situation Is Troubled

[In Washington, South Africa protested to the United States against the scheduled United Nations Security Council meeting on the rioting. The meeting was postponed from Tuesday to Wednesday at the South Africans' request.

Meanwhile, the situation continued to be potentially explosive. This was indicated by the banning by Frahçois C. Erasmus, Minister of Defense, of public meetings until June 30 in forty-nine more magisterial districts in South Africa. Meetings in twenty-four major cities and towns were banned Thursday. Government announced plans yesterday to outlaw political organizations of Africans.

Mr. Erasmus insisted in a statement in Capetown that the suspension of pass requirements was temporary. However, observers, including many South Africans, believed it would be impossible to reimpose the hated requirements without generating a violent reaction.

The instructions to policemen said that, instead of making aetrrests for trivial offenses, they should warn the Africans involved or issue summonses.

Such offenses include violations of laws barring Africans from drinking strong alcoholic liquor and requiring them to observe curfews.

The announcement was a big victory for the Pan-Africanist Congress, organized about a year ago as political organization, and for the older African National Congress. Both have been campaigning for abolition of the pass laws and the Pan-Africanists led the demonstrations this week.

Since then South Africa has been in a state of extreme racial tension. Many Africans, who comprise the bulk of the labor force have stayed away from work in anger at police violence as well as to demonstrate the strength of their complaints. On the Johannesburg Stock Exchange share values have plummeted with losses at week's end about $300,000,000.

In announcing that there would be no arrests for pass violations Maj. Gen. C. I. Rademeyer, Commissioner of Police, implied that the move was necessary because some Africans were being intimidated by others into not carrying the papers. He referred to the passes as reference books, the official euphemism by which thye have been described in the last few years.

"In view of the fact that the Bantus [Africans], as a result of intimidation, are so gripped by fear to carry reference books or other documents and are even afraid to carry any monney, I have decided to relieve this tremendous tension and to prevent innocent and law-abiding Bantus from landing in trouble," he said. "I have instructed that no Bantu, male or female, is to be asked for his or her reference book or any other documents. No Bantu will be taken into custody because he is not repeat not in possession of his reference book.

"Bantus must not be arrested and detained for all sorts of petty offenses. They must be warned or summoned to appear."

One important effect of the order is that it will end the notorious farm-labor system. This provided that Africans found guilty, at the rate of hundreds weekly, of violations of the pass laws or other minor offenses were given the alternative of paying cash fines or serving several months working on private farms designated by the Minister of Justice. Most could not pay the fines.

In many parts of South Africa farmers built jails at their own expense from which they could draw Africans convicted of pass offenses.

The pass system was adopted many years ago to control movements of Africans and to confine them to various areas unless permissio nwas granted for them to go elsewhere. For example, passes have been used to limit the number of Africans moving from rural to urban areas to seek work.

Passes at present in use contain about fifty pages in which are recorded such information as employment, arrests and tax payments, as well as vital statistics and the photograph and home address of the holder. Each month the employer of an individual African must sign his pass or the African can be arrested and, in many cases, sent to an African reserve.

European, Asian and African children protest arrest of their parents in a demonstration outside the city hall in Johannesburg, South Africa. Some of the young people were arrested, too, but were released by police later.—AP Wirephoto via radio from London.

21 Children Jailed Briefly in Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 14 (AP).—Police carted off to jail 21 white and black children who were demonstrating at City Hall today against the imprisonment of their parents under South Africa's emergency laws.

The children, who ranged from toddlers to 17-year-olds, were questioned at Marshall Square Jail and then told to go home.

Mayor Alec Gorshel said he was astonished at the police action and had asked for an explanation from the police chief.

"I knew nothing about it until much later," said the mayor. "It seems the children were taken away while I was still having a talk with the deputation they sent up to me. I was so completely astonished and puzzled I did not know what to think.

The youngsters' parents are among 1,900 persons of all races jailed as suspected subversives since emergency regulations were proclaimed during racial violence that started March 21. Under the laws detained persons may be held indefinitely.

Children Carry Signs

The children lined up on the steps of City Hall, holding placards saying, "We Want Our Parents" and "Why Are You Keeping My Mother and Father?"

A small group of white and Asian children was admitted to City Hall to see the mayor. In a letter they asked him to persuade Justice Minister Francois Erasmus to free their parents.

While the group was inside a police squad arrived and began leading those on the steps into police vans. A large crowd gathered and some shouted abuse at the police. The crowd was forced to disperse.

Church Aid Banned

One of the child demonstrators raised her thumb in the "Africa freedom" salute.

Adult relatives of some of the 1,900 detainees planned 24 hours of prayer and fasting in Johannesburg's Anglican churches. However, Anglican authorities, fearing they would be prosecuted under the emergency laws, forbade use of the churches for the vigil on the grounds it was a political demonstration.

Justice Minister Erasmus declared tonight secret underground organizations were working to overthrow the government "with all the tested revolutionary methods of communism."

He spoke shortly after two defense department officials proposed arming the white population.

Bloody Clash Reported In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 12 (AP)—Press reports today claimed South Africa's government is hiding the true dimensions of a "horror story" that developed when police clashed with 400 Negro demonstrators in Pondoland last Monday.

At least three newspapers said police bullets killed 29 Negroes and injured 50 in the troubled African reserve bordering Cape Province and Natal.

The Ministry of Justice insists only six were killed. It claimed police fired in self-defense and blamed the unrest on the outlawed African National Congress.

Reporters for the papers said they had trouble getting into the area and that "whites living there say openly they have been told by the authorities to keep their mouths shut."

The reporters said the demonstration was the biggest of a series staged to protest the government's plan to rule the Negroes through appointment of chiefs and headmen. Some of the opposition took the form of attacks on huts and kraals (native enclosures).

The Johannesburg Sunday Times reported a heavy force of armed police, backed by armored cars and aircraft, have been assigned to the area to maintain order.

Two accounts of Monday's clash, attributed to eyewitnesses, were published today in the Durban Tribune and the Johannesburg Golden City Post, an African weekly.

Both differed sharply from the official version given by Justice Minister Francois Erasmus.

The Tribune said more than 400 Negroes had assembled when a "Harvard aircraft dive-bombed them with tear gas bombs.

"The natives are said to have fired back at the plane (more than 6000 licensed firearms are owned by natives in the territory).

"Helicopters then reportedly landed men armed with Sten guns, who stepped out and fired at the natives.

"There has been a complete clampdown on news from Pondoland and whites living there have been told to keep their mouths shut."

Thirty Reported Killed In South African Clash

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 7 (Reuters)—Thirty Africans were reported to have been killed tonight in clashes between the police and tribesmen in the remote Pondoland African reserves of Southeast Cape Province.

An official silence covered activity in the area, where the police with armored cars and planes were said to be dealing with a "serious disturbance."

But the Durban newspaper Natal Mercury quoted unconfirmed reports as having said twenty-five tribesmen and five African police officers had been killed in clashes. Eight persons were reported to have been wounded.

Twelve Pondoland villages have been burned in tribal clashes in the last few weeks, ported today.

Dispatch of The Times, London.

DURBAN, South Africa, June 7—The United States freighter African Lightning has returned to Durban from Trinidad with the cargo with which she left two months ago. Dockers refused to handle goods shipped from South Africa in line with a boycott in protest against South African racial policies.

RIOTS FLARE ANEW IN SOUTH AFRICA; 15 BELIEVED DEAD

The New York Times

'Day of Mourning' for 72 Slain by Police Last Week Touches Off Violence

Tues. 3-29-60

CHURCHES SET ON FIRE

Africans Defying Work Ban Are Attacked by Mobs With Stones and Axes

Tues. 3-29-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Tuesday, March 29—Fifteen Africans are feared dead and scores have been injured in a new outbreak of violence in South Africa.

The casualties occurred last night in African dwelling areas within a few miles of the center of Johannesburg. They resulted from clashes between Africans and policemen and between Africans who went to work and those who remained home to observe a day of mourning for the seventy-two persons killed by the police in last week's riots.

Rioters in seven African townships southwest of the city attacked persons returning from work with stones, clubs, axes and guns. They set fire to churches and Government offices and tried to destroy three railway stations.

One Policeman Killed

The police were unable to provide a casualty list. They said an accurate assessment of the number of dead and injured was impossible before daybreak because the lights in the townships had been smashed. They reported one African policeman killed and two injured. The violence was reported to have subsided a short time before midnight.

The Government announced yesterday that it was prepared to use the army and air force to quell riots with which the police could not cope.

Jacobus J. Fouche, Minister of Defense, said in Parliament that both branches of service had been reorganized to deal with riots. He said mobile units equipped with armored cars would be stationed in the main cities.

The rioting last night was not confined to Johannesburg. Violence flared in Capetown and in an African dwelling area in Worcester, sixty miles north of Capetown. At Worcester several churches, schools, a clinic and administrative offices were destroyed by fire.

The Capetown police used tear gas and made charges, with batons swinging, to break up crowds of rioting Africans and colored persons (mulattoes).

Much of South Africa's African labor force stayed away from work yesterday. This provided a dramatic affirmation of African sentiment and served to emphasize the dependence of the country on African workers.

Only 10 per cent in Johannesburg reported for work in the morning. In many parts of the country, factories were closed, construction projects were halted and delivery services were drastically reduced. White housewives who depend on African help did their own housework.

The violence started in the evening when Africans who had worked were met as they returned home by those who had participated in the work stoppage. Trains and buses were stoned and taxis were overturned and burned.

Masses of angry Africans blocked roads and railroad lines into the townships. Many had been drinking.

After one train was reported derailed, railway service to the troubled areas was suspended.

Another report was that a Dutch Reformed Church in the African township of Dube had been set on fire and burned to the ground.

Systematic attacks on the police stations weer reported. The police were said to be powerless to control the fighting in the townships and were deployed at borders to prevent the violence from spreading to the white-inhabited areas.

Policemen used tear gas to disperse a crowd of 2,000 Africans who had gathered to demonstrate at Kliptown. Earlier in the day the offices of the African National Congress and the Indian National Congress were raided for the second time in four days by the police, who took away a number of documents.

One African was killed at New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, in a clash between African railway workers who were on the job and an African gang supporting the stay-at-home protest.

Ban Submitted to Parliament

In Capetown, the Minister of Justice, François C. Erasmus, introduced in Parliament a bill to outlaw the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress. These organizations called for yesterday's demonstration and organized last week's demonstrations against the identity passes Africans were required to carry. Seventy-two Africans were killed in the rioting a week ago.

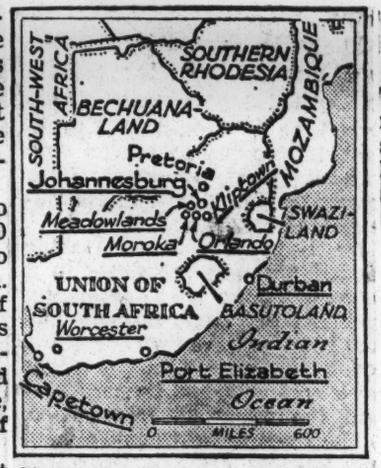
Mr. Erasmus said that the ban against the congresses and other organizations supporting African and Asian political action was necessary to preserve public order and safety.

Dr. Jan Steytler, leader of the anti-Government Progressive party, warned in reply that the solution of South Africa's problems did not lie in banning organizations but in consultation with moderate African leaders.

Introduction of the Government's bill was approved by a vote of 81 to 51. The legislation is to be rushed through Parliament and is expected to be enacted by the week's end.

Although the Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd yielded Saturday to African political pressure by suspending indefinitely the pass system against which the African congresses had been campaigning, the impression given yesterday was that the Government's attitude had hardened over the week-end.

The police warned that the burning of passes was a criminal offense. Persons who urge others to destroy their passes also will be prosecuted, the police said.



The New York Times March 29, 1960

ERUPTION OF RIOTING: The underlined places in South Africa were locales of the renewed violence.

The African National Congress had called for the mass burning of passes, but there were only a few token burnings by congress officials. Public gatherings for any common purpose except church services and funerals have been banned in South Africa until June 30.

The police said that many Africans who stayed away from work yesterday had done so because they were intimidated by Afrfican politicians. However, those questioned during a tour of African dwelling areas near Johannesburg said they were in complete sympathy with the observance.

In another development, the Mayor of Johannesburg, Alec Gorshel, said it would be impossible to govern the city without some control of the movement of Africans into Johannesburg. He said complete elimination of the pass system would mean that the 600,000 Africans here would be swamped by work-seekers from outside areas.

Policeman Killed in Attack

JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (AP)—Col. J. C. Lemmer, Deputy Commission of Police in Johannesburg, said tonight that a police constable was killed when he and two others were attacked between the townships of Orlando and Meadowlands as they were returning from work.

In Worcester township, northeast of Capetown, the police said all churches were burned by mobs.

Nigerians Ask Reprisals

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 28—The crowd attending a mass rally here last night adopted a resolution urging that the Nigerian Government repatriate all white South Africans from this colony.

The resolution also asked the Government to terminate the appointments of white South Africans in the civil services and in public corporations in Nigeria.

Shootings Deplored in New Delhi

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, India, March 28—The Indian Parliament formally deplored today the police shootings in South Africa last week in which seventy-two Africans were killed.

The Lower House unanimously adopted a resolution expressing "deep sorrow at the tragic incidents" in Sharpeville and Langa townships last Monday. It extended "deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

INFANT SLAIN IN S. AFRICAN RACIAL STRIFE

Chicago Sunday Tribune

Masked Negro Bands Defy Segregation

Chicago, Ill. Sun. 4-3-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 2 (AP)—Demonstrations against South Africa's white supremacy rule rolled up Saturday at Capetown and Paarl but police and military forces kept them from erupting into violence.

Paying no heed to the United Nations security council plea to abandon its segregation policy, the government tightened military control under a state of emergency decree in major cities and ports.

March on Capetown

Several thousand Negroes streamed out of their settlement of Nyanga and marched on Capetown, South Africa's legislative capital, but were stopped by police who ordered them to disperse.

Thousands of police, soldiers, and sailors tightened cordons around Nyanga and Capetown's other major Negro settlement, Langa. About 20,000 Negroes live in each.

In halting a car trying to get thru the cordon, white sailors shot and killed a Negro infant outside Nyanga, press reports said. The Negro boy was being taken to a hospital by his mother.

Burn Pass Books

In Paarl, a wine center 40 miles northeast of Capetown, several hundred Negro men and women gathered in front of the court building. They built bonfires and burned the pass books all nonwhites must carry for identification.

Opposition to the pass books is the major cause of the unrest sweeping South Africa. But most of the recent demonstrations have been attempts to free Negro leaders rounded up by police.

Police arrested several Negro leaders of the Paarl demonstration and the crowd dispersed without further incident. But Paarl remained tense and civilian defense units were kept on fulltime duty. Close watch was kept on nearby Negro settlements, where attempts were made during the night to set fire to white-owned buildings.

Police Quiet Durban

Durban on the east coast, where press reports listed four Negroes killed and 18 wounded in demonstrations Friday, remained quiet under a great show of police force.

The big Cato Manor Negro

settlement of Durban, from where the demonstrators came, was ringed by strong forces of armed police supported by armored cars. Searchlights swept the settlement by night. An air force spotter plane circled overhead by day.

All roads out of Cato Manor were heavily guarded. All cars and buses were stopped and passengers searched for weapons.

Commonwealth Conference

The New York Times

The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers which begins in London today is being characterized as crucial. This is because of the South African problem. Just about all the other countries of the Commonwealth are critical of apartheid and sensitive to the stigma that it could bring to the association as a whole. Yet the chances are strongly in favor of this extraordinary and unique world organization absorbing the shock (or "poison" if one wants to call it that) and carrying on as before.

The strength of the Commonwealth lies to a considerable extent in its weakness. It is so nebulous, so loose, so indefinable and so completely voluntary that it would be hard to figure out any method of destroying it. There is even no mechanism to expel South Africa if the other members wished to do so.

As a matter of fact, it is doubtful that even the new African member, Ghana, would want to take such drastic action. India and Malaya, as well as Ghana, would like to see apartheid condemned, but since the issue will certainly not appear on the formal agenda, no official censure is possible. The persecuted African of South Africa will be sitting like the ghost of Banquo at the conference table, but he cannot vote or speak at the London meeting.

The racial policy of South Africa will nevertheless be a weakening factor. As the Indian statesman, K. M. Panikkar, wrote in last Sunday's Observer of London, there are only two principles which are implied in Commonwealth membership. These are democracy as a form of government and racial nondiscrimination. South Africa violates both. However, it seems generally agreed that the Africans would not be helped if South Africa were forced to resign. Their plight might be worsened.

So the Commonwealth will go on. It has many advantages for its members and that, of course, is why it survives, as The Times of London has just pointed out in a series of three editorials. "Common to all members," it wrote, "is the benefit of the vast network of lines of communication—cultural, strategic, juridical, linguistic and economic—on which the Commonwealth rests." One might say that the members have nothing to lose and a good deal to gain by holding the Commonwealth together and that is sufficient excuse for carrying on.

JURIST CRITICAL OF SOUTH AFRICA

Observer Says Police State May Develop From Bills to Curb Press and Bar

New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, June 6 — Government bills on the press and the bar threaten to make South Africa a police state, an observer of the International Commission of Jurists said here today.

Frederick Elwyn Jones, British lawyer and Labor Member of Parliament, made the charge in his report on an eleven-day study he had just completed in South Africa on behalf of the commission, a nongovernmental organization representing more than 30,000 jurists and lawyers.

Mr. Jones said freedom of the press was "under very great peril" in South Africa from a Government bill that would impose a "far-reaching measure of censorship on all forms of reading matter and visual entertainment."

Curb on Lawyers Sought

Another bill would establish a Government-dominated board to regulate admission to the bar and suspension and removal of lawyers from practice, he said.

"The Nationalists regard the rule of law, as interpreted by an independent judiciary, as an unfortunate legacy of British colonial rule of the nineteenth century," he said.

Mr. Jones said that if the two bills became law, "the twelve years of Nationalist rule will have finally deprived all non-whites of almost all the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights."

"And the whites in South Africa will have suffered the grievous impairment of those same rights and freedoms," he continued. "South Africa will then be a police state."

Canadian Bids I. L. O. Act

GENEVA, June 6 (Reuters) — A Canadian delegate called on the International Labor Organization today to redouble its efforts to end South Africa's racial segregation policy.

Stanley Knowles, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, described apartheid as "an example of the blind obstinacy of a white minority trying to impose a system of slavery on a native majority."

E. K. Dadson, a representative of Ghana, called for a standing committee to be set up to discuss discrimination in South Africa and elsewhere in the world.

Johannesburg Students Riot

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 6 (AP) — Students clashed at Witwatersraand University today in a series of fist fights.

Trouble broke out when about 250 white and nonwhite students assembled to sit in a silent demonstration against the detention of political prisoners without trial.

A large crowd of students jeered the demonstrators, then hurled pepper bags, stench bombs, rolls of toilet paper and tomatoes at them. Fights broke out. The demonstrators called the other students "barbarians." The rival group responded with yells of "Communists."

Members of the students' council finally halted the disorder.

SOUTH AFRICA BREAKS OFF RACIAL TALKS

LONDON, May 9 [Reuters] — Discussions by British commonwealth leaders with Eric Louw, South African External affairs minister about his country's racial segregation policies bogged down completely Monday.

Following a two hour private session, Louw ended his informal discussions of racial segregation with other ministers, informed sources said. At the same time it was announced Ghana had withdrawn an invitation for Louw to visit the West African nation.

Informed sources said Monday's session, at which advisers were barred, came on Louw's request and he protested about a press statement issued by Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malayan prime minister, last week attacking him. Rahman retorted that he issued his statement after Louw made it clear that there would be no change in his government's racial policy.

The Washington Post, Washington D.C., Wed. 5/18/60

Associated Press

Granted Visa

South African Negro leader Oliver Tambo has been granted a U. S. visa for a speaking tour here, according to his sponsoring organization, the American Committee on Africa. The State Department had earlier listed Tambo as ineligible. He fled South Africa during the March rioting in Bechuanaland and filed from Cairo for permission to address the United Nations. His visa was held up a week and a half at the State Department because of what officials there called "red tape."

New leader takes over—

The Birmingham News

Foes say premier in poor condition

Birmingham, Ala.

BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 11—(AP)—Paul Oliver Sauer, chief of the Nationalist Party in Parliament, took over today as government leader in place of wounded Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

Mon. 4-11-60

Sauer promptly pledged to carry on Verwoerd's apartheid policies.

Sauer, 62, is minister of lands in the cabinet. He takes over the helm as senior member of the cabinet, but will not serve as acting prime minister, Foreign Minister Eric Louw said. But Sauer will preside at cabinet meetings.

Sauer told parliament the government will continue on its regular program and Verwoerd's course, adding "the rest of the cabinet will see that peace and order are maintained."

"As far as Parliament is concerned there will not be any deviations from the existing program as a result of what has happened," Sauer declared.

"We don't know how long Dr. Verwoerd will be incapacitated and when he will be able to resume his duties but Parliament will carry on its present program."

P. 1.

EVEN AS SAUER spoke South Africa's white police and courts continued to take sharp action to quell racial strife and continuing Negro work boycotts against white supremacy laws.

Verwoerd continued to show progress in a Pretoria hospital from two head wounds inflicted Saturday by a wealthy white farmer. An anti-government newspaper suggested he may have been injured more severely than his doctors admit.

The Rand Daily Mail said the two bullets "may have caused damage which could impair his speech, his sense of balance, his hearing and possibly his mental state for some time."

A medical bulletin said Verwoerd is still weak but making progress, adding: "Reassurance can be given that there is no sign of paralysis and, according to the progress made so far, paralysis is not expected."

VERWOERD'S ASSAILANT, David Pratt, 52, had not appeared for arraignment in Johannesburg magistrate's court by late afternoon. Legal authorities were reported to be debating what charges should be brought.

Teams of detectives revisited the scene of the shooting—Johannesburg's Union Exposition Trade and Agricultural Fair.

The decision not to appoint an acting prime minister followed discussions at a special cabinet meeting Saturday night.

The cabinet also held a meeting this afternoon after a parliamentary caucus meeting of Verwoerd's Nationalist Party.

Authorities in the midst of the crisis pressed their crackdown on Negro resistance to South Africa's segregation policy.

A LARGE FORCE of armed police, supported by armored cars, staged big door-to-door raids on a sprawling Negro settlement five miles outside Johannesburg.

AP wirephoto

PAUL OLIVER SAUER

Takes helm

Scores of Africans were hauled away in police trucks. Many weapons were reported taken in what Col. J. C. Lemmer, deputy commissioner of police described as "a cleanup operation."

Lemmer said the arrested Negroes will be screened to sort out tsotsis (young hooligans) and illegal residents. A check also will be made on Negroes who burned their passbooks which police now are again demanding. The Africans' campaign for abolition of the passbook system launched the current racial strife March 21.

Mon. 4-11-60

Reports from Port Elizabeth on the south coast said 26 Negroes were arrested there on charges of incitement and intimidation.

The South African Press Assn. said leaders of the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress tried to organize a "stay at home" demonstration for today in Negro settlements outside Johannesburg but it failed. Most Negro workers were on the job.

AT PRETORIA, a deputy commissioner of police warned white employers they would be held more responsible than Negroes for seeing passbook regulations are observed.

Temporary Leader Fills Africa Post

The Montgomery Advertiser

P. 1

Government Hides White Farmer's Fate For Killing Attempt

Tues. 4-12-60

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The government Monday night hid the fate of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's would-be assassin behind state-of-emergency regulations. This left authorities free to try him anywhere and at any time they choose.

SAUER

With Verwoerd sidelined for an indefinite period, the Cabinet called on Paul Oliver Sauer, a Nationalist party elder statesman, to run the government while the Prime Minister recovers. Sauer promptly promised to carry on Verwoerd's white supremacy policies.

Police ordered the press to quit printing the name of David Pratt, 52, wealthy white farmer and English clubman who shot Verwoerd twice in the head Saturday. Friends have described Pratt as a foe of Verwoerd's apartheid — or race segregation—policy.

FUTURE DATE

A police spokesman said only that Pratt "will appear in court at some future date." There was press speculation that Pratt, whose arraignment had been expected Monday, will be charged with high treason. This charge carries a death penalty.

Sauer, 62, minister of lands, Nationalist party leader in Parliament, and senior member of the Cabinet, promptly informed Parliament there will be no deviation in Verwoerd's racial policies.

As if to underscore his words, police staged a roundup of Negro foes of white supremacy laws outside Johannesburg and in the Port Elizabeth area on the south coast.

The government also placed eight more of South Africa's 300 magisterial districts under a state of emergency. The total under a state of emergency is now 119.

Speaking to a tense session of Parliament in Cape Town, Sauer promised a thorough investigation of the shooting of Verwoerd at Johannesburg.

OFFICIAL STEP

While Sauer will preside at Cabinet meetings he will not be named acting prime minister, Foreign Minister Eric Louw said. Louw indicated Verwoerd's condition was not serious enough to warrant the official step of appointing and swearing in an acting prime minister. He also hinted that in serious policy matters Verwoerd would be able to give his counsel.

Medical bulletins from Pretoria, where Verwoerd is hospitalized with two .22 caliber bullet wounds in his head, said the Prime Minister is weak but making satisfactory progress.

"Reassurance can be given that there is no sign of paralysis and, according to the progress made so far, paralysis is not expected," the bulletin added.

Advertiser

REMOVE BULLETS

Decision still was deferred on when to perform a delicate operation to remove the bullets that struck his face and right ear.

The opposition newspaper Rand Daily Mail said earlier Verwoerd doctors admit. It said the bullets "may have caused damage which could impair his speech, his sense of balance, his hearing and possibly his mental state for some time."

Tue. 4-12-60

There was no medical confirmation.

Sauer told Parliament doctors were satisfied with Verwoerd's condition and "considered it to be a miracle that a permanent injury had not been caused."

ATTEMPT DEPLORED

With opposition parties joining, Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution deploring the assassination attempt and expressing hopes for Verwoerd's quick recovery.

"As far as Parliament is concerned, there will not be any deviations from the existing program as a result of what has happened," Sauer told Parliament.

"We don't know how long Dr. Verwoerd will be incapacitated and when he will be able to resume his duties, but Parliament will carry on its present program. The rest of the Cabinet will see that peace and order are maintained."

Assassin Faces Quick Court Move

The Washington Post

Arraignment May Be Secret; Cabinet to Meet

Washington, D.C.

Mon. 4-11-60

By Richard Kasischke

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 10 (AP) Officials were reported today preparing a quick and possibly secret arraignment of the debonair white farmer who shot down Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd in an assassination attempt.

P. 1.

As the plans went forward

World regret over assassination attempt tinged with criticism of South African policies. *Page A8.*

the Cabinet prepared to meet Monday to discuss South Africa's deepening racial crisis and the situation arising from the shooting.

The 58-year-old Verwoerd, unbending champion of white supremacy and racial segregation, was brushed from the helm of the nation's affairs yesterday as South Africa faced its most fearsome challenge from 10 million Negroes.

With two small caliber bullets still in his head, Verwoerd was well enough today to be removed from Johannesburg to a Pretoria hospital, where he was reported in satisfactory condition. Doctors said he was resting well and there was no need for an immediate operation to remove the bullets.

Cato Manor Raided

As an ambulance sped the wounded Prime Minister to Pretoria, 600 police and 1000 troops moved into the troubled Negro settlement of Cato Manor, outside the east coast city of Durban, and made a shack-to-shack search.

They arrested more than 300 Negroes, holding 143 of them, and seized a truckload of spears, knives, axes and seven sticks of dynamite.

The 8-hour raid beginning at dawn, was one of the largest ever carried out in Natal Province.

The segregated settlement is a hotbed of resistance to Verwoerd's white supremacy laws.

Elsewhere, a small church went up in flames near Port Elizabeth, on the southeast coast.

Informed sources said David Pratt, the wealthy 52-year-old man who fired the two bullets into Verwoerd's head at the Johannesburg agricultural exposition, will be arraigned before a magistrate Monday in some small town to avoid the violence that might erupt in a large city.

He was examined by medical experts today and was visited at the Marshall Square jail in Johannesburg by his daughter by his first marriage.

A friend said Pratt "hates Nationalists and Verwoerd is Nationalist No. 1."

The daughter said her father was "perfectly contented" nad "not upset by his situation."

The assailant and his second wife are estranged and he has been seeking a reconciliation, informants said. She is in Hollnad.

A friend said Pratt had been having psychological troubles. The operator of a large farm 30 miles outside Johannesbur, Pratt also has been interested in a Johannesburg candy factory and was well-known in local society.

He has largely withdrawn from management of the candy factory, which last Christmas made large donations for the poor. Police said he came to South Africa from England when he was four years old.

He was nattily dressed in green sports jacket and slacks when he made his way to Verwoerd's box at the farm fair, spoke the Prime Minister's name softly and then began shooting.

Detectives and security police today searched several homes in the Johannesburg area in connection with the shooting, but did not disclose what they were looking for. So far there has been no indication of any accomplices.

Pratt was roughly handled by those in the crowd who could reach him at the shooting scene, and later there were some shouts against English-speaking journalists.

But despite the British background of the assailant, only a limited amount of anti-British sentiment has welled up among extremely nationalistic Dutch-descended Afrikaners.

Leading English-speaking South Africans were among the first to express their shock over the assassination attempt.

It was noted with some uneasiness, however, that such communications centers as the post office and government radio stations still were under police guard.

[Police also guarded the offices of the English-language newspapers, The Star and the Rand Daily Mail, United Press International reported.]

The agricultural exposition, which Verwoerd opened yesterday to commemorate the 50-year existence of the Union of South Africa, is to reopen Monday. It was ordered closed after the shooting.

South African Rioting Controlled After Police Fire Kills 6 Persons

The Montgomery Advertiser

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Justice Minister Francois Erasmus said Wednesday rioting among thousands of Negroes in native lands south of Durban has been brought under control after a clash in which police fire killed six.

Thurs. 6-9-60

Twenty-one natives were arrested after that clash Monday.

Erasmus made his report in a statement issued at Pretoria, South Africa's administrative capital. Police used helicopter, spotter planes and armored cars in the operation against the rioters. Reinforcements have moved into the area.

A senior officer, speaking from police "combat" headquarters in the small village of Bizana, said the situation has "quieted down nicely, but we are standing by in case of further trouble."

Only the official side of the story can be obtained at present, but a correspondent of the Johannesburg Star, reported from the tribal center of Lusikisiki that natives claim at least 15 tribesmen were shot dead and others wounded.

The unrest is being played down by the government, but the situation generally is believed serious by high police officials. Several have made personal inspection trips.

The outbreak was the worst since rioting erupted in South Africa's urban Negro settlements in March against the white government's racial segregation policies. But the recent clashes took place in the Transkei native reserve, a rural area set aside for Negroes. The government claims the black man is happiest there surrounded by his native, tribal element.

TRIBAL WARFARE

Erasmus said the tribesmen's actions did not seem to be directed at the area's few white people, most of them government administrators. He characterized the outbreaks as tribal warfare and blamed them on the murder of two native headmen and the burning of a number of their huts.

Of the Monday incident, he said: "during police action organized bands resisted police and fired on them. The police were forced in self-defense to return the fire."

The unrest appears mainly due to native resentment of the government's efforts to force changes in traditional patterns of agriculture. Some of the trouble stems from fencing off grazing lands and setting up enclosures.

The outbreaks took place in the Bizana, Flagstaff and Lusikisiki areas of Pondoland, part of the Indian Ocean. Pondoland lies about 170 miles south of Durban on a plateau of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The land is mainly used for diarying and stock-raising.

SET ASIDE

It now has about 350,000 inhabitants and has been set aside for native farmers for years.

Brig H. J. Duplooy, the acting commissioner of police, made a special inspection trip to the area. He reported that the government's Bantu—native — administration is trying to iron out the quarrels.

The Justice Minister said his department is considering confiscation of at least some firearms until law and order are restored. Natives in the Transkei are allowed to buy firearms for self-protection, and Erasmus said about 6,000 gun permits have been issued there.

HUNGER STRIKE

Meanwhile, A. Forbes Robinson, the only white man still held in Port Elizabeth jail under emergency regulations prompted by the nation's racial crisis, entered the ninth day of a hunger strike. He told visitors he is protesting his detention without trial. A salesman, he is known for his relief work among Port Elizabeth's poor of all races.

The Nationalist newspaper Transvaler reported that the government is seeking white immigrants from the Belgian Congo, due to become independent June 30. Whites have been leaving the Congo by the thousands in fear of their future under native rule.

Negro Riots Quelled In South Africa

The Courier, Charleston

S. C. Thur. 6/9/60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Justice Minister Francois Erasmus said Wednesday rioting among thousands of Negroes in native lands south of Durban has been brought under control after a clash in which police fire killed six.

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South Africans Urged To Change Racial Policies

The Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Thur. 6/9/60

JOHANNESBURG (UPI)—The pro-government newspapers Die Transvaler Wednesday urged South African whites to "undergo a great change of heart" and reappraise race relations.

Commenting on the white exodus from some parts of Africa, the newspaper said in an editorial that 25,000 whites already have left the Belgian Congo "because life there for them is becoming intolerable."

Die Transvaler, once edited by Premier Hendrik Verwoerd, said: "it is obvious that more whites from other parts of the continent will follow. Soon there will be less than 5 million whites in the whole continent. The exodus of so many whites is tragic . . . equally tragic is that so few white South Africans do not know or care about developments in 'Africa.'"

Police Fire On Armed South African Negroes

B'ham Post-Herald
B'ham Ala
Sat 4-2-60

DURBAN, South Africa, April 1 (UPI)—Police fired into a crowd of several thousand club and hatchet-waving Negroes marching on the heart of this city today and killed three of them.

Three other Africans, including one woman, were hospitalized with gunshot wounds in the worst flareup of racial violence since the government declared a national state of emergency on Wednesday.

The crowd of Africans marched on the Durban commercial center from the Cato Manor Native Quarter outside the city where bloody rioting erupted last year.

Yesterday, police halted without bloodshed a march from Cato Manor by 5000 Negroes. Today, several thousand Negroes, carrying clubs, hatchets and pieces of wire, stormed from their reserve into the city.

As the crowd surged toward the downtown business district, it dragged Africans from shops and of the silewalks to swell the throng.

Police with armored cars and soldiers with bayonets fixed on their rifles lined up across West Street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and shouted warnings to disperse.

Warning shots were fired in the air. As Negroes kept surging forward, shots were fired into the crowd.

Witnesses saw six Africans fall to the ground. Three of them writhed and clutched their legs. Three others lay still. The dead were removed to a city morgue, the wounded to a hospital.

The firing stopped the crowd. It dispersed into side streets and the city subsided into tense watchfulness.

In Johannesburg, police reported all quiet during the daylight hours after a flareup last night in which one person was killed and seven wounded.

South Africa Gets Threat of Total Work Boycott

The Sun-Herald
Wed 3-30-60

Abolition of Pass Laws for Nonwhites Asked

New Orleans La

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Militant Negro leaders warned Tuesday they will call a total work boycott unless South Africa's government abolishes pass laws for nonwhites.

"We have said before and we repeat that there can be no peace in this country until the demands of the African (nonwhite) people are fully met," said a statement from William Jolobe, spokesman for the Pan-Africanist Congress.

The one-day boycott that erupted in bloody violence Monday gave an inkling of what such a total boycott could do to the South African economy. It was declared about 90 per cent effective. Negro labor forms the broad base for South African production.

CAPE TOWN CRIPPLED

Negroes streamed back to work in Johannesburg after the night of violence but Cape Town still was crippled. Police ranged through the Negro quarters of Johannesburg looking for riot leaders.

The rules forcing nonwhites to show their passes to police were suspended last weekend following a campaign by the Pan-Africanists. But the government declared the suspension is temporary. The government has threatened to arrest anyone burning his passbook, long a symbol of the Negro's inferior status in jobs, homes and political power.

At Cape Town, Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus told Parliament the acts of the Pan-Africanists were close to revolution.

TO HIKE PENALTIES

"They want our country," he declared. "They want to bring the white government to its knees."

He announced that penalties for victimization and intimidation will be increased 10 times to a maximum of $1,400, five years in prison, 10 lashes, or a combination of all these. He said even stiffer sentences will be imposed if necessary.

The African National Congress, the dominant and more moderate Negro organization, called the stay-at-home boycott Monday as a day of mourning for 72 Negroes slain by police in antipass violence March 21.

But the Pan-Africanists announced they could not guarantee the safety of any Negro who insisted on going to work. Negroes fought with members of their own race to enforce the work ban, touching off the second wave of violence.

OUTBREAKS REGRETTED

The Pan-Africanists expressed regret at the outbreaks but blamed the police.

A Negro policeman and a Negro civilian were killed. Negroes burned churches, schools and other buildings. Roads were barricaded, trains stoned and rail service halted.

Police began rounding up tsotsis—young toughs—they blame for the boycott riots.

Wilkins hits massacre in South Africa

The Afro-Am, Baltimore, Md
Sat 4-2-60

WASHINGTON — The U. S. The text of Mr. Wilkins' letter to the U.S. State Department follows:

"The shockingly brutal slaughter of more than 100 men, women and children by the police of the Union of South Africa in the past twenty - four hours warrants, we believe, a re-examination of the relations of the United States of America with that nation.

"The butchery reported when Africans invited arrest in protest against the law requiring the carrying of passes, is unmatched except by the wholesale killings of the Hitler regime in Nazi Germany.

"Conservative and usually dispassionate news dispatches use the phrase "mowed down" to describe the police action with automatic weapons against unarmed men and women.

* * *

"THE UNITED STATES cannot remain inactive in the face of mass murder perpetrated by a state against unarmed civilians. Just a few days ago the State Department expressed its concern over pre-election violence and other alleged irregularities in connection with an election in the Republic of Korea. We have deplored policies and practices in Communist China.

"It is a matter of pride to every American that our country has continued to condemn in the strongest terms the ruthless murder of Hungarian citizens by troops and tanks of the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the Union of South Africa was not content with using automatic weapons and armored cars against Africans, but all reports state that diving jet plans were also employed to frighten the civilians and force them to disperse.

"It is altogether possible that either the armored cars or the jet planes, or both, were purchased with funds made available to the Union of South Africa by the United States under its international aid program.

* * *

"IN OUR OPINION, never has there been a more justifiable reason than this massacre for withdrawing recognition of a country. The Union of South Africa, through this callous and murderous action against its own citizens has forfeited its right to recognition by the leader of the Free World nations. The dark action of the past two days places that country outside the pale of western democratic society.

"The diplomatic representatives of the United States should be recalled at once and all economic aid and commercial relations with this government of barbarity should be cut off.

"We are not unaware that the steps we urge constitute a grave breach in relations between nations, and demand the most thoughtful attention on the highest level.

"Nevertheless, we urge prompt severance to avoid any conclusion in the minds of the people of the world that the United Sates of America, itself born of protest against tyranny and oppression, condones wanton slaughter as an instrument of state power."

So. Africa yields on pass law

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 4-2-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Yielding to mounting pressure from 12 million nonwhites, the South African government announced that no more colored persons would be arrested for failing to carry their pass books.

The announcement came from Pretoria police headquarters as a fast spreading work stoppage crippled the nation's industry. The strike was called by the Pan - Africanist Congress which urged non - whites to invite arrest by leaving their passes at home and "fill the jails."

The surrender of the police on the passbook law marked the first major retreat by the race-baiting nationalist government.

Earlier last week the desperate South African government took desperate action to cripple a growing protest movement against racial laws. But the government measures backfired as 12 million non - whites joined into a solid bloc of resistance.

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd's government banned all public metings, staged dawn raids on colored, white and Indian leaders.

Spurred by the government action, the Afrian National Congress (ANC), which remained aloof from the earlier demonstrations called by the less powerful but more militant Pan - Africanist Congress (PAC), joined in the movement for a day of mourning next Monday.

Albert Luthuli, president of ANC, urged every non-white man, woman and child to stay home Monday to "protest against police kilings and against the pass laws."

The stay - at - home movement has produced a creeping paralysis, particularly at the important coal and steel center of Vereeniging, 30 miles south of Johannesburg, one of the trouble spots Monday.

* * *

SOME FACTORIES there were closed. Others carried on with white technicians and clerks doing the work of laborers. Industrialists estimated 80 percent of the work force was absent.

The government's ban on public meetings applies to meetings of more than 12 persons, but will not affect a rally scheduled by Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd set for Saturday. The ban applies to all races and will last until June 30.

Police said the ban would not prevent religious services or funerals, but even these would require a chief magistrate's written consent.

The government's stern actions are designed to break up organizations of demonstrations for next Monday and Thursday, set down as days of mourning for nearly 100 persons killed by police early last week.

At the United Nations, U.S

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, current president of the U.N. Security Council, said he will call a meeting of the Council early next week to deal with the "distressing" South African racial conflict. The announcement came after 29 Asian and African nations decided to bring the issue before the Council.

Where values are abandoned or diluted—

The Birmingham News Birmingham, Ala.

All in South Africa live in own ghetto

EDITOR'S NOTE—Riots, bloodshed, and an assassination attempt on Prime Minister Verwoerd have focused world attention on South Africa. In this article, the first of three, an Associated Press reporter who toured the troubled land describes its atmosphere of siege and the human toll of continuing racial conflict.

BY SAUL PETT, AP newsfeatures writer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 31—(AP)—This may be the Armageddon of the white man in Africa

News. 5-31-60

Here in the Union of South Africa, the most highly developed, most prosperous nation on the continent the white man is strongest most deeply entrenched and outnumbered by blacks only 3 to 1.

Here, he is most determined to hold on to his way of life. While the "wind of change" may sweep the rest of Africa, the white man here, particularly the Afrikaner or man of Dutch extraction, is ready to fight to the end rather than share his rule or be ruled by the black man.

To a visitor, it is a strange, tortured country full of natural beauty and human ugliness. But the broad sweep of the veld, the clear, vivid air of the high interior, the lush rolling hills and graceful blue gum trees along the Indian Ocean coast do not quite make up for the oppressive atmosphere.

P. 30

This is a melting pot, where the human ingredients never melted. A land of mutual distrust, where the Afrikaner still resents the Englishman (who beat him in a war 60 years ago), and both groups of whites distrust the black man, the mixed breeds and the Indians, and all the non-white groups dislike each other, and the white man's dog barks only at the natives.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, there is a ghetto for almost everyone, real or imagined, voluntary or enforced, for rich, for poor, for Afrikaner, for Englishman, for black, brown, tan and off-white.

This is a country of tension and fear, where some whites are selling out and moving abroad, where many (especially the English) are talking about leaving, where property values have tumbled because the white man isn't buying and the black man can't.

This is a taut country in a state of emergency, where armored cars stand ready to move out against renewed rioting, where political prisoners remain in jail without charge, where a world-famous novelist, Alan Paton, feels he must choose his words carefully lest he be arrested for undefined subversion.

Where many people sleep with guns near their beds because the native crime rate is high, where a departing housewife locks up her refrigerator, clothes and liquor cabinet and leaves the lights on and the radio blaring in an empty house. Where the white man is told by police to shoot first and ask question later if he comes on a black prowler.

Where in periods of unrest, country people have moved their wives and children into the cities or a village hospital for protection, the way American pioneers used to race for the nearest cavalry fort in an Indian attack.

THIS IS ONE of the world's last and strongest outposts of Kipling-esque empire, where even a middle class white can still live like a 19th century colonial. Almost everyone has one or two servants who live in the little house in the back because you can get a domestic from $12 to $20 a month, plus food and lodging. The black man is called "boy" whether he's 6 or 60, and the black man calls the white man 'boss" or "master."

This is a painfully color-conscious country, where the government is trying to classify people by their complexions, where they are examined full face and in profile and asked the most personal questions. Where a man thought to be white may lose his job, his wife and his home if his color or history proves less than pure white.

This is a land where many have watched these street scenes without protest:

A black is stopped by a policeman and asked for his pass book. The native says the book is in the house where he works across the street or in that garage 10 yards away. But he is arrested anyway without a chance to get the book—not always but often.

THE GOVERNMENT says such things either don't occur or if they do they are the fault of an overzealous policeman. South Africa has many overzealous policemen.

On a pass-book sweep, a policeman handcuffs one black to his left wrist and another to his right and if business is especially brisk he handcuffs other natives to a street post or fence until the police van comes for the day's catch.

Police sweep into a native area in the middle of the night and wake people out of bed asking for pass books.

At home, a black pregnant woman cries her time has come. Her husband runs out on the street headed for the doctor. On the way police stop him, No pass book; it's home. He goes to jail, to disappear for days or even months without word to his wife.

This also happens, not often, but often enough:

Arrested natives are herded before a court or native affairs commissioner. While they're waiting to be charged, a farm labor recruiter approaches a frightened black man. He says the punishment will be severe but the black man can go free if he only agrees to work on a farm.

THE FRIGHTENED native agrees. The farm recruiter goes before the presiding officer, announces numbers 24, 305 and 408 are ready to work for him and away they go to distant farms.

The native has no chance to inform his family. He just disappears, sometimes for months, and only a lawyer armed with a habeas corpus might find him. Lawyers cost money. Blacks don't have money.

Many whites, both Afrikaners and English, are outraged by these abuses of the pass book system. But many are not, or are afraid to do anything about it.

"We're not normal people here," says Alan Paton, who seeks complete equality for the natives. "Either you abandon your values or you have to dilute them.

"CHILDREN ARE GIVEN a double standard of morality. Love, justice, truth apply only to whites, not blacks or Indians. Many people refrain from ordinary acts of mercy because they're afraid of what other people may think.

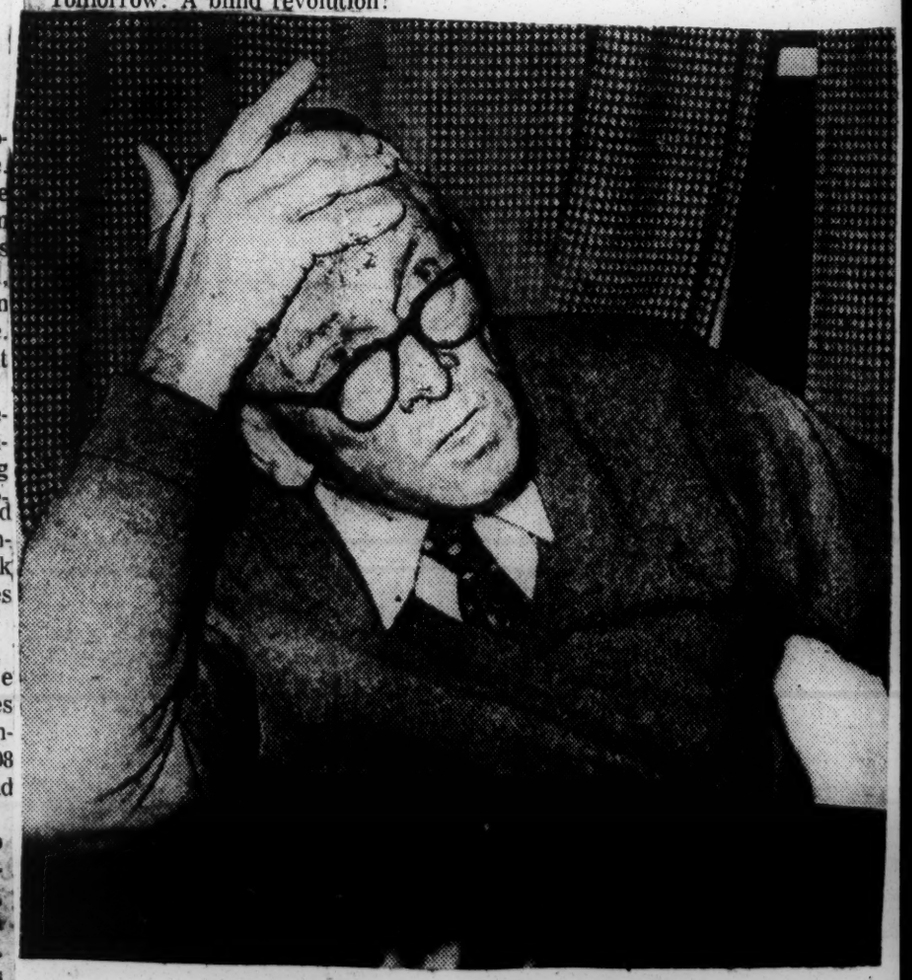
"If a black woman falls in the street, it takes some courage for a white man to pick her up."

C. W. Prinsloo, chief information officer for the Department of Native Affairs, complains that the foreign press cites only the abuses of the pass system. "Why," he asks, 'don't you also mention the thousands of Bantus (natives) who are helped by the pass books?"

All right: Thousands are helped, because only 38 per cent are literate, and frequently, if a native is sick and dying, the only way to determine where he came from or where he worked is by his pass book.

Tomorrow: A blind revolution?

SAUL PETT
. . . Tours troubled land



SECURITY COUNCIL MEET

The Florida Times Union Jacksonville, Fla. Thurs. 3-31-60

South African U.N. Delegate Walks Out

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30 (AP)—South Africa's chief U.N. delegate walked away from the Security Council table today after warning that debate here might spark new and more widespread racial turmoil in his country.

Bernardus Gehardus Fourie, permanent U.N. representative for South Africa, told members of the 11-nation council that if new turmoil occurs the blame will rest squarely on their shoulders.

His dramatic gesture did not amount to an all-out boycott. He seated himself in a row of chairs at one side of the council chamber, after his walkout. A delegation spokesman said Fourie was awaiting instructions from his government on future course of action.

Opening Speaker

Fourie was the opening speaker as the council began debate on a request by 29 Asian-African nations that it consider the mass shooting of Negroes in South Africa by white police.

U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, president of the council for March, declared the council's agenda adopted without taking a formal vote.

That assured full-scale debate with representatives of the Asian-African group denouncing the shootings and calling for council action aimed at halting additional violence.

Fourie said it must be clearly understood that his government "fully intends to discharge its duties to maintain public order and safety, and to safeguard the internal security of the country, whoever may threaten it — white or nonwhite."

Grounds Asked

He asked on what grounds the U.N. proposed to single out South Africa for dealing with what his government contends is purely an internal matter of no legal concern to the United Nations.

He said that if other nations were not prepared to submit to similar U.N. handling of their domestic affairs "must one then assume that it is a case of South Africa being made the whipping boy?"

He asserted the situation would grow more serious if the present debate incites attacks not only on police, but on masses of peaceful citizens trying to carry on a normal life.

"I am instructed to say," he added, "that if this were to be the result, the blame will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Security Council."

The Atlanta Constitution Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 3-28-60

New Wave Of Violence Hits Africa

Non-Whites Battle With Negro Workers; Fires Hit Churches

JOHANNESBURG (AP)—Great fires set by mobs raged northeast of Cape Town Monday night as white police battled with Negroes and militant Negroes fought both police and other Negroes. It was the fiery, violent climax to South Africa's "day of mourning."

Widespread violence and arson erupted when the militant leaders sought to enforce a work boycott against other Negroes in protest against the killing of 72 persons shot down by white police a week ago.

One Negro policeman was reported killed and two others injured in clashes outside Johannesburg.

At least one white policemar was killed, the first reported death of a white person since the campaign started against the government's white supremacy laws last Monday.

ALL CHURCHES BURNED

In Worcester Township, northeast of Cape Town, police said all the churches, including the Dutch Reformed church — which generally has supported racial segregation—Catholic schools and administrative offices were burned by mobs.

All kinds of weapons were reported used in mob fights. How many casualties resulted was not known.

In Cape Town police threw tear gas and made three baton charges to break up an unruly crowd after a volley fired into the air had failed.

Col. J. C. Lemmer, deputy commissioner of police in Johannesburg confirming the death of a white constable, said he and two others were attacked between the townships of Orlando and Meadowlands as they were returning from work.

CONSTABLE STABBED

The dead constable was stabbed. One of the injured was stabbed, the other shot.

Buildings in Meadowlands were damaged by fire.

Trains and station buildings in Negro townships southwest of Johannesburg were damaged as Negroes surrounded them to cut off the few who went to Johannesburg to work during the day.

The National African Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress had called for a stay-at-home observance out of respect for the dead.

The stay-at-home was a success in Johannesburg and Cape Town and some other cities where it was observed by 90 to 95 per cent of the Negro workers. In other areas it was not observed so widely.

The area in which violence centered southwest of Johannesburg is about 30 square miles and contains 24 townships with a population of 350,000.

Negroes in townships waited for the trains bringing workers back from Johannesburg and then showered them with barrages of stones.

A railway spokesman said there was bedlam in stations, with women passengers lying on the floor and glass falling around them.

All roads leading into the townships were blocked by rioters.

Stones, an old cement mixer, logs — anything available —were used to stop traffic.

Piles of stones, gathered patiently during the day, were used as missiles as the first train arrived.

One group of policemen, cornered near an overhead bridge at one station, could not be rescued until after armored cars arrived and a baton charge was ordered.

Taxis trying to run the road blockades were reported set afire. Trouble in Cape Town flared with a crowd of nonwhite demonstrators near midcity.

Buses and passing automobiles were stoned and a shop window in Darling street was broken.

A white motorist whose car struck a nonwhite woman in the crowd was attacked when he went to assist her. He was rescued.

Police made three baton charges into the crowd but it was not quelled until two hours later after police, some wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles, used tear-gas bombs.

At Kliptown near Johannesburg police used tear gas to break up a mob of Negroes trying to enforce the work bcycott.

ANOTHER CLASH

Another clash between Negroes occurred at Alexandria Township as workers returned from Johannesburg. Here demonstrators set taxis of returning workers on fire and beat up the occupants.

From other townships came further reports of African workers being stoned as they returned home. Some were reportedly threatened with reprisals if they return to work Tuesday.

W. J. P. Carr, a Johannesburg municipal official, described the situation as serious in Negro townships scuthwest of here. His entire staff had been evacuated from the townships, he said.

A municipal tool building at Orlando West was burned down. Unconfirmed reports of arson were received from other areas as bands of Africans roamed about.

The main municipal office at Zola was attacked by mobs, Carr said, and one main rcad was blocked at several points.

VAST AMBUSH

Orlando Township was described as "one vast ambush." All railway stations on a 15-mile stretch between Canada and Nelegi were surrounded and stoned, it was reported.

Negroes spent the day piling up stones for the attacks. Police sent in to stop the attacks were cornered and stoned, and reinforcements had tc be sent.

Police said they saw battle axes in the hands of some of the crowd, and heard Negro women giving the traditional war cry, "Le-e—le."

Police said members of the Pan-Africanist Congress led in trying to keep other Negroes home from work.

The Montgomery, Ala. Mon. 3-28-60

Mourning Day Slated By Africans

Negro Workers Plan To Honor 72 Killed Before Police Guns

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Nervous and shaken by a week of racial turmoil, white South Africans awaited anxiously Sunday night for Monday's day of mourning for the 72 black dead of Sharpeville and Langa.

Albert Luthuli, president of the African National Congress and probably the most respected African leader in South Africa among the black population, has spread word from big city locations to country kraals that Monday is the day of the dead.

Negro workers were told to stay home out of respect for those who fell before police guns last Monday and for the nearly 200 wounded.

FATEFUL DAY

The former Zulu chief, who Saturday night burned his government-issued pass, urged all other Negroes also to stay in their homes Monday and to avoid demonstrations. With all leaves canceled and special dispositions ordered, police stood ready for any eventuality.

But if Monday looms as a fateful day, it was not apparent in Johannesburg and most other cities in the union. Under a bright sun and blue sky whites and blacks relaxed as on any other Sunday.

Quiet lay over the whole Johannesburg area, where some 650,000 blacks and 350,000 whites live. It was quiet too at the focus of the nation's troubles—Vereeniging and Capetown — but the nervousness and shock which swept the entire nation last Monday was more intense there. Many householders lingered newly bought guns.

RECENT DAYS

A series of drastic emergency measures, announced by the government in recent days, added reality to the general uneasiness.

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd raised the fever a few notches Saturday night when he referred to "revolutionary elements" threatening the white government here. The Prime Minister has contended that last Monday's bloody events related to riots farther north in the Belgian Congo and Nyasaland, where outright independence is the objective.

Minister of Finance T. E. Donges speaking at Calvinia Saturday night, followed the same theme: "These riots are not limited to South Africa alone. There were riots in Algeria, the Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and Kenya. In South American blood baths occur every day.

"You can determine a person by his friends, and if you note the foreign organizations and foreign countries which sympathisize with these rioters and congratulate them the link of communism is easily determinable."

Tension in the nation has been appreciably heightened by government measures taken to meet what Verwoerd described as "a massive revolt."

South Africa bitterly protests UN debate

Birmingham News

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 30—(AP)—South Africa's UN representative withdrew from the Security Council table today after warning that debate here might incite new racial strife in his country.

Wed. 3-30-60

The South African delegate, Bernardus Gerhardus Fourie, remained in the council chamber but declared pointedly that he was asking his government for new instructions.

A spokesman said that whether South Africa would boycott the discussions depended upon these instructions.

FOURIE PROTESTED bitterly that the racial clashes in South Africa were purely a domestic matter. He said his government would continue to take whatever measures necessary to preserve order whether it be against whites or non-whites.

He declared police had been attacked first by Negro demonstrators and had been forced to fire in self-defense, resulting in large-scale killings.

Fourie spoke shortly after the 11-nation council agreed to plunge immediately into a full debate on the South African racial turmoil.

HE SAID THE annual discussions of the South African racial problem in the General Assembly "has helped to inflame the situation there." Any new debate, he asserted, might lead to attacks not only on the police but on peaceful citizens.

"I am instructed to say that if this were to be the result the blame will rest squarely on the shoulders of the Security Council," he said.

Fourie asked whether the UN was now prepared to take up all cases of violence in member countries or must it be assumed "that it is simply a case of South Africa being made the whipping boy?"

The South African problem was placed on the council agenda without a formal vote, but Britain, France and Italy declared for the record they had some reservations as to the UN's jurisdiction.

SOUTH AFRICA has taken the position throughout that the racial problem is purely a domestic matter.

Both U. S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge and Soviet Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev argued the council's right to take up the problem.

"The United States regrets profoundly the loss of life in South Africa," Lodge said.

He said the United States approached the issue "with no false pride" in its own record on racial matters.

South Africa Closes Its Gates to Negroes

The Atlanta Constitution

Wed. 4-13-60

Seeks More White Immigrants To Shift Racial Balance

Atlanta, Ga.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa is closing its gates against migratory Negro labor and is seeking to swell the influx of white immigrants, the government announced Tuesday.

A long-range plan to improve the balance of three million whites against 10 million blacks was outlined by Interior Minister J. F. Naude before Parliament in Cape Town.

Speaking in his fourth week of a crisis capped Saturday by a white man's attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Naude said the government now considers immigration of the utmost importance and specially wants white skilled workers.

He mentioned the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany as likely sources to improve the flow, which has been running only about 16,000 annually. He told Parliament he has already asked chambers of commerce, the agricultural union and other organizations to help bring in white settlers.

Coupled with this was a warning to the nation's farmers that they will soon have to do without the cheap help of Negroes who have been imported for farm work by the thousands from other African territories.

"With all the trouble the country has experienced," Naude said, the government will no longer be able to allow migratory Bantu labor from outside to be brought into the Union of South Africa indiscriminately.

Naude denied allegations that the dominant Nationalists, largely men of Dutch descent, have impeded immigration by English-speaking people to this member of the Commonwealth in fear that they would vote against the Nationalist government.

Criticism of the government developed in spots while physicians built up Verwoerd's strength at a Pretoria hospital for an eventual operation to remove two bullets fired into his head by David Pratt, 52, a wealthy English-born farmer. Pratt is being held but no charges against him have been announced.

South Africa Rioting Quelled With 6 Dead

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Justice Minister Francois Erasmus said Wednesday rioting among thousands of Negroes in native lands south of Durham has been brought under control after a clash in which police fire killed six.

Twenty-one natives were arrested after that clash Monday.

Wed. 4-6-60

Erasmus made his report in a statement issued at Pretoria, South Africa's administrative capital. Police used helicopters, spotter planes and armored cars in the operation against the rioters. Reinforcements have moved into the area.

P. 26

A senior officer, speaking from police "combat" headquarters in the small village of Bizana, said the situation has "quieted down nicely, but we are standing by in case of further trouble."

Only the official side of the story can be obtained at present, but a correspondent of the Johannesburg Star, reported from the tribal center of Lusikisiki that natives claim at least 15 tribesmen were shot dead and others wounded.

The unrest is being played down by the government, but the situation generally is believed serious by high police officials. Several have made personal inspection trips.

The outbreak was the worst since rioting erupted in South Africa's urban Negro settlements in March against the white government's racial segregation policies. But the recent clashes took place in the Transkei native reserve, a rural area set aside for Negroes. The government claims the black man is happiest there surrounded by his native, tribal element.

Erasmus said the tribesmen's actions did not seem to be directed at the area's few white people, most of them government administrators. He characterized the outbreaks as tribal warfare and blamed them on the murder of two native headmen and the burning of a number of their huts.

Of the Monday incident, he said: "During police action organized bands resisted police and fired on them. The police were forced in self-defense to return the fire."

Famed athlete flees S. Africa

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—Meshack Nkosi, famous African tennis champion and former school principal, has reportedly fled the union for asylum in the British Protectorate of Swaziland.

He is credited with warning Anglican Bishop Ambrose Reeves to flee the country to escape arrest by South African police. Nkosi's flight came after he spent 11 days in jail and reportedly suffered continual harassment by police because of "suspected subversive activities."

Sat. 6-25-60

The charges stemmed from his having shown a group of newsmen from the Canadian and British Broadcasting Companies through the slums of Johannesburg.

* * *

ON ONE TOUR, he and the cameramen were arrested for questioning because photographs had been taken of more than 22 handcuffed and heavily-guarded African prisoners who were being taken to jail for violation of the pass laws.

Later, Nkosi was rearrested. In jail, he was not allowed to contact his wife or his attorney.

Although in this and a subsequent arrest, he was found not guilty of subversive activity, the magistrate told him that he was releasing him "only to give you a chance to mend your ways since you are a young man of 30 and a sportsman with a good record."

South's View of Apartheid

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Surely the white people of the South are looking on with regret at the United Nations delegation to the United Nations intruding itself into South Africa's apartheid policy.

The Southern states also have a tradition of segregation, of which they are not at all ashamed. The Southerners feel and I am sure the white South Africans do also, that the preservation of the white race can best be assured by such a policy. We do not wish in a few generations to become a race of mulattoes.

The elements of segregation assure us that integration will not result in such race-mixing, but would we be very wise simply to accept their beliefs in such a momentous matter? After all, suppose they were wrong? And even the Supreme Court could be wrong.

JAMES K. HALL Jr., M. D.

Richmond, Va., April 4, 1960.

SOUTH AFRICA ASKS WHITE IMMIGRANTS

Nation's Farmers Counseled to Do Without Workers of Near-By Countries

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 12—The South African Government announced today that it would embark on a large-scale program to attract white immigrants.

In making this public, Thomas Naude, Minister of the Interior, also warned South Africa's farmers they would have to do without African labor imported from outside South Africa.

Each year thousands of Africans from the Rhodesias, Mozambique and Nyasaland come to South Africa to work on farms, in homes and mines. Mr. Naude said farmers must give up their foreign Africans in the near future.

These were among the day's developments in the latest racial strife that has embroiled the country. Other developments included the following:

¶A statement by François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, that the police force would be enlarged and many Africans now in cities and towns would be sent back to rural reserves.

¶A new appeal by Governor General Charles R. Swart for South Africa to remain "calm and sensible" during the present crisis.

¶Medical bulletins that Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, in the Pretoria General Hospital following an assassination attempt Saturday, was making satisfactory progress toward recovery and that his pain and discomfort were abating gradually.

¶An appeal by the Capetown Chamber of Commerce for an official inquiry into the grievances of the Africans and an effort to correct them before more damage occurs to South Africa's economy.

Violence Disavowed

Mr. Swart said, "The way of the assassin is not our way, the method of physical violence against one's opponent is not our method."

"Perhaps a new and fuller measure of goodwill between sections of our population hitherto comparatively estranged will come about," he added.

Meanwhile the Phime Minister's physicians reported that "after a satisfactory night the Prime Minister's condition is a fine step forward."

Telegrams deploring the attack on Dr. Verwoerd continued to be received by the hundreds. Among those today was one from Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany.

The whereabouts of David David Pratt, gentleman farmer held for shooting Dr. Verwoerd, were unknown. He is in police custody and, under emergency regulations, may be detained indefiniteely without appearing in court. The Government is understood to want to avoid a trial at a time when the publicity could stimulate strong feelings.

Immigration Rules Revised

Mr. Naude said the Interior Department was busy reorganizing immigration machinery. The aid of chambers of commerce, industrial councils and agricultural unions is being sought to offer employment to prospective immigrants, he said, adding that it was hoped that more whites from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany could be induced to come to South Africa.

In recent years about 16,000 immigrants have entered South Africa annually but this has been offset by an annual departure of about 11,000. Since the present emergency was declared March 30 Canadian, Australian and New Zealand representatives here have reported hundreds of inquiries about emigration compared with only three or four weekly before.

The Minister of Justice said the police force would have to be enlarged to protect peace-loving Africans from "the reign of terror by the terrorists who embitter their lives and make life unbearable." He said 80 per cent of the Africans in or near South African cities were peace-loving.

Mr. Erasmus warned that "many thousands" of African idlers would have to be sent back to African reserves.

Mr. Erasmus called for a speed-up in the government's program for the development of African reserves so that more Africans might be moved to them. He also warned that the system of cheap African labor upon which the country's economy is based must be revised if whites are to retain superiority and leadership. He said the whites must learn to do more work.

Police Continue Raids

In Johannesburg today 150 policemen with the aid of three armored cars raided ten African townships southwest of the city in new searches for suspects and dangerous weapons.

Many hundreds of Africans accused of intimidation and other violations of emergency regulations have been detained as a result of similar police actions in the last week.

In an Easter message published today the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, said, "As Christians we dare not pretend that we have no responsibility for all that is happening in South Africa in consequence of the policy of apartheid. To do that would make us absentees from history and cut us off completely from the realities of out situation."

The message was published in a diocesan paper, The Watchman. Bishop Reeves fled to Swaziland in fear of arrest under emergency regulations and is still there. He has been a sharp critic of Prime Minister Verwoerd's Government.

Leaflets Assail Government

JOHANNESBURG, April 12 (AP)—Unsigned leaflets addressed to "white South Africans" fluttered down today from tall buildings in Johannesburg declaring that the Government was leading the nation to ruin.

They demanded an end to the emergency regulations, the abolition of laws requiring non-whites to carry passes, the release of political prisoners and consultation between the Government and African leaders.

"Act before it is too late," the leaflets urged.

Opposition Would Resist U. N.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 12—Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition United party, said today he would strongly resist any United Nations intervention in the South African racial crisis.

The United party shares the ruling National party's belief in white supremacy but would scrap the strict apartheid policy of segregation and modify the pass laws.

Sir de Villiers thought his party's program would be "not unacceptable" to world opinion. Yet, in any case, he wanted no United Nations interference.

"I would resist it strongly," he said. "This is our trouble and we hope to settle it ourselves in our own way."

He said at a press conference that he believed there was "a great deal of latent goodwill toward South Africa abroad."

He suggested that foreign opinion could change if the press made it clear that "there is a virile opposition in South Africa representing a majority of the electorate standing for a policy which I believe would not be unacceptable to people overseas and consisting largely of those who played a big part with our allies in two world wars."

3 RABBIS LAMENT NEGROES' PLIGHT

They Cite Passover Theme of Liberation in Sermons at Synagogues Here

The plight of Negroes in South Africa and the Southern United States was related by three rabbis yesterday to that of the ancient Israelites in Egyptian bondage.

The rabbis stressed the Passover theme of liberation from bondage — both ancient and modern — in sermons for the first morning of the week-long holiday. And they cited the ancient record of Exodus, which tells how Moses led the Jews out of Egypt to freedom 3,200 years ago.

"Today freedom is the burning issue for millions of people throughout the world, particularly for people of color," the Rev. Dr. Judah Nadich said at the Park Avenue Synagogue, 50 East Eighty-seventh Street.

"New colored nations in Africa are forging their independence, while others among them are desperately seeking it," he declared. "In the Union of South Africa the cry of the natives rises from their oppression to reach the hearts of sensitive people everywhere. In parts of our own country people are denied their full freedom because of their color."

"Freedom is color-blind and the yearning for it is God-implanted within the breast of every human being," he continued. "To help those who seek it and who have the right to it is our sacred obligation."

Plea For South Made

The Rev. Dr. Israel Goldstein of Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun, 257 West Eighty-eighth Street, urged American Jews to turn their minds and hearts to the South, "where millions of Negroes remain underprivileged," and South Africa, "where Negroes, though in the majority, suffer brutal oppression."

The Rev. Dr. William F. Rosenblum of Temple Israel, 210 West Ninety-first Street, said it would be well to remember on Passover that "all of us are descended from people who were enslaved."

Although the events of South Africa seem far off, he said, people who live in freedom must remember that if human bondage is allowed to remain it might become the law of other lands.

When Negroes sit down at Southern lunch counters, he said, the issue is more than whether they will be served a sandwich and coffee.

"The issue," he said, "is whether or not in today's world the color of a man's skin makes him either a first or a second-class citizen."

"If a Negro is deprived of his rights in the South today there is little doubt that all of us will be deprived of some of our rights in the future," he declared.

THREAT TO BANISH STRIKERS IS MADE BY SOUTH AFRICA

Regime Warns of Reprisals Against Week's Stoppage Called in Johannesburg

POLICE ACTION PLEDGED

Absent Workers Will Face Dismissal, Then Shipment to Distant Reserves

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 16—The Government issued a stern warning against work stoppages to Africans today.

A statement by the Department of Bantu (African) Affairs and Development said that those who stayed away from their jobs faced dismissal and those not employed would be banished to African reserves

in remote parts of South Africa.

The warning was given in the face of a threatened one-week strike by Africans in Johannesburg, scheduled to start Monday. The stoppage has been called by an emergency committee of the African National Congress as a protest against the treatment of Africans by the Government. The African National Congress was recently banned, along with the other major African political group the Pan-Africanist Congress.

African Dismissals Cited

Colonel J. C. Lemmer, Deputy Commissioner of Police, reiterated today that the police would be out in force next week "to protect natives who ignore pamphlets that have been distributed among them calling for a stay-at-home week."

The Government statement said: "The Bantu public are reminded that a considerable number of Bantu workers were dismissed from their employment as a result of the recent stay-away-from-work campaign ployed. Unless they find work and have since been unemsoon, they will have to go back to their homelands.

"Bantu workers are, therefore, in their own interests, warned not to pay any attention to pamphlets or other forms of encouragement for them to stay away from work."

Turning Point Foreseen

A one-day work stoppage March 28 in Johannesburg, the country's commercial center and largest city, was 90 per cent effective, crippling the operations of many businesses and industries. The degree of effectiveness of the new strike call will not be apparent until Tuesday, when the nation returns to work after a four-day Easter holiday.

Observers here believe that the success or failure of the strike next week could mark a turning point in the violent course of events in South Africa. Should it succeed, more violence is likely to follow. If it fails, it will indicate that the Government has succeeded in breaking organized African resistance to its policies and in restoring a sullen peace in the country.

The question in many minds is what steps the Government will take to deal with the serious problems left by the last four weeks of racial strife.

First in the matter of leadership. Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, still convalessing from the attempt on his life last Saturday, is reported to be resuming his function in a limited way as head of the Government. But he is not likely to be back to normal for many weeks.

What effect this will have on the operation of the Government is not yet clear.

Meanwhile his cabinet colleagues have pledged to continue his policies without change.

Continuing Gains Reported

One of the bullets fired at Dr. Verwoerd by David Pratt, a white farmer, entered his head next to the right ear, fracturing the lower jaw, breaking the palate and coming to rest in the left side of the neck. A second bullet struck his upper right jawbone below the right eye, shattering the bone into bits that pierced the sinus. None of the lead has been removed.

Dr. Verwoerd was reported in a medical bulletin today to be "constantly making excellent progress." The bulletin also said that "the Prime Minister's condition generally and locally is satisfactory."

Another important problem for the country is the economic effect of the emergency. One measure of the severity of its impact was a drop of nearly $1,000,000,000 since March 1 in the value of shares traded on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Some observers believe that the repercussions will increase rather than diminish, as overseas withdrawal of investments continues and economic uncertainty accumulates.

The Government has been under strong pressure to modify its policies from business, financial and industrial leaders. But thus far the only response has been in official statements that the authorities intend to continue strict racial segregation and carry forward their policy of separate economic and political development of areas to be set aside exclusively for Africans.

There is also the problem of foreign pressure on South Africa. It is felt here by many that this pressure, both moral and material, is certain to be intensified.

U. N. Reprisal Feared

There is fear that the United Nations Security Council may feel moved to invoke sanction against South Africa unless the country's racial policies are changed. South Africans also are afraid that boycotts of their export products may grow to serious proportions.

Not least of the Government's problems is the enforcement of cpeace within South Africa. It is estimated that 100,000 men either are under arms or can be pressed intoactive service within a few hours. Many are civilian reservists. Their support, and their withdrawal from the nation's economy, are costing their small nation a lot of money.

At least 400 opponents of the Government are known to be in prison under emergency regulattion and can be kept there until the emergency ends. At the same time, the emergency regulations hame given the government sweeping powers over individual liberty, have deprived arrested persons of the protection of the courts, have whittled away the right of assembly and have inpinged on the freedom of speech and the press.

Many South Africans concede that force is not the answer to their country's basic problems, that the African majority cannot be permanently dominated by the white minority of 3,000,000, and that South Africa still must reckon with the aspirations of its 10,000,000 Africans.

What concerns them is whether Prime Minister Verwoerd and the National party he leads will recognize these things.

Squid Called Good Catch

Ocean researcher Finn Devold has suggested that squid, almost as plentiful as herring off Sunnmore, might be a good catch for seiners.

PRELATE STRESSES AFRICAN EQUALITY

Anglican Offers to Quit in Capetown if Act Will Spur Joint Denial of Apartheid

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 16—The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, said today he was "prepared to step down" from his archepiscopal throne if that would win the cooperation of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa in repudiating apartheid.

He was replying, in an Easter Eve interview, to a bitter personal attack on him by the moderature of the Dutch Reformed synod of Cape Province.

The moderature accused him Wednesday of pointing an "unclean finger of accusation," noting that some of the churches and all the church schools of Archbishop de Blank's See observed racial segregation. The moderature concluded that future cooperation with the Archbishop had become impossible.

"My only concern," Archbishop de Blank said today, "is the future of the Christian faith in Africa as a whole and in South Africa in particular. My own career matters little.

"I am prepared to cooperate with all churches as long as we are agreed on the basic Christian policy that all men are equal before God.

"If effective agreement between churches on the basis of this equality is held up by my presence, then of course I would be only too happy to retire from the scene and let someone else take over."

Race Policy Called Key Issue

Archbishop de Blank said he regretted that the recriminations and accusations of the last two weeks had obscured the main issue. The crucial question, he said, is whether racial discrimination in church and state has been repudiated.

"Where it still persists, it persists against the declared mind of the church, resolved in synod after synod, both of the dioceses separately and of the province as a whole."

Anglican sources pointed out that under the Bantu [African] Education Act, adopted several months before Archbishop de Blank came to Capetown, it is illegal to start a new multiracial church school or to desegregate existing church schools.

The moderature had blamed the Archbishop for breaking an agremeent between the Anglican and Dutch Reformed Churches reached last May in which both bodies promised to "do everything in their power to obviate unfounded conclusions which may be injurious to the interests of the churches." It cited "unworthy" criticism.

As for the accusation by the Dutch Reformed moderature, the Archbishop commented: "We don't make out that we are perfect by any means.

"In my statement of April 1, I made it clear that all churches stood condemned and the Church of the Province of South Africa [the legal name of the Anglican Church here] is no exception.

"I know that the Anglicans have failed again and again in putting fundamental Christian principles into practice," he remarked. "We have no illusions and are deeply penitent for our failures. The service in St. George's Cathedral on April 11 was called as a service of penitence.

"But as a church we have repudiated apartheid at the highest level and are seeking to eradicate it in all our churches and institutions.

To the moderature's complaint that the Archbishop had aired "accusations and threats against the church in the world press," he replied:

"My statements were given direct to the press because on April 1 the Dutch Reformed Church issued a statement in which a gratuitous attack was made on other church leaders, who were accused of lying deliberately and shockingly misrepresenting the South African situation at home and overseas."

"I hold that this statement was a flagrant breach of the agreement," he declared, "and the fact that it was made by the heads of the Dutch Reformed Church themselves, together with its tone and content, precluded any posibility of direct consultation."

"But attacks on me and my church, however warranted or unwarranted, are irrelevant," the archbishop asserted. "What is needed is an official rejection of the policies of compulsory apartheid which have brought the nation to the brink of disaster and have put the continuing progress of the Christian Church in Africa in greatest jeopardy. It is for this repudiation that the whole of Africa waits."

South Africa Stifles No-Work Campaign

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Police Seal Off Nyanga, Raid Settlement for Agitators

Fri. 4-8-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Huge military, police and civilian reserve forces mobilized by the South African government appeared Thursday night to have stifled the no-work campaign of thousands of rebellious Africans.

Only in the sealed-off African township of Nyanga, near Cape Town, was the situation uncertain and police said they had arrested most of the "agitators, terrorists and gangsters" there without resistance.

From Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth came reports that the situation was practically normal or more nearly so than at any time in the past 10 days.

In Johannesburg there was no incident to disturb the calm. Workers streamed in and out of the city without trouble.

With all the principal African leaders in jail and police rounding up lower echelons, it seemed that the longest demonstration in recent years against the government's apartheid — segregation —policy may be ended.

But the government continued to call up its forces. The Witwatersrand Rifles infantry regiment has just been mobilized and stationed at the airport near Germiston, east of Johannesburg presumably for movement wherever needed.

S. Africa's New Premier Stands Firm

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The government Monday night hid the fate of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's would-be assassin behind state-of-emergency regulations. This left authorities free to try him anywhere and at any time they chose.

Sat. 4-12-60

With Verwoerd sidelined for an indefinite period, the Cabinet called on Paul Oliver Sauer, a Nationalist party elder statesman, to run the government while the Prime Minister recovers. Sauer promptly promised to carry on Verwoerd's white supremacy policies.

P. 1.

Police ordered the press to quit printing the name of David Pratt, 52, wealthy white farmer and English clubman who shot Verwoerd twice in the head Saturday. Friends have described Pratt as a foe of Verwoerd's apartheid — or race segregation—policy.

A police spokesman said only that Pratt "will appear in court at some future date." There was press speculation that Pratt, whose arraignment had been expected Monday, will be charged with high treason. This charge carries a death penalty.

The Atlanta Constitution

Sauer, 62, minister of lands, Nationalist party leader in Parliament and senior member of the Cabinet, promptly informed Parliament there will be no deviation in Verwoerd's racial policies.

NEW ROUNDUP

Atlanta, Ga.

As if to underscore his words police staged a roundup of Negro foes of white supremacy laws outside Johannesburg and in the Port Elizabeth area on the south coast.

Sat. 4-12-60

The government also placed eight more of South Africa's 300 magisterial districts under a state of emergency. The total under a state of emergency is now 119.

Speaking to a tense session of Parliament in Cape Town, Sauer promised a thorough investigation of the shooting of Verwoerd at Johannesburg.

P. 9.

PREMIER TO ADVISE

While Sauer will preside at Cabinet meetings he will not be named acting prime minister. Foreign Minister Eric Louw said Louw indicated Verwoerd's condition was not serious enough to warrant the official step of appointing and swearing in an acting prime minister. He also hinted that in serious policy matters Verwoerd would be able to give his counsel.

Medical bulletins from Pretoria, where Verwoerd is hospitalized with two .22 caliber bullet wounds in his head, said the Prime Minister is weak but making satisfactory progress.

"Reassurance can be given that there is no sign of paralysis and, according to the progress made so far, paralysis is not expected," the bulletin added.

Swift Hearing Set For Verwoerd Foe

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By RICHARD KASISCHKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Officials were reported Sunday preparing a quick and possibly secret arraignment of the white farmer who shot down Prime Minister Verwoerd in an assassination attempt.

Mon. 4-11-60

Associated Press Wirephoto

PREMIER, SHOT, HOLDS HIS HEAD

Verwoerd Fell Into Arms of Wife

As the plans went forward the Cabinet prepared to meet Monday to discuss South Africa's deepening racial crisis and the situation arising from the shooting.

The 58-year-old Verwoerd, unbending champion of white supremacy and racial segregation, was brushed from the helm of the nation's affairs Saturday as South Africa faced its most fearsome challenge from 10 million Negroes.

With two small-caliber bullets still in his head, Verwoerd was still well enough Sunday to be removed from Johannesburg to a Pretoria hospital where he was reported in satisfactory condition. Doctors said he was resting well and there was no need for an immediate operation to remove the bullets.

As the ambulance sped the wounded Prime Minister to Pretoria, 600 police and 1,000 troops moved into the troubled Negro settlement of Cato Manor, outside the east coast city of Durban, and made a shack-to-shack search.

Atlanta Constitution

They arrested more than 300 Africans, holding 143 of them, and seized a truckload of spears, knives, axes and seven sticks of dynamite.

Atlanta Ga.

The eight-hour raid, beginning at dawn, was one of the largest ever carried out in Natal province.

Mon. 4-11-60

The settlement is a hotbed of resistance to Verwoerd's white supremacy laws.

P. 8

Elsewhere, a small church went up in flames near Port Elizabeth, on the southeast coast.

Informed sources said David Pratt, the wealthy 52-year-old man who fired the two bullets into Verwoerd's head at the Johannesburg agricultural exposition, will be arraigned before a magistrate Monday in some small town to avoid the violence that might erupt in a large city.

Pratt was nattily dressed in a green sports jacket and slacks when he made his way to Verwoerd's box at the farm fair, spoke the Prime Minister's name softly and then began shooting.

Detectives and security police searched several homes in the Johannesburg area in connection with the shooting, but did not disclose what they were looking for. So far there has been no indication of any accomplices.

Pratt was roughly handled by those in the crowd who could reach him at the shooting scene, and later there were some shouts against English-speaking journalists.

The Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, of which the assailant was a member, issued a statement deploring the attack on Verwoerd.

Congregations in churches throughout South Africa prayed for Verwoerd's recovery. Johannesburg, a metropolis of more than a million people, was unusually quiet, even for a Sunday.

But many sections of the population, white as well as nonwhite, feared the shooting would fan new flames in this country's burning conflict over segregation.

Two bullets are still lodged in Verwoerd's head. One struck the right ear. The other penetrated the right cheek and roof of the mouth, fracturing the jawbone.

South Africa Calls State Of Emergency After 30,000 March

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 3-31-60

Envoy Exits U.N. Table Over Debate

UNITED NATIONS N.Y. (AP) —South Africa's chief U.N. delegate walked away from the Security Council table Wednesday after warning that debate here might spark new and more widespread racial turmoil in his country.

Bernardus Gerhardus Fourie, permanent U.N. representative for South Africa, told members of the 11-nation Council that if this occurs the blame will rest squarely on their shoulders.

His dramatic gesture did not amount to an outright boycott. He seated hmiself in a row of chairs at one side of the chamber. A delegation spokesman said Fourie was awaiting instructions from his government.

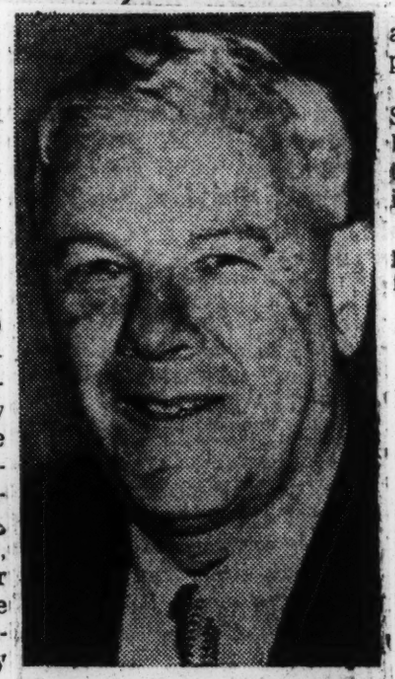
Fourie was the opening speaker as the Council began debate on a request by 29 Asian-African nations that it consider the mass shooting of Negroes in South Africa by white police.

NO FORMAL VOTE

U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, president of the Council for March, declared the agenda adopted without taking a formal vote.

That assured full-scale debate with representatives of the Asian-African group denouncing the shootings and calling for Council action aimed at halting additional violence.

Fourie said it must be clearly understood that his government "fully intends to discharge its duties to maintain public order and safety, and to safeguard the internal security of the country, whoever may threaten it — white or nonwhite."



PRIME MINISTER VERWOERD
Issues Emergency Order

A state of emergency has been proclaimed by his government to deal with racial violence.

He asked on what grounds the U.N. proposed to single out South Africa for dealing with what his government contends is purely an internal matter of no legal concern to the United Nations.

'WHIPPING BOY'

He said that if other nations were not prepared to submit to similar U.N. handling of their domestic affairs, "Must one then assume that it is a case of South Africa being made the whipping boy?"

Tunisia's Mongi Slim, a member of the Council, interpreted Fourie's walk from the table as a sign that he "has deserted us and is refusing to cooperate in this debate."

Slim, speaking as one of the Asian - African group, accused South Africa of following a "blind repression" of Negroes. He denounced the shooting of Negroes as brutal police suppression of peaceful demonstrations.

Lodge said that the United States supported putting the issue before the Council on the grounds that it constituted a case involving violation of human rights.

He said the United States approached the question "with no false pride at all."

Order Given As Violence Builds Up

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa's government, beset by demonstrations against its segregation policies, declared a state of emergency Wednesday and alerted its citizen defense force for mobilization.

The orders went out as more than 30,000 Negro demonstrators jamming the streets of Cape Town, the seat of South Africa's Parliament, emphasized the build-up of racial tension. Scattered violence flared in the countryside.

With armored cars circling the Parliament building, police with rifles guarding the entrances and street corners and a police helicopter circling overhead, Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd declared the situation was under control.

REGULAR ARMY

If 18 regiments of the citizens force now alerted cannot handle any disorders, he said, the regular army will be called in.

The Cape Town Negroes finally dispersed peacefully, but their sheer numbers made profound impressions.

Three million whites control 10 million Negroes, nearly half a million Indians and more than a million coloreds — mixed bloods—in this nation, rigidly segregated according to racial complexion.

The dramatic events in Parliament came only a few hours after police had rounded up some white liberals and Negro, Indian and colored leaders to ward off what Verwoerd described earlier as "a massive revolt." More than 150 were reported arrested.

One report put the number arrested at 196, but some of those picked up at various points later were released. In Johannesburg, the Supreme Court granted applications for a writ of habeas corpus for seven persons, holding the police had acted prematurely in arresting them before the state of emergency had been declared.

They were detained under provisions of the Public Safety Act.

Later accounts said 234 persons were arrested and that some of those released by courts were rearrested immediately.

Relations between blacks and whites in this anxious country probably haven't been as bad since the Zulu rebellion of 1879.

Scattered violence, threats and outright intimidation in Cape province and Johannesburg indicated that relations may get even worse under the emergency regulations to come.

Vague rumors circulated that militant Negroes wanted to make a demonstration of their strength in the white area of Johannesburg South Africa's chief city.

Verwoerd's proclamation of the state of emergency invokes near martial law in 80 of South Africa's 300 magisterial districts. It came nine tumultuous days after 72 Africans fell dead under police fire in Sharpeville and Langa while demonstrating against the government's requirements that nonwhite carry identity cards as passes.

Verwoerd, a firm exponent of apartheid to keep the races apart, told Parliament that the internal situation was in hand at "all places were information is available."

More strikes and riots, however, were evident:

1. Officers used clubs and gunshots in the air to disperse a Negro throng trying to break though a police cordon at Waterkloof. This is a Negro settlement outside Somerset West, 10 miles east of Cape Town. The throng was broken up. Two Africans were hospitalized.

2. About 100 shouting, singing Negro women marched on the police station in Langa. Police scattered them with tear gas after they refused orders to disperse.

UNDER GUNS

3. About 40 African women gathered at the foot of Government Avenue near the houses of Parliament, screaming and wailing. They attracted a large crowd of whites and dislocated traffic for a while.

4. Northeast of Cape Town, Worcester police used tear gas and an armored car to break up a throng of Negroes who gathered near a factory.

5. At the university town of Stellenbosch, masses of Negroes rioted in their settlement after police used clubs and shots in the air to keep them from marching into the city. The Negroes set fire to buildings and stoned passing cars.

6. In Pieter Maritzburg, white students of Natal University stood on street corners in silent protest against the arrest of two of the school's lecturers, Derek Marsh and Dr. Hans Meidner.

Most spectacular of all was the Cape Town march.

Massive Negro columns paraded to the Caldeon Square police station. There, under the guns of armored cars and a ring of armed helmeted white and Negro policemen, they demanded the release of local leaders.

But the police—with truckloads of constables and troops pouring into town—held fast.

The demonstrators finally broke up after a police officer agreed to arrange a meeting between Philip Kgosana, a Pan-Africanist leader, and Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus.

Negro workers were on a general strike throughout virtually all the populous Cape Peninsula. The strike was expected to spread Thursday.

Meanwhile, funeral services at Sharpeville for 34 of the Negroes killed in the March 21 riots went virtually unnoticed.

SEGREGATION FOE CURBED IN AFRICA

The New York Times

Salesman Loses Job When the Government Confines Him to Johannesburg

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 8—Peter Nthite is a young African salesman whose life and livelihood have been seriously disrupted because he has engaged in political activity. His story is a common one in South Africa.

A few days ago he received notice from the Minister of Justice, Francois C. Erasmus, that under the Suppression of Communism Act he could no longer attend public gatherings and that he could not leave Johannesburg for five years.

Mr. Nthite denies that he is a Communist. He has challenged the Government to take him into court and prove otherwise.

He is the national secretary of the African National Congress Youth League. The Congress is the major African political organization in South Africa.

The Suppression of Communism Act authorizes curbs to be placed on persons whose activities, in the opinion of the Minister of Justice, promote the furtherance of communism.

Educated by Americans

Mr. Nthite was born in Johannesburg thirty-one years ago, the son of a laborer. He received a high school education at Adams College, a school run by the American Board of Missions at Amanzimtoti, Natal.

The travel restrictions on Mr. Nthite have caused him to lose his job. He was a traveling salesman for a grocery company. Since he cannot travel outside Johannesburg his usefulness to his employer is ended.

The African National Congress estimates that about 100 of its officials and members have been placed under similar restrictions. Among these is its president, Chief Albert J. Luthuli, who has been confined to an area within a few miles of his home.

Chief Luthuli and Mr. Nthite were both among the original defendants in a South African treason trial that is still in progress. Charges of high treason against them were quashed and they were released.

Mr. Nthite is short and slight. He dresses neatly and talks expressively. His wife died while he was a defendant in the treason trial, leaving him with a young daughter and son. His parents, who live in the crowded African dwelling area of Alexandra outside Johannesburg, care for the children.

Before he lost his job Mr. Nthite earned about $34 weekly. He hopes to get a new job with an African cooperative society in Johannesburg but he says the most he could earn there would be about $14 weekly.

"I don't know what I'm going to do, really; I'm completely lost," he said in an interview.

"With this confinement the Government tries to build a prison without walls around you," he said.

Mr. Nthite said he believed the South African Government wanted to muzzle him because he had openly opposed its racial segregation policies. He has publicly assailed laws requiring Africans to carry passes to move about, the forced removals of Africans from one dwelling place to another and the Bantu education laws that many Africans feel provide them with inferior schooling.

The restriction orders have had an effect opposite to that sought by the Government, Mr. Nthite said.

"The Government is trying to destroy our morale and discipline with all these bans but it isn't succeeding," he said.

As for his international political attitude, Mr. Nthite said:

"I feel more to the Left than I do to the Right because we've had more sympathy from the Left than from the Right—more from China and the Soviet Union than from the West.

"They make it clear they do not support race prejudice and that is the issue that hits us hard. We are not interested in whether communism is good or bad. We are interested in recognition as human beings."

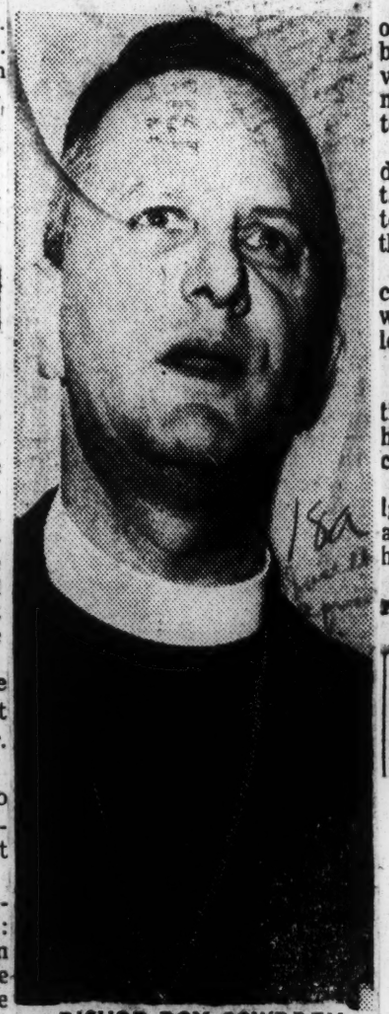
U.S. has no lesson to teach S. Africa

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

"We have no lessons to teach the United States, nor does the United States have a lesson to teach us.



BISHOP ROY COWDREY

"We can look at you (U.S.) and say 'Look how they have solved their problem.'"

This was the statement made Tuesday by the Rt. Rev. Roy Cowrey, assistant Bishop of Cape Town, as he compared racial segregation in the United States and the Union of South African before members of the Frontiers Club.

In this Tuesday address at the YMCA, Bishop Cowdrey, who is chairman of the Cape Town branch of the Social Service Association of Africa, told of the segregation pattern of South Africa.

"South Africa has three million whites, who are in origin from Holland and England. their home country and have the right to vote.

"...a million and a half colored people, who are of mixed blood and have the right to vote for four white Assembly members to represent their interest.

"...ten million Bantu, indigenous S. African inhabitants who have been assimilated in the tribes of the Union; they have no voting privileges.

"...450,000 Asiatics which consist of Chinese and Indians who also have no voting privileges."

* * *

BISHOP COWDREY continued, "Every non - white inhabitant of the community must carry a pass at all time.

"It identifies his district of origin, his employer, his address and the monthly signature of his employer.

"Failure to have this card results in a jail sentence."

The purpose of the Social Service Associaton is to keep a liasian between the prisoner and his family, and to help him find work when he is released.

Wall Street Journal

The Atlanta Constitution

Struggle in South Africa Is Against Forces of History

Atlanta, Ga. 1960

Sun. 4-26-60 P. 4.

Other nations have gone through convulsions comparable to South Africa's but in that country the outlook seems hopeless indeed. For there a small white minority and particularly a small white Afrikaner minority, is struggling to remain supreme over a black majority and trying to do it on the basis of force.

There is no apparent willingness to compromise, to let the Bantus develop to the point of sharing economic and political power. Such a struggle is a struggle against the forces of history.

We do not say that the tide which is sweeping independence into Africa and Asia is necessarily good. Indeed the prospects for real democracy are dim as some of the newly independent states are already proving; an independent native government can be just as tyrannical as the worst colonial regime and is likely to be tyrannical when the majority is poor and illiterate.

The point is simply that this nationalist sweep is happening and at an accelerating rate—who would have believed a few years ago that the Belgian Congo would be independent by the summer of 1960? And as a generalization the white nations or groups that have come out best are those that have made their peace with the realities. Britain's departure from India and its high esteem in that nation today is a notable example; in contrast is the mess in Algeria.

In South Africa, of course, there is no external rule; the white minority and the black majority are both natives and that makes it worse for if the whites are forced out they are forced out of their homeland. It may be possible for the extreme nationalist Afrikaners to hang on for quite a while yet if they resort to total repression such as the Communists used in Hungary.

But even if they are temperamentally capable of doing that, they will run into still another force—the not so nebulous force of world opinion. It is one of the stupefying ironies of our time that the Communists, whose whole purpose is the destruction of liberty, can be treated like respectable people, while any nation in what is loosely called the West is the object of unlimited abuse when it errs.

Conceivably the force of nationalism and international opinion will serve to moderate the policies of the white extremists in South Africa and the United States is not out of line in deploring the violence. But there is a limit to what this or any other country can do. The real tragedy is that the outlook is likely to remain hopeless until the Afrikaners themselves realize that they are struggling against history.

When White Meets Black

Gandhi Tried—And Failed—In South Africa

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky. Wed. 4-27-60

Campaign Waged For 20 Years By Apostle Of Passive Resistance

Americans thinks of Mahatma Gandhi as a patron saint of India's independence. But long before that Gandhi had made his mark in South Africa. His life there is reported in this article, third of a series.

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Writer

Johannesburg, April 26.—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian apostle of passive resistance, spent 20 years trying to break down South Africa's "white-supremacy" fixation. He failed.

Gandhi, a young and not very successful lawyer, arrived from Bombay in 1893.

He was taking a job as a junior counsel in an Indian commercial firm at Durban at about $500 a year. He dressed in Western clothes of impeccable English cut.

Brought In By Regime

Thousands of Indians had been pouring into Durban and the Natal colony since 1860. They were brought by the colonial Government in an agreement with the Indian Government, to work on sugar plantations.

The agreement said that after serving a five-year contract, the Indians could pursue whatever callings they desired. After 10 years' residence, if they did not wish to return to India, they were entitled to buy land.

The Indians, escaping poverty in one British territory, hoped they had found a promised land in another. They built up a flourishing sugar production in Natal and also worked on railroads and in the mines.

But in 1891 the British colony of Natal abruptly withdrew its promise of land and consigned thousands of Indians to the third-class citizenship they have endured since that time.

There are now some 450,000 Indians in South Africa, most of them in Natal and Transvaal provinces. The Orange Free State, first as a Republic and later as a Province, never admitted Indians.

Gandhi arrived two years after repeal of the land law. What he saw in Durban made him start his protest almost immediately.

Indians were known to British colonists as coolies. A schoolteacher was a coolie teacher. A clerk was a coolie clerk, and Gandhi was a coolie lawyer.

Is Attacked By Mob

They could not walk the streets at night without a permit. They were shut out from the white man's life as much as possible.

Soon after his arrival Gandhi went to Pretoria on a legal matter. On the train he was ordered out of a first-class section and made to journey in a baggage car. When he rode a stagecoach he had to sit with the white driver, who was so annoyed that he beat up the astonished young lawyer.

Gandhi decided to fight and went to India to get his family, returning in 1897. He was attacked by a mob soon after his return, and there were threats to burn down the house where he was staying.

In 1902 Gandhi set up offices in Johannesburg and began a campaign against the Transvaal registration laws. Every Indian man, woman, and child over 8 was obliged to register and give fingerprints.

Gandhi's "satyagraha" ("firmness in truth") program was born. He formed a passive-resistance association to boycott the registration office. He surrendered to arrest freely and went to jail for two months.

In 1907 he organized a pass-burning bonfire, the forerunner of many pass bonfires in South Africa in recent weeks. Under his leadership Indians were prepared to fill the prisons.

Deportation Ruled Out

The Government ordered Gandhi's deportation, but the Supreme Court ruled this out.

He backed an illegal strike of Indian miners.

After 1910 Gandhi was often negotiating with General Jan Christiaan Smuts, Minister of The Interior in the first Union Government of Prime Minister Louis Botha.

But even the slim, soldierly Smuts, an internationally minded statesman, was not prepared to welcome Indians into full membership in the human race of South Africa. At this time Indians outnumbered whites in Natal, 98,000 to 13,000. There were 962,000 Negroes in the province.

Gandhi obtained some concessions. Educated Indians were excused from the fingerprint obligation. But an immigration act let the Government refuse entrance to anyone on economic or social grounds. This meant Indians.

Gandhi renewed his passive-resistance campaign. That led to strikes, new arrests, and violence in Natal but brought minor concessions.

Gandhi, apparently seeing the handwriting on the wall, sailed in 1913 for India, urging his followers to keep up the fight.

No major concession has been made to Indians since.

Next: How apartheid began.

So. African Police Raid More Negro Villages

The Washington Post Washington, DC

Reuters

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 26—Police raided more Negro towns today while the 4-year-old mass treason trial stumbled to a halt when defendants withdrew their lawyers.

Wed. 4-27-60

In Parliament, Justice Minister Francois Erasmus said emergency regulations — imposed when racial violence followed police killing of 67 Negroes at Sharpeville March 21—will remain, as long as "speedy action" was necessary.

The Minister said the regulations were being used to round up "large numbers of vagrant" Negroes in the cities and ship them to tehir homes.

The total of Negroes arrested since Sharpeville now stands at over 3290.

Two hundred police raided Nyanga, outside Cape Town. Troops formed a cordon around the township, preventing anyone from entering or leaving. Fifty-seven persons were arrested on various charges.

Police charged 37 Negroes in Johannesburg with various offenses.

In Pretoria, the mass treason trial took a new turn when the defendants told their lawyers to withdraw from the case after the court overruled protests that the current emergency law might endanger the freedom of defense witnesses.

Originally 156 persons were accused four years ago when the trial began. Thirty now are still on trial, although one defendant disappeared on April 1.

Today's developments hinged on the emergency laws. On April 1 the defense claimed, and judges agreed, that defense witnesses could put themselves in danger of arrest if they testified.

The government claimed today that an amendment to the emergency laws now made it possible for witnesses to testify because they would be protected.

Leading defense lawyer Israel Maisels said the amendment made no difference since police could find reasons other than their evidence to arrest witnesses. The court overruled his objections and said the trial would continue. The defendants then told their lawyers to withdraw.

Africa Imprisons 1,600, Including 94 Whites

The Evening Star Washington

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 22 (AP).—Nearly 1,600 persons—including 94 whites—have been jailed in the government's drive to quell racial strife in South Africa, Justice Minister Francois Erasmus told Parliament today.

This figure does not include the thousands of Africans arrested on various charges in the continuing raids on Negro settlements around major cities.

The "political' detentions were made under the broad powers of the nationalist government's March 30 state of emergency proclamation invoked after bloody Negro riots against the white government's race laws.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Hendrick Van Verwoerd's ruling nationalist party was reported split over the government's strong racial segregation policy.

Some press reports claimed these divisions are so deep that the wounded Verwoerd himself will have to act soon to repair them. Mr. Verwoerd is in a Pretoria hospital recovering from two bullet wounds in the head suffered in an assissination attempt on April 9.

Party differences were exposed Tuesday when Lands Minister Paul Sauer called for a new approach to the enforcement of South Africa's strict racial segregation laws.

Eric Louw, minister of external affairs, promptly rebuked Mr. Sauer and insisted "the basic policy of the government is unchanged."

B. J. Vorster, deputy minister of education and social welfare, in a speech last night, rejected the change-of-course proposal. He said:

"Recently doubts have arisen even among nationalists as to whether we are on the right road but there is no reason for panic. I believe Providence stands behind South Africa and will not leave her in the lurch."

"There's no emergency in South Africa," Mr. Vorster said. "There have been local disturbances because the Bantu overseas press and were led to believe that Europeans would riot from the pulpit and by the (blacks) have been incited to support them."

South Africa Woos Skilled White Labor

The Montgomery Advertiser Mon. Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—South Africa is closing its gates against migratory Negro labor and seeking to swell the influx of white immigrants, the government announced Tuesday.

A long-range plan to improve the balance of three million whites against 10 million blacks was outlined by Interior Minister J. F. Naude before Parliament in Cape Town.

Wed. 4-13-60

Speaking in his fourth week of a crisis capped Saturday by a white man's attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Naude said the government now considers immigration of the utmost importance and specially wants white skilled workers.

LIKELY SOURCES

He mentioned the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany as likely sources to improve the flow, which has been running only about 16,000 annually. He told Parliament he has already asked chambers of commerce, the agricultural union and other organizations to help bring in white settlers.

Coupled with this was a warning to the nation's farmers that they will soon have to do without the cheap help of Negroes who have been imported for farm work by the thousands from other African territories.

"With all the trouble the country has experienced," Naude said, the government will no longer be able to allow migratory Bantu labor from outside to be brought into the Union of South Africa indiscriminately.

Naude denied allegations that the dominant Nationalists, largely men of Dutch descent, have impeded immigration by English-speaking people to this member of the Commonwealth in fear that they would vote against the Nationalist government.

Criticism of the government developed in spots while physicians built up Verwoerd's strength at a Pretoria hospital for an eventual operation to remove two bullets fired into his head by David Pratt, 52, a wealthy English-born farmer. Pratt is being held but no charges against him have been announced.

Unsigned leaflets addressed to "White South Africans" fluttered from tall buildings in Johannesburg. Declaring the government was leading the nation to ruin, they demanded an end to the state of emergency regulations, abolition of the laws requiring nonwhites to carry passes, the release of political prisoners and consultation between government and African leaders.

Strife-Torn Africa Finds Shaky Calm

The Montgomery Advertiser Mon. Ala. Fri. 4-8-60

No-Work Campaign Apparently Stifled; Resistance Spotty

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Huge military, police and civilian reserve forces mobilized by the South African government appeared Thursday night to have stifled the no-work campaign of thousands of rebellious Africans.

Only in the sealed-off African township of Nyanga, near Cape Town, was the situation uncertain and police said they had arrested most of the "agitators, terrorists and gangsters" there without resistance.

From Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth came reports that the situation was practically normal or more nearly so than at any time in the past 10 days.

In Johannesburg there was no incident to disturb the calm. Workers streamed in and out of the city without trouble.

INFANTRY MOBILIZED

With all the principal African leaders in jail and police rounding up lower echelons, it seemed that the longest demonstration in recent years against the government's apartheid—segregation—policy may be ended.

But the government continued to call up its forces. The Witwatersrand Rifles infantry regiment has just been mobilized and stationed at the airport near Germiston, east of Johannesburg, presumably for movement wherever needed.

Thursday night, the South African Broadcasting Corp. interrupted a play to read out a long list of names of reservists who were ordered to report for duty immediately.

WEAPONS CONFISCATED

Troops and police staged clean-up raids for arms and agitators Thursday in the settlements of Nyanga township, stronghold of the African no-work movement.

Nearly 200 men and women were arrested and sacks of weapons—guns, clubs, crowbars, knives and cleavers—were confiscated in Nyanga East and Nyanga West outside Cape Town, an Atlantic port 900 miles southwest of Johannesburg.

Police said similar operations had restored peace to Negro townships around Durban, an Indian Ocean port on the southeast coast, which were the scenes of violence last week. While many Africans remained away from work in Durban, its industrial production was reported going at a good rate again.

COMPROMISE SOUGHT

Elsewhere, however, the economy of this nation of three million whites and 10 million Negroes was feeling the pinch of the crisis. Thousands of Africans, upon whom the whites depend for manual labor, were reported to have fled back to their native reserves in the countryside.

C. F. Regnier, president of the Cape Town Chamber of Industries, said 2,000 have returned to the reserves from Cape Town alone. The work boycott hit meat supplies and sent prices up. Milk and bread deliveries were interrupted.

South Africa Revives Negro Pass System

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Despite rising appeals for moderation, the government announced Wednesday it will revive South Africa's pass system for nonwhites. Police vowed to crush Negroes trying to prolong the work boycott against white supremacy rule.

Wed. 4-7-60

The pass system touched off the current outbreak of racial turmoil. Negroes demonstrated against it on March 21 and police fired into their ranks, killing 72. The pass laws were then suspended.

The violence abated at least temporarily. An annual holiday kept people off the streets. But police and troops staged a strong show of force around native townships.

Justice Minister F. C. Erasmus said in a statement that the police again will be ordered to demand that all Negroes show their passes any time of the day or night. He did not say when the system will go back into force.

NO PASS, NO WORK

He added that the government might look into the possibility of applying the pass laws "in such a way as to put more stress upon the advantage they hold for Negroes."

Erasmus explained that without a pass a Negro could not work in the city or in any other area reserved for whites.

After the passes were suspended many Negroes jubilantly burned their passes—a hated symbol of their second-class status in jobs, housing, education and civil rights.

Erasmus said police will help Negroes without passes to obtain temporary documents until they can receive duplicates.

The police pressed their campaign against the boycott which had cripped much of the nation's industry. They charged the movement had been taken over by hoodlums.

Police Fight Wild Mob In Africa

Montgomery Advertiser Ala.

2 Killed, Many Hurt As Boycotters Beat Working Negroes

Wed. 4-6-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Police used clubs and guns at Cape Town again Tuesday and fought a wild battle with a mob outside Durban in new efforts to break up the Negro work boycott.

The casualties included two dead and many beaten and injured. Some of the casualties were police.

Some Negroes joined the police in a wild melee with a mob of about 1,000 at Lamontville, 10 miles outside Durban.

The fight occurred when Negroes returning from work encountered a crowd waiting to beat them. Some Negroes were caught and beaten and others cut sticks and flailed at the mob before police arrived.

2 WOUNDED

One Negro was killed and two were wounded by police in the fight. One white and several Negro policemen were clubbed, and an unknown number of Negroes injured.

Police, with armored cars, for the second day swooped upon the big Negro settlement of Nyanga near Cape Town in an effort to stamp out the work boycott.

A Negro policeman was hacked to death after emptying his pistol into a crowd there. Two white policemen were beaten.

These casualties were reported by police, who did not give out any figures on Negro injured. But eyewitnesses said many Negroes were hurt.

QUIT BOYCOTT

About 60 per cent of Cape Town's Negro workers were reported to have quit the work boycott Monday, but Maj. J. J. Rheeder, a district police commandant, said Nyanga was again "alive with defiant stay-ways."

The township is a stronghold of the Pan Africanist Congress, militant Negro organization that ordered the boycott as a protest against the white supremacy laws of South Africa's Nationalist government, particularly the carrying of passbooks.

The government came under new pressure from some political, church and business leaders to negotiate instead of using force to end the racial strife.

NEGRO LEADERS

But the government indicated it would ignore the pleas to talk with responsible Negro leaders. It put on a drive for swift Senate action on a bill outlawing the Pan Africanist Congress and the more moderate African National Congress.

Even the opposition United party joined in supporting the bill and the only voices raised against it in Parliament came from the small Progressive party and the few members representing the Negroes.

An official of the African National Congress said the organization already has gone underground.

Police said they entered Cape Town's Negro settlement at Nyanga to protect those who want to work from terrorists attempting to prolong the boycott.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPORT

Police Whip Hundreds In Move Against Boycott

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP) — Squads of police used clubs, whips and gunfire Monday in an effort to drive rebelliously idling Negroes back to work and clear the streets of alleged troublemakers.

Witnesses said hundreds of Negroes apparently were beaten.

One witness told of police using sjamboks—whips made of strips of rubber—on Negroes near Caledon Square in the center of the city.

Unofficial reports said 35 persons were wounded by gunfire when police cordoned off Nyanga east and west townships and made a methodical house to house search in some areas for Africans who had not gone back to work.

Police denied many were wounded by gunfire. Hospitals confirmed four were wounded by the first gunfire.

The townships are strongholds of the Pan Africanist Congress. It organized a work boycott last week in protest against police shootings of demonstrators who defied South Africa's white supremacy laws requiring nonwhites to carry passbooks.

Five out of six Negro workers observed the boycott at its height last week, but about 60 per cent of the labor force returned to work Monday.

The police action began in the morning after the start of regular work hours.

Some desperate Negroes in the settlements finally made a stand on a hill. At this time the police were reported to have fired on them. By 5 p.m. the police had withdrawn.

Negroes phoning from the townships described the scene as police, backed by armored cars, swept through the settlements.

The witnesses, including a nurse and a priest, said hundreds were beaten with whips and clubs.

Warning the Negroes not to "laze around," police went into one house and beat a man lying in bed, the witnesses said.

A nurse at a hospital in Nyanga said she ran out of bandages binding up wounds.

Dr. C. K. Madikiza turned his house into a field hospital and treated the injured as fast as they arrived, it was reported.

Some Negroes, ordered to get out of the settlement and back to work, tried to do so but were stopped by a military cordon and ordered back.

Violence elsewhere in South Africa resulted in at least one death near Durban, where about 20 per cent of the labor force remained away from work. A Negro was killed in the suburb of Claremont when police charged 3,000 demonstrators. The crowd assembled again and police scattered it a second time.

Seventeen persons were injured at Welkom, Orange Free State in the first reported racial disturbance among gold miners. Police there charged about 60 Negroes who refused to disperse.

There were isolated outbreaks in several other places such as vehicles stoned, roadblocks thrown up, a school burned at Port Elizabeth.

LIBERAL PARTY

Patrick Duncan, editor of the Liberal party magazine Contact, reported police using whips on Negroes near Cape Town's Caledon Square. The Liberal party, made up of Negroes and whites, favors conciliation between the races.

Soon other residents telephoned newspapers details of similar actions in their areas of the city.

Col. I. P. S. Terblanche, deputy commissioner of police, acknowledged a crackdown had been ordered under government emergency regulations against Negroes "who can't account for themselves in the city streets and other areas."

He said these were to be dealt with on the spot in an effort to get "potential intimidators and troublemakers off the streets."

RULE OF JUNGLE

Police claim much of the effectiveness of the work boycott was due to intimidators threatening those who wanted to return to their jobs.

As news of the police handling of Negroes reached Parliament, Harry Lawrence, chairman of the Progressive party, protested and called on the government to act under "law rather than the rule of the jungle."

A government bill outlawing the Pan Africanist Congress and the more moderate Negro organization, the African National Congress, was passed on the third and final reading. The measure now goes to the Senate where prompt passage is assured.

Liberal party headquarters received a stream of reports on the police raid in the Negro settlements.

Chaplain describes racial situation in South Africa

CANTWELL, An ANP SPECIALA

(Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell chaplain of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago was in South Africa prior to Sharpsville massacres.)

CHICAGO — The South African Government policy is one of keeping rule and power for the white man by the simple process of "divide and conquer" applied to men of color —whether Africans or those of mixed blood. The policy aims at keeping Africans separated in tribal groups — mistrusting each other — and thus easy subjects for white control.

With Africans divided tribally — Zulus, Basutos, Xockis, etc.—white men will really be the great largest minority.

The policy can not succeed. The repressive measures necesary to keep it alive get more insupportable daily. Economically, it is unrealistic and expensive. It will be overthrown —the only question is with how much violence and with how much injury to white people. The intransigence of the present policy only breeds extreme positions among the Africans.

For the political aspirations of the African people I have found little sympathy among white Catholics. Of many I have asked the question: what has the Church to lose by identifying itself more with the African nationalist movement? Only one priest answered "absolutely nothing." That is my opinion, too — because in the long run the (African) nationalist movement must prevail. Moreover, it will take extreme positions in the measure that it meets such universal rejection.

The Church has been courageous, daring, strong on the racial issue here. One can have nothing but admiration for the statements on racial justice issued by the bishops.

But Africans are not likely to accept merely these statements — as good as they are. The African world is moving with unbelieveable rapidity. It wants freedom passionately. Its leaders will accept nothing less.

* * *

"EFFICIENCY" is on the minds of many whites when they consider moving Africans into positions of responsibility in the Church or in the socio-political system.

But Africans are not worried about efficiency. A decrease in efficiency is a small price to be paid for freedom. Moreover, the Africans are not too sure that the present system is so efficient anyway. I think they are right.

The other day I visited Cato Manor, scene of a riot last June when eight policemen were killed. There was some kind of disturbance when we were there. I could hardly believe my eyes to see police pull up in armored tanks. How "efficient" is a system that must be maintained by armored tanks.

Using the same tanks, the police with Government sanction, recently shot down in cold blood more than 86 helpless African natives who were demonstrating against the "pass book rule" and other oppressive measures.

NEGROES URGE SOUTH AFRICAN WORK BOYCOTT

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14 (AP)—Underground leaders of the outlawed African National congress called on Negroes Thursday to boycott work again next week in the fight against the government's racial policies.

South Africa's 10 million Negroes provide most of the labor for the farms, factories, and homes of 3 million whites.

The first phases of the work boycott crushed by police raids on Negro settlements last week, showed the nation's vulnerability. Industry slowed and meat supplies dwindled.

Week's Boycott Urged

Mimeographed pamphlets [illegible] committee of the African National congress and circulated thruout the Negro settlements of Johannesburg asked all Negroes to join in a one-week work boycott starting Monday.

The pamphlets made four major demands as "our answer to the savage attack the government has made on us and our leaders" in efforts to quell the racial turmoil.

The demands were:

1. Down the passes which the law requires that all Negroes carry.
2. Free our leaders.
3. End the state of emergency.
4. Lift the ban on our organization.

Seeks Rule by Negroes

This defiance of the government came amid these other developments.

1. President Mangaliso Sobukwe of the militant Pan-Africanist congress, which also is outlawed, told a Johannesburg court his organization aims at "the complete overthrow of white domination" and "government of the majority, irrespective of color or creed, with loyalty to Africa. This means democracy as we have been taught it by the west." Sobukwe and 22 aids are on trial on a charge of inciting Negroes to disobey the pass law.

2. The government's information office in Capetown announced that 86 Negroes—83 civilians and 3 Negro policemen—were killed in the racial strife between March 21 and April 9. That covers the period between the Sharpeville shooting and the unsuccessful attempt of a white farmer last Saturday to kill Prime Minister Hendriek F. Verwoerd. The office said 391 Africans and 62 whites were wounded.

3. Verwoerd, with two .22 caliber bullets still in his head, was reported progressing well in a Pretoria hospital.

The John Brown Of South Africa

It is astonishing that the first violence in South Africa since the appalling massacre at Sharpville should come, not from oppressed Africans, but from white people. The Afro-American

In this case it came from one Dave Pratt, a wealthy farmer of British descent. p. 4 Sat 4-23-60

The terroristic and brutal acts of the South African government preyed upon his conscience so that he couldn't take it any longer.

He saw in steely-eye Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd the symbol of all that was hateful, unChristian and uncivilized in race relations. He believed that by eliminating Verwoerd he would be striking a telling blow for freedom. Baltimore, Md.

His thinking was no different from that of John Brown, our great abolitionist martyr of 1858, who was executed and thus became the first man to die for the emancipation of the slaves.

If Dave Pratt is excuted, as seems likely, his death undoubtedly will become the rallying event that might well trigger the South African revolution.

Ten African governments have been able to win their independence by peaceful means, but in others like Algeria, Kenya, Egypt and Ethiopia, there had to be violence and terrorism and revolution.

If South Africa's stubborn Dutchmen will not yield to passive resistance, then violence is inevitable and it won't make much difference whether opposition leaders like Verwoerd are eliminated by bullets fired by white hands or spears hurled by black ones.

More importantly, it should not be overlooked that the free African states, as soon as they are able, will come to the rescue of their oppressed brethren in South African with arms and military personnel.

These African states have already complained that the United States has sold automatic guns and planes and tanks to the French and white South Africans, but have consistently refused them to independent African nations.

If Africa is to be armed, it must turn to the Czechs and Russians for needed weapons.

It is also more than significant that Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana, addressing delegates of all independent African states last week, demanded that the continent be purged of all forms of colonialism, racial oppression and denial of human dignity.

African slaughter 'shame of history'

By DR. G. B. HANCOCK
For ANP

The current slaughter in South Africa is easily one of the great shames and tragedies of history. The tragic news that has "leaked" out is bad enough, but the untold story of what is transpiring must, in the final analysis, be revolting. Baltimore Md.

The things that should immediately concern us are the ways and means of white supremacy. What is actual in South Africa is potential wherever the notion of white supremacy exists. Sat. 4-23-60

What is happening in South Africa is a grim reminder that the same thing could happen here, for there are thousands and thousands, if not millions and millions of whites in this country who feel toward its non-white citizens as the whites feel toward those of South Africa, people whose only crime is reaching for the liberty and equality that South Africa and the world are dangling before their eyes.

Brutality cannot be more brutish than to kindle the desire for freedom and then slaughter humans for desiring it. Only faith in God can assuage the gloomy forebodings aroused by the tragic enactments of the hour.

Baltimore

THEY ARE currently doing in South Africa what they feel like doing in Mississippi and for the same reason—white supremacy. P. 8

What is transpiring in South Africa must not be charged against the white race as there is such great temptation to do. It must only be charged against the advocates of white supremacy predicated upon the degredation of human beings.

There are millions and millions of whites who have not bowed the knee of the Baal of white supremacy which is committed to the suppression and oppression and depression of all non-whites. There are still some whites committed to the ideals of Christianity and democracy and human decency.

ALL OF the whites in South Africa do not condone Malanism and the current slaughter of defenseless Africans who want to live in decency and freedom.

The current danger is that the recent upsurge of white supremacy with its concomitant human degredation and slaughter may undermine and destroy civilization and mankind itself.

The one ray of sunshine in the dark clouds that brutality in South Africa has cast over the earth is the assurance that what is transpiring there has not the unanimous approbation of the white world.

Although the powers that be in South Africa hurl into the teeth of some protesting nations the irritating truth that they themselves must get right before trying to right what is wrong with South Africa. South Africa is disgraced in the eyes of history. The accusations against the guilty by the guilty make for a weak case.

If colored Americans do not catch this tide at its crest and and cause it to roll on to freedom now, we may wake up to find that even our great-grandchildren won't know what freedom is because we muffed the ball.

Dr. Banda says, 'Things will get worse in South Africa'

The Afro-American 18a
Baltimore Md.

By EDWARD PEEKS
WASHINGTON

"Things will get worse in South Africa before they get better," declared Dr. Hastings K. Banda, president of the Maliwa Congress Party of Nyasaland. Sat 4-30-60

"The struggle in Nyasaland is the same general struggle that goes on in South Africa," he said Friday, during an interview at Africa House, 1600 T St., NW, where he and Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia were guests. P. 5

Both African leaders were released from British jails this year after serving sentences growing out of the struggle for independence in their respective countries.

* * *

"WE DON'T have any special ambition to shake the Queen's hand, but we do have ambition to be free," said Mr. Kaunda.

He made the remark after observing that it has become the practice for leaders of subject people to go to jail and then end up shaking hands with British royalty as heads of new nations.

"We are dedicated to the cause of Africa's freedom," said Mr. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party of Northern Rhodesia. "The wind of freedom is blowing across Africa.

"We have served our sentences in various British prisons," he added. "We plan to go forward and do what we think is right.

"Many of your great - grandfathers lost their lives in the defense of democracy. We intend to follow their example.

He spoke to an interracial audience that included Englishmen, of whose government he was critical concerning African affair.

* * *

DR. BANDA said in an earlier talk that the United States should boycott South African goods and impose other economic sanctions in an effort to make the country change its racial policy.

Dr. Homer Jack of the American Committee on Africa, sponsor of the visit by Dr. Banda and Mr. Kaunda, said the committee is pushing the boycott against South African goods.

The committee invited the visitors to the country to observe "African Freedom Day" sponored in New York City on April 13.

"We are going to raise $200,000 as part of the South African emergency campaign," said Dr. Jack, former Unitarian minister in Evanston, Ill., now associate director of the interracial committee.

He said $10,000 was raised in New York for the emergency fund to assist Africans jailed and wounded during the recent massacre.

Dr. Banda spoke Friday night at All Soul's Unitarian Church here.

Johannesburg, U.S.A.

The Washington Post

At first glance, the U.S. State Department's mild protest against the brutalities being committed by the racist government of South Africa appears a step in the right direction.

A second look, however, raises grave doubts as to the State Department's sincerity. p 4

This is because of the strange posture the Federal Government has assumed toward similar brutalities and violation of citizens' rights in Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham, with considerable justification, is becoming popularly known as "the Johannesburg of the United States."

The difference, as some residents wryly observe, is only one of degree: "Here (in Birmingham) they have not yet opened fire with tanks and big guns."

All the violations of personal, human and constitutional rights rampant in South Africa exist in Birmingham, as was tacitly admitted by Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor when he told the AFRO:

"Damn the law — down here we make our own law."

4-23-60

If the Federal Government feels called upon to censure racism and violence in South Africa, thousands of miles away, the least it could do is to crack down on the same type of evil which exists only a few hundreds miles from the nation's capital.

ARRESTS AT 4,500 IN SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Police Report Total Seized in Raids on Dwelling Sites of Africans in Month

By United Press International.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 25—More than 4,500 Africans have been arrested during raids on their dwelling areas in the last month, the police said today.

Of those arrested, it was reported, 1,771 were released after questioning. Many of those arrested have been convicted and jailed on charges of incitement, trespassing, loitering and violation of laws requiring Africans to carry identity passes.

At the same time, the Department of Justice said today that the number of persons jailed under the emergency regulations since March 30 was 1,650 instead of 1,575, as announced Friday.

The new figure includes seventy-five more Asians than were included in the former figure. Most of those detained indefinitely have been outspoken critics of the Government's racial segregation policies.

Labor Rationing Studied

Meanwhile, sources close to the governing National party have reported a plan being considered to ration African labor. Measures would be taken to reduce the number of African workers in industry. Free access to African labor would be denied and only urgently needed workers would be permitted.

A mint on Government thinking was given over the week-end by Francois C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice. He said the "mass of natives who gathered around cities and towns" had become "a fruitful field for agitators."

In a statement today in Parliament at Capetown Mr. Erasmus said, "Calm and order are again returning to all quarters due to the firm action of the Government, and in particular throug hthe army and police." Mr. Erasmus said also:

"Serious crime has become a cancer in the national life and to combat that the police will have to concentrate more and more on preventive duties.

"The crime should never have taken place, the disturbances should not have come into being and the safety of the state should not have been endangered."

1,575 HELD IN JAIL BY SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Justice Minister Accounts for Political Prisoners—340 More Arrested

Sat. 4-23-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 22—The Government said today that 1,575 persons had been jailed under emergency regulations.

The announcement, which dealt with political prisoners, was made by Francois C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, in Parliament at Capetown. It brought gasps of astonishment. Arrests of opponents of the Government's racial policies and their supporters began March 30, the day the state of emergency was declared.

Mr. Erasmus said those detained included ninety-four whites, twenty-four persons of mixed white and African blood, known as Coloreds, six Asians and 1,451 Africans.

Seventeen Lawyers Held

Among those held are seventeen lawyers. Mr. Erasmus said that as far as he knew, none were engaged in work connected with the emergency.

However, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, now in London, has said that two of the lawyers held had been participating in an investigation of shooting by the police of more than 250 Africans as Sharpeville March 21. The events at Sharpeville plunged South Africa into racial strife last month.

Meanwhile, arrests of Africans continued. One thousand policemen and troops raided the African township of Langa outside Capetown today and arrested 340 Africans, according to reports. They also were said to have confiscated 20,000 weapons, including clubs, iron bars and knives. Large quantities of illegal liquor were destroyed.

The Africans seized were said to have been without identity passes or permits to be in the township. Among them were some women.

The raid took five hours. The entire area was cordoned off by steel-helmeted soldiers armed with rifles and machine guns. While the police made house-to-house searches, armored cars patrolled the streets.

Under the emergency regulations the Government may intern any person without a warrant or a trial for the duration of the emergency. The names of persons jailed for more than thirty days must be published. Mr. Erasmus said a list was being prepared and would be presented soon in the House of Assembly, the lower chamber of Parliament.

In replying to questions about the plight of prisoners, Mr. Erasmus denied that any were being kept in isolation or in solitary confinement. He said all were allowed selected reading matter, opportunity for exercise and visits from relatives and friends, who were allowed to provide the prisoners with additional food.

Restrictions on Visits

V. R. Verster, Commissioner of Prisons, later said the prisoners were permitted two visits a week by not more than two relatives or friends at a time and two visits a week by not more than two persons at a time, including a legal adviser, in connection with urgent business or financial matters.

Mr. Verster said visits were limited to thirty minutes, but could be extended in exceptional circumstances with permission of the officer in charge. He also said the prisoner could write and receive two letters a week.

In Johannesburg, Leslie Lulofs, president of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, said his organization soon would be presenting its views to the Government on ways to improve South Africa's race relations.

He said that as far as his organization was concerned most problems revolved around the basic question of whether Africans living and working in white areas were to be regarded "as part of the permanent structure of the country's economy."

Discusses Policy Need

In discussing the question, he said:

"If the answer is in the affirmative—and I cannot conceive of any other having regard to the tens of millions of pounds that are being spent actually at Government and local levels to provide them with urban accommodation and facilities—then we should acknowledge that fact unequivocally.

"Once we have acknowledged that conclusion, the issue resolves into one of adapting national and municipal policies to recognize and accommodate the permanence of the law-abiding section of the completely urbanized native [African]."

S. Africa Faces Boycott Again By Negro Group

The Philadelphia Inquirer

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 14 (AP).—The outlawed African National Congress called on Negroes Thursday to boycott work again next week in the fight against the Government's racial policies.

Big trouble could come from revival of the work boycott, a powerful economic weapon in this land where 10,000,000 Negroes provide most of the labor for the farms, factories and homes of 3,000,000 whites.

INDUSTRY VULNERABLE

The first phases of the stay-at-home movement, crushed by police raids on African settlements last week, showed the nation's vulnerability. Industry slowed. Meat supplies dwindled. House work suffered.

Mimeographed pamphlets signed by the Emergency Committee of the African National Congress and circulated throughout the African settlements of Johannesburg asked all Negroes to join in a one-week work boycott starting next Monday.

The pamphlets made four major demands as "our answer to the savage attack the Government has made on us and our leaders" in efforts to quell the racial turmoil.

DEMANDS LISTED

The demands were listed as follows:

1. **Abolish the passes which the law requires that all Negroes carry.**
2. **Free our leaders.**
3. **End the state of emergency.**
4. **Lift the ban on our organization.**

This defiance of the Government of the wounded Prime Minister, Hendrik F. Verwoerd, came amid these other developments:

AFRICA FOR AFRICANS

President Mangaliso Sobukwe of the militant Pan Africanist Congress, which is also outlawed, told a Johannesburg court his organization aims at Government of Africans by the Africans for the Africans and "the complete overthrow of white domination." Sobukwe and 22 aides are on trial on a charge of inciting Africans to disobey the pass law.

The Government's information office in Cape Town announced that 86 Africans—83 civilians and three Negro policemen—were killed in the racial strife between March 21 and April 9. That covers the period between the controversial Sharpeville shooting and the unsuccessful attempt of a white farmer last Saturday to kill Prime Minister Verwoerd. The office said 391 Africans and 62 white persons were wounded.

Verwoerd, with two .22-caliber bullets still in his head, was reported progressing well at a Pretoria hospital. A medical bulletin said: "The condition of the injured area is satisfactory. Breathing and swallowing movements are getting easier, with the result that his feeding can be extended."

South African Calls British Policy Dangerous

Accept Africa, Macmillan Urges Whites

The Minneapolis Tribune

CAPETOWN, South Africa —(AP)— British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan told the white lawmakers of this racially segregated country Wednesday that Africa's national consciousness is growing and "we must all accept this as a political fact."

Thurs. 2-4-60

The touring British leader addressed the Parliament of this British commonwealth nation without directly mentioning its policy of strict racial segregation (apartheid) that bars African Negroes from almost all political life.

"I hope you won't mind my saying frankly there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to support you without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men to which,

Harold Macmillan

...'a political fact'

in our own territories, we are trying to give effect," Macmillan said.

Replying to Macmillan, Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd said British government policies in Africa could prove dangerous. He declared that white men in Africa must also get justice as well as black men.

"We are representatives of white men," Verwoerd said. "We made it possible by bringing benefits to Africa for African nationalism to develop. We have nowhere else to go."

Macmillan predicted the West would meet and accept African nationalism, adding: "If we cannot do that, we may imperil the precarious balance of East and West on which the peace of the world depends."

Britain's policy of self-government for Africans, he said, gives "an opportunity for these societies to have an increasing share in political power and responsbility; a society in which individual merit alone is the criterion for a man's advancement."

South Africa's apartheid policy, along with longstanding hostility to the British by South African settlers of Dutch descent, has strained relations with Britain.

South Africa plans to declare itself a republic and refuse to accept Queen Elizabeth II as head of state. There has been some talk of the nation withdrawing from the commonwealth.

Can't Back Segregation Policy, Macmillan Tells South Africa

The Washington Post Washington, D. C.

Thurs. 2-4-60.

Reuters

CAPETOWN, Feb. 3—British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan bluntly told the South African Parliament today that Britain could not support its policy of racial segregation.

P. 4.

Macmillan said that to do so would be "false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men."

He also warned the white legislators that the most striking impression he received on his 17,000-mile African tour is that "the wind of change is blowing through the continent."

"Whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact . . . Our national policies must take account of it."

By refusing to do so, he added, "we may imperil the precarious balance of East and West, on which the peace of the world depends."

Notes Great Issue

Macmillan said he thought the great issues in the second half of the 20th Century "is whether the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa will swing to the East or to the West."

"Will they be drawn into the Communist camp, or will the great experiments in self-government that are now being made in Asia and Africa . . . prove so successful and by their examples so compelling that the balance will come down in favor of freedom and order and justice?"

"The struggle is joined and it is a struggle for the minds of men," he declared.

In reply, Nationalist Prime Minister Hendrix Verwoerd said that, speaking frankly, "We can say we differ from you."

He brought applause when he said: "There must not only be justice to the black man in Africa but also to the white man.

"We see ourselves as part of the Western world—a true white state in southern Africa, with a possibility of granting a full future to the black man in our midst."

Aware of Problems

After Macmillan's speech, a prominent member of the opposition United Party said he thought Verwoerd was taken aback and embarrassed by some of Macmillan's talk.

Macmillan had said that it was a basic principle of the modern Commonwealth to respect each other's sovereignty in internal affairs. But in the "shrinking world" of today, internal policies might have effects outside, he pointed out.

He said he was well aware of the peculiar nature of the problems, with which "you are faced here in the Union of South Africa . . .

"As a fellow member of the Commonwealth, it is our earnest desire to give South Africa our support and encouragement.

"But I hope you will not mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men, to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect."

In London, British politicians welcomed Macmillan's speech.

James Callaghan, chief spokesman on colonial affairs for the oppostion Labor Party, commented: "This is splendid news. Mr. Macmillan has said more or less what the Labor Party asked him to do before he left on his African tour."

Macmillan Hits Africa Racial Bars

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

CAPETOWN, South Africa (UPI) — British Prime Minister Macmillan delivered a stinging attack against segregation Thursday before the race-conscious South African Parliament.

Thurs. 2-4-60.

In a table-pounding speech before a joint parliamentary session, Macmillan said bluntly that Britain rejected any idea of racial superiority. He said some aspects of South Africa's "policies" made it impossible for Britain to support the Commonwealth country.

P. 1.

Macmillan is winding up a 17,000-mile swing through Africa that has alternately brought him brick-bats and cheers from Africans.

The Prime Minister told Parliament Britain realized South Africa's problem in having a large mixed population and reaffirmed his government's intent to give the country its "support and encouragement."

"But I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions and about political destinies of free men," Macmillan added.

He explained that South Africa's racial segregation conflicted with a freedom policy that Britain was trying to extend into all its African colonies.

He said the strength of the British Commonwealth lay largely in the fact that it was a free association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for ordering its own affairs but cooperating in pursuit of common aims and purposes in world affairs.

Macmillan, pounding the table for emphasis, said he hoped that in another 50 years "we shall look back on the differences between us as matters of historical interest."

South African Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd replied:

"Our ways may be different but let's try to understand each other. You wish to be our friend. We wish to be yours.

"I hope you in Britain will have less problems than we have here."

MACMILLAN WARY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Withholds Comment as He Begins Visit—Will Give a Statement in Parliament

Dispatch of The Times, London.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 27—A red carpet was put down to welcome Prime Minister Macmillan today to South Africa. He arrived by plane on the final stage of his journey through Africa.

The Prime Minister made it clear both at the airport and at a news conference tonight that he intended to be careful about committing himself at this stage to any opinions about South African affairs. He promised that he would deliver "a considered statement" to members of Parliament in Capetown before he leaves for home.

Mr. Macmillan made this promise in reply to the question, "Is the white man's future safe in the African continent?" He said he would like to deal with the wider issues this question involved not when he had been in the Union only a few hours, but later, when he had had time to see something of the country and talk with its people.

At the airport the Prime Minister and his wife were met on behalf of the South African Government by Eric Louw, Minister of External Affairs, and Mrs. Louw. A small crowd greeted Mr. Macmillan enthusiastically.

Verwoerd Receives Visitor

Mr. Macmillan and his party drove to Pretoria, the administrative capital, where he was met by the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

Foremost among the topics the two Prime Ministers are likely to discuss will be South Africa's decision to form itself into a republic.

Mr. Macmillan comes here with the knowledge that there is in Britain a considerable swing of opinion against the South African Government's racial policies. In the frank exchanges that are conducted privately between leaders of countries in the Commonwealth, such concern must be expressed.

The African National Congress has planned to stage small and silent demonstrations on every occasion that Mr. Macmillan appears in public.

Riot Stirs Parliament

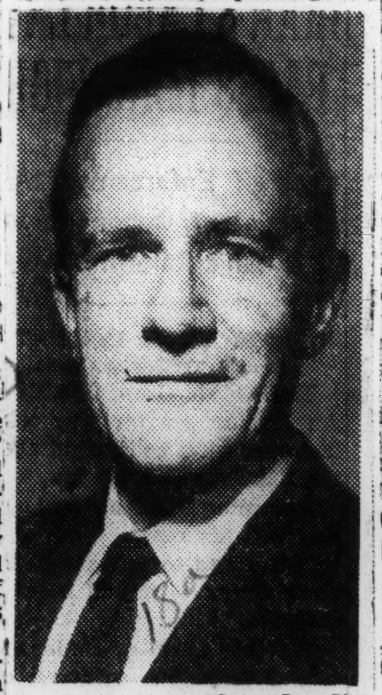
By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 27—A riot in Africa found an angry echo in the House of Commons today.

Iain Macleod, Colonial Secretary, told the Commons that "everyone" would regret the riot that took place in Blantyre, Nyasaland, yesterday, while Prime Minister Macmillan was there. He added that he would consider whether an inquiry should be held.

This did not satisfy either the Labor or the Liberal party. John Dugdale, speaking for Labor as the debate over colonial policy was resumed, asserted that newspaper reports showed that the Nyasaland police had behaved with "truculence and stupidity." The riot, he said, demonstrates the wisdom of Labor's decision not to participate in the work of the Monckton Commission, which will visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next month to discuss its political development.



Camera Press-Pix

DECRIES AFRICA RIOT: John Dugdale, Labor party member of British Parliament. He criticized police work in riot in Nyasaland.

The Liberal party presented a motion calling for an "immediate inquiry" into the riot and noting the harmful effect it would have on Britain's reputation in Africa. African men and women were "beaten, injured and arrested by the police," the motion said.

Anxiety over the affair, which took place outside where the Prime Minister was lunching, has been fed by detailed accounts appearing in Britain's popular newspapers.

Police Brutality Reported

One policeman, according to an eyewitness account in The Daily Mail, struck men and women with his stock, kneed Africans who were "pleading for symbolic arrest" and deliberately stamped on women's bare feet.

The Labor and Liberal parties generally support the Africans' demands for political equality and, in the case of Nyasaland, their right to secede from the Federation once its independence is achieved. Successive Conservative Governments have sought to reconcile the aims of the European settlers with those of the Africans.

There are some influential Conservatives who believe that the Prime Minister has been troubled by the rigidity of the Europeans' position on African development. He learned, these sources said, that the Federation Government wanted to delay the introduction of political equality for ten or fifteen years, during which time the Africans would be educated for the role they would have to play in a self-governing democracy.

The difficulty the British see in this program is that with African nationalism on the move, it may prove impossible to keep peace for so long.

SOUTH AFRICA UNIT SEEKS RACE AMITY

Afrikaner Intellectuals Back Drive to Improve Relations Within Apartheid Frame

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 30—An effort to work out a pattern of racial cooperation in South Africa is being made by the Bureau of Racial Affairs.

The undertaking is important because the bureau draws its support from the 60 per cent of the white population who call themselves Afrikaners. They are descendants of early Dutch settlers and it is from their ranks that the governing Nationalist party receives its strength.

In its search for a resolution in South Africa's racial conflicts, the bureau has organized an extensive program of contacts with leaders of the African majority to get their opinion on what needs to be done.

A conference of white and African leaders, to include representatives from the highest level of government, is foreseen as a possibility. Should such a conference materialize, it would be a milestone in South African racial relations.

SABRA, as the bureau is known here, was organized twelve years ago at the University of Stellenbosch, which is the center of Afrikaner intellectualism. Its basic function is to propagate the idea of separate development of the races, which is known as apartheid and is the government's basic racial policy.

The bureau is the Afrikaners' answer to the older Institute of Race Relations, which is critical of Government policy.

The bureau has numbered among its 4,000 members Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd and the Minister of Bantu Administrration and Development, M. D. C. de Wet Nel, as well as two former Prime Ministers, the late Johannes G. Strijdom and Daniel F. Malan.

Government Gives No Aid

However, SABRA receives no grant or subsidy from the Government. It is financed from membership fees and donations. Most Afrikaner civic, cultural and religious organizations are affiliated with it.

Two members of the executive committee, J. L. Sadie, Professor of Economics, and S. P. Cilliers, Professor of Sociology, both of the University of Stellenbosch, explained the bureau's activities.

"Time is our most limiting factor," Professor Cilliers said in an interview in discussing the search for a social and political orderr in which all races could live harmoniously.

"The South African problem is not one of race but one of political power," he said. "It is essentially a question of finding ways of preventing factors such as numbers leading to a situation where one group was swamped or dominated by another. At present, because of the historical situation, the whites are in power."

He added: "We in Sabra are interested in finding a way in which the whites would not dominate the Africans, but not in a way of asking the whites to surrender their freedom or self-determination.

Professor Sadie joined in to explain:

"Separate development does not mean a completely rigid conception. You have to know how they, the Africans, or the Bantu as we call them, think and what their grievances are before you can know how separate development can be set up."

Possible Political Set-up

He said one possibility was confederation of white and African States. Representation in South African parliament has not been discussed, he said, but "if that develops there probably would have to be a super-government with some kind of representation for all the states."

The fact-finding project is to continue at least for another year beforre a report is submitted.

"One thing that impressed me," Professor Cilliers said of his participation in the project, "was that I was more optimistic about the possibilities of the future than I had been before because I felt the Bantu to be responsible citizens who were eager to find solutions to our problems which would leave scope for the development of all population groups. I did not find that animosity was so great that they were beyond reason."

Professor Sadie noted: "They are amenable and open to discussion. Beyond the extremists they do feel their dependence on the white community."

Soviet Medical Group Elects

MMOSCOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—Prof. Nikolai Bolkhin, a specialist in the study of Cancer, has been elected president of the Soviet Medical Academy of Sciences, Tass said today.

Total *Apartheid*

A sweeping defense of the South African Nationalist policy of *apartheid* — enforced "apartness" of the different races — has just been written by Dr. Piet J. Meyer, chairman of the board of the South African Broadcasting Company. In his new book, *Further Journey: The Afrikaner in Africa*, Dr. Meyer calls for not only the strictest kind of *apartheid* in South Africa itself, but "extension" of the system throughout the continent. According to *The New York Times*, Dr. Meyer is bitter toward fellow South Africans who may hold some reservations about *apartheid*:

> He asserts that even without domestic intellectuals to contend with, South Africa's Afrikaners have a horde of enemies. He lists Soviet and Chinese communism, Indian imperialism, the Moslem world, Western European liberalism, American capitalist sentimentalism, and inflamed anti-white African animism.

Congratulations, Dr. Meyer! By your own reckoning you have achieved *apartheid* from practically everybody except John Kasper and maybe Orval Faubus.

VERWOERD POLICY TO BE CARRIED ON

The New York Times

South African Cabinet Will Continue Strict Measures —Police Drive Pressed

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 11—Members of the Government emphasized today that the policies of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd would continue unchanged despite the attempt on his life.

Dr. Verwoerd, a champion of apartheid, had taken a strong stand in dealing with the racial strife that has torn South Africa in the last month. He was shot twice by a white farmer at an exposition here Saturday.

The Prime Minister, now in a Pretoria hospital, was reported to be "still weak but making progress." Two bullets remained lodged in his head.

Paul O. Sauer, Minister of Lands, Forestry and Public Works, declared in the House of Assembly after a caucus of parliamentary members of the Government National party:

"As far as Parliament is concerned, there will not be any deviations from existing programs as a result of what has happened."

No formal charges had been brought against David Pratt, the gentleman farmer who shot Dr. Verwoerd, up to a late hour today. It was speculated that the state might ask the death penalty for him on a charge of high treason.

The police are continuing their drive against African hooligans and agitators who have been blamed by the Government for the recent racial unrest. For three hours heavily armed policemen, supported by three armored cars, made a house-to-house search of Johannesburg's western African township. About 100 Africans were detained for further questioning.

Associated Press Radiophoto

RAID: Helmeted South African police forming cordon Sunday around Cato Manor, on outskirts of Durban. Government defended police measures used in suppressing agitation.

Mr. Sauer said no decision had been reached by the National party caucus about a possible request to Governor General Charles R. Swart for the appointment of an Acting Prime Minister. The caucus lasted for nearly three hours in a tense and expectant atmosphere.

Sauer Pledges Firmness

In his statement in the lower house, Mr. Sauer, who is leader of the Assembly, said: "We do not know how long Dr. Verwoerd will be incapacitated and when he will be able to resume his duties, but Parliament will carry on its present program."

"I also want to give an assurance that the rest of the Cabinet will see to it that peace and order shall be maintained," he added.

Similar assertions that Prime Minister Verwoerd's policies and principles would be carried out were made by Dr. Theophilus E. Donges, Minister of Finance, and Benjamin Schoeman, Minister of Transport. Mr. Schoeman declared the Nationalists would not be diverted "one inch" from the course Dr. Verwoerd had set for them.

These statements followed the unanimous adoption of a resolution expressing deep shock and deploring the attack on the Prime Minister. Mr. Sauer said he knew there would be "revulsion and condemnation" at the shooting of Dr. Verwoerd, but he appealed again for calm.

"What happened here on Saturday is something so strange to our public in South Africa that I thing all South Africans will hang their heads in shame," he asserted.

Physicians attending Dr. Verwoerd at the Pretoria General Hospital said in a bulletin: "Naturally, he is still weak and fatigued, but is continuing to make progress. The reassurance can be given that there is no sign of paralysis and according to the progress made so far paralysis is not expected."

Earlier reports about Dr. Verwoerd's injuries had said that although one bullet was lodged below his right ear and another in the roof of his mouth, there had been no damage to the brain.

A late bulletin tonight said Dr. Verwoerd's "pain and discomfort was less than yesterday but his condition still is causing a great amount of anguish." His general condition was described as "satisfactory and up to expectations." He was reported to be "taking liquid food for the first time."

The police warned again today that Africans must carry identity passes and that none could be employed without them. Demonstrations against the requirement that Africans must have these documents to be permitted to move about precipitated the recent racial violence.

An inquiry into the shooting by the police of 258 Africans, seventy-two of whom were killed, at Sharpeville on March 21 opened today at Vereeniging, an industrial town south of Johannesburg. Sharpeville is the African quarter of Vereeniging.

The disorder occurred when the police fired into a crowd of Africans after thousands of demonstrators had besieged the police station in a protest against the pass laws.

The hearing today was taken up mainly with discussions of a suggestion that the inquiry be postponed because of the state of emergency in South Africa and the consequent reluctance of some witnesses to give evidence. The inquiry was adjourned until tomorrow, when a decision on postponement will be made.

Louw Defends Apartheid

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 11—Eric H. Louw Minister of External Affairs, defended apartheid today as well as the drastic police measure employed in suppressing agitation among Africans.

He scolded foreign journalists for what he said was biased reporting of the racial crisis. But he did not threaten any further action against them.

Mr. Loum was in a rather benign mood as he revealed at a news conference that Norman Phillips, foreign news editor of The Toronto Star, was about to be released from a Durban jail on condition that he leave South Africa immediately. Before the news conference ended, however, Mr. Louw was informed by journalists that another reported had been picked up by the police.

This was Mrs. Myrna Blumberg Mackenzie, who writes under the name of Myrna Blumberg for The New York Post and The Daily Herald of London. Mrs. Mackenzie was taken from her home by four policemen and held for questioning under emmergency regulations.

"She's only a stringer," explained Mr. Louw, meaning that Mrs. Mackenzie, a South African, was not a staff member of a foreign newspaper. "There are three of four stringers I'd like to see jailed," he added with a smile.

Mr. Louw told about twenty foreign reporters that the police would again shoot down Africans if necessary to preserve order.

They should remember, he said, that the shooting at Sharpeville was preceded by the hacking to death of nine policemen at Cato Manor, near Durban. He termed it significant that "not much fuss was made in the foreign press" over the murder of the nine policemen.

"You cannot handle gangsters with kid gloves," Mr. Louw declared. He said he had seen the New York and Paris police deal with mobs and they were not gentle. It is "gross misrepresentation" to suggest that police brutality here is a Government policy, he said.

Press Silence on Pratt Ordered

JOHANNESBURG, April 11 (AP)—The South African police ordered the press today to stop printing the name of David Pratt, the wealthy 52-year-old farmer and British clubman who shot Dr. Verwoerd. Friends have decribed Pratt as a foe of Dr. Verwoerd's race-segregation policy.

A police spokesman said only that Dr. Verwoerd's assailant "will appear in court at some future date." His arraignment had been expected today.

Enigmatic Assassin

David Pratt

THE man who stepped up to South Africa's Prime Minister on Saturday, called his name softly and then fired two bullets into the head of Hendrik F. Verwoerd does not fit the stereotype of the wild-eyed assassin.

David Pratt, now awaiting arraignment for his crime in a Johannesburg jail, is rich, good-looking and cultivated. He was born in the "stockbroker belt" of Surrey, near London. He attended Cambridge University. At his exclusive London club he was known as a quiet man—"a gentleman in every way."

Man in the News

Pratt is 52 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall and sturdily built. He owns the finest Ayrshire cattle herd in the Transvaal, a Johannesburg candy factory, the largest trout hatchery in South Africa and a twenty-five-room luxury farmhouse about thirty miles from Johannesburg.

When his father died six years ago, he received an inheritance reputedly worth $750,000.

His daughter by a first marriage, Susan, was among the last debutantes to be presented to Queen Elizabeth II before royal patronage of wealthy teen-agers ended in 1958.

This is one side of David Pratt. But a more somber side is emerging slowly, pieced together from acquaintances and friends in Johannesburg and in London, where he was a frequent visitor.

'Small and Aggressive'

Pratt belonged to the National Liberal Club in London's West End, which he made his second home. Although a fellow clubman said he was "a reserved chap—the last sort of fellow you would expect to pull a gun on anyone," a Liberal party acquaintance described him as "small and aggressive, with an immense sense of his own importance."

Another acquaintance in London said: "David Pratt always sought the limelight."

In Johannesburg, The Rand Daily Mail called him "an enigma to his friends" and said he was subject to fits of depression.

The newspaper said one of Pratt's greatest interests was the "Boy's Town" at Magaliesberg. The director, the Rev. R. R. Orsmond, said Pratt had visited him several times during the last two weeks.

"I gained the impression he was emotionally very upset and seemed to be seeking for something to restore his self-confidence, which—it seemed to me—he had lost," Father Orsmond said. "At no time was politics discussed between us."

Pratt, who was taken from Britain to South Africa at the age of four by his stockbroker father, has been married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1935, divorced him.

Associated Press

"An immense sense of his own importance."

He is estranged from his present wife, the former Patty Van Heyningen, Dutch artist and architect, whom he met on a sea voyage to South Africa.

The second Mrs. Pratt took their two small children to the Netherlands with her in 1956 on a vacation. They did not return. Pratt went to the Netherlands twice in attempts at reconciliation.

After the last visit from which he is said to have returned only six weeks ago, friends in Johannesburg called him "a changed man"—moody and depressed.

He was also described by an intimate there the day after his assassination attempt as a man who "hates Nationalists." The friend added: "Verwoerd is the No. 1 Nationalist."

A Critic of Apartheid

This attitude was confirmed by friends in London. Last autumn, Pratt told Mrs. Bute Hewes, wife of a Liberal party official:

"A lot of us don't like what is going on in South Africa. But what is the alternative? It's our country and we just can't run out on it. It's our home. But some of us want to see things put straight out there. Apartheid can't last."

Pratt was a member of the Witwatersrand Agricultural Society, cosponsor of the Union Exposition Exposition that opened officially in Johannesburg last Saturday. A well-known figure in agricultural circles, he was able to enter the Prime Minister's box without challenge and fire his pistol point-blank at Dr. Verwoerd.

Last Sunday, Pratt's daughter Susan, a strikingly beautiful woman who was once a photographic model in London, visited her father in his prison cell. She described him as "perfectly contented" and "not at all upset by his situation."

RACE ISSUES SEEN FOR LONDON TALKS

Nash Says Commonwealth's Chiefs May Discuss South African Policy Informally

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 11—Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said today it was probable that South Africa's race policies would be discussed informally by Commonwealth leaders, when they met here next month, but not within the conference itself.

Upon his arrival at London Airport and again at a news conference at New Zealand House Mr. Nash emphasized that major controversial issues of that nature, involving the internal affairs of a Commonwealth country, were regarded as outside the competence of Commonwealth meetings.

Asked about New Zealand's attitude toward the South African question, he replied that it was a matter of record that he did not think there were any "racially superior people."

"But I won't say anything to make things worse than they are," he added.

Worsening Feared

"It does seem at the present time that if some superstatesmanship is not used by someone we may have a worse condition [in South Africa] than has yet been known in the conflict between the races," Mr. Nash said.

Asked whether he would raise the question of South Africa "in view of the danger to a multiracial group like the British Commonwealth," the Prime Minister answered:

"I do not think it will be raised at the conference. But I do not think whoever represents South Africa would object to a discussion on the subject."

Earlier, he remarked that the conference would "give the people responsible for the policy a chance to discuss why they are doing certain things."

Full Schedule Ahead

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference is scheduled from May 3 to 11. Before it opens, Mr. Nash has a heavy schedule of visits to the Soviet Union and to France, West Germany and other members of the six-nation European Economic Community.

His primary interest with the latter countries, and with the members of the British-sponsored European Free Trade Association, is trade. He said he would "try to persuade them to buy as much from New Zealand as they can."

After the Commonwealth meeting, Prime Minister Nash intends to attend the United Nations Trusteeship Council debate on Western Samoa, which, he said, "should get its independence" next year, and the conference of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization from May 31 to June 4 in Washington.

Diefenbaker Asks Restraint

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, April 11—Prime Minister John Diefenbaker cautioned Canadians today against doing anything that might jeopardize the Commonwealth meeting in London.

Faced with an Opposition demand for debate on a resolution on South African racial policies, Mr. Diefenbaker said that, while the Canadian Government deplored the situation in South Africa, it was vital that nothing be done that might endanger the London meeting.

He said he feared for the Commonwealth meeting if it appeared that the conference members were going to be "both a judge and a jury" in the case of South Africa.

ARRESTS MOUNT IN SOUTH AFRICA

500 Seized in New Raids as Regime Presses Tightening of Controls on Africans

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 27—Arrests of Africans mounted today as the Government continued the reimposition of strict controls on their lives.

The police were particularly active in Johannesburg, Capetown and the Indian Ocean port of East London. They said they were rounding up vagrants, loafers, unemployed persons and potential criminals. More than 500 Africans were arrested.

Today was the second day of sweeps through the downtown streets in Johannesburg. Africans were stopped by teams of policemen and made to explain their presence in the city. If their explanations were not satisfactory or if they did not possess identity papers, they were arrested. The police did not disclose the number seized here.

In East London, troops and policemen surrounded the East Bank African dwelling are at dawn. They arrested 312 person, bringing to 1,183 the total of Africans arrested in the area in four dawn raids in the last ten days.

In the Nyanga and Langa African townships outside Capetown, Africans were arrested early today. In the diamond-mining center of Kimberley twenty were seized, and in Henneman and Ventersburg, small towns in the Orange Free State, forty-four were placed under arrest.

Permits and Passes Required

Africans without permits to be in urban areas or to be visiting or residing in African townships, those who had not paid their taxes and those without Government-issued identity passes weer seized. They face fines or imprisonment ranging from $2.80 or eight days in jail to $14 or five weeks in jail. Most Africans are unable to pay cash fines.

A hundred policemen and 100 soldiers of the Active Citizens Force, the South African equivalent of the United States National Guard, participated in the East London operation. They were aided by six armored cars.

In Johannesburg, the Department of Bantu (African) Administration and Development explained the procedure followed in the case of an arrested African.

"He may be fined by the native commissioner or a magistrate and then after obtaining a duplicate reference book be allowed to enter and work again in the urban area concerned," a spokesman said.

"If he is found to be an idle or disorderly person in terms of the Natives Urban Areas Act, he may be removed to his home or a place indicated by the native commissioner or a magistrate, or be sent to a work colony for a period not exceeding two years.

"Vagrants who unlawfully enter an urban area may after being convicted by repatriated to their home territory."

Macmillan Asks Forbearance

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 27—Prime Minister Macmillan called today for honesty and courtesy in dealing with such "stresses" in the British Commonwealth as those caused by South Africa's racial problems.

He told the Commonwealth Correspondents Association he did not believe anything was gained "by trying to attack the good faith or the goodwill of someone who disagrees with you."

'Our association of the commonwealth is very flexible," he declared. "We have no rules. We can only succeed if on both sides, whether the South African side or those who criticize her policy, we are honest with ourselves."

SOUTH AFRICA IN SLUMP

Stocks Down $1,500,000,000 Since Racial Crisis Began

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 13 (AP)—The president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, A. J. F. Ferguson, announced today a big drop in the capital value of listed companies. He warned the South African Nationalist party Government that continuation of its policies could do irreparable harm to the country's economy.

According to quarterly statistics of the stock exchange, capital value of companies had fallen £501,000,000 (nearly $1,500,000,000) ten days after the outbreak of South Africa's recent racial unrest.

During the last six weeks there has been a further substantial deterioration on the stock exchange, Mr. Ferguson said.

Opinion of the Week:

MAJOR ISSUES

CRISIS IN AFRICA

Things will never be the same in the Union of South Africa. They can be made better. They may well be allowed to get worse. But a halt has been called to the long retreat from reality * * *. The winds of change flowing down the continent will not die away. The white minority now knows * * * that the attempt to impose rigid and pedantic segregation is a barren exercise in unreality.—THE TIMES OF LONDON.

We intend to do what is just and right as a Christian nation in dealing with the people and fellow-men in this country of ours. We realize there is a common basis of humanity. We also realize—which the outside world often does not—that you do not only have to take into consideration the right of the Bantu, the black man of Africa, but that there is also a white man of Africa. The white man brought civilization to this country and all that you see which the Bantu has inherited today was created by the knowledge and diligence of the white man.—DR. HENRIK F. VERWOERD, *Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.*

Immel in The Peoria Journal

"A precarious perch."

White South Africa has reached the kind of crisis that in any other political community would produce an all-party government. Dr. Verwoerd, the architect and prime ideologue of extreme apartheid, should surely now resign and give way to a leader capable of inspiring the confidence of both * * * races.—THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH.

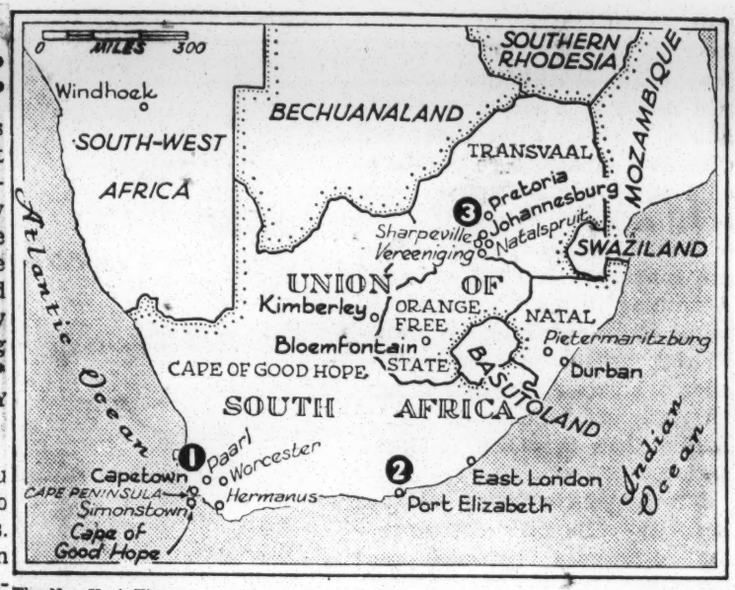
We do not want to kick you out of the country and we do not want to marry your sisters. All we want is a fair deal in our own country.—CHIEF ALBERT LUTHULI *of the African National Congress.*

Race relations between whites and blacks have never been as good as they are at present.—M. D. C. DE WET NEL, *South Africa's Minister for Native Affairs.*

A majority, even if repressed, has the winning weapon in its very numbers. It can halt the economy of a nation and the very livelihood of the privileged. * * * Doctrinaire racists have to eat—even if it be their own words.—THE DETROIT NEWS.

This country will not be happy until it has at the head of affairs a man * * * who is great enough to admit that the non-white people of the Union have real, deep grievances, and that he is ready and able to discuss them.—THE RAND [*South Africa*] DAILY MAIL.

Asians, Afrikaners, British and Indians, too—all in prison, put there by themselves, chained to each other indissolubly. They cannot get rid of each other, and the last dreadful penny will be paid unless the races can release themselves from their bondage of mutual fears and prides.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY *in the House of Lords.*



The New York Times April 3, 1960

PROTESTS CONTINUE: Africans demonstrate in the Capetown area (1) and at Port Elizabeth (2). Troops stood ready at Johannesburg (3) to go to the aid of the stood ready at Johannesburg (3) to assist the police.

Criticism of Racial Curbs Increasing in South Africa

The New York Times
New York Wed. 4-6-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 5—Sentiment appeared to be growing among South Africans today for a softening of their country's harsh racial policies. Violence brought on by these policies continues.

Two business leaders and an important member of the Opposition United party warned of the consequences of the present state of emergency caused by racial unrest.

They called on the Government to consult African leaders and to give South Africa policies that would win her respect rather than condemnation throughout the world.

Fourteen ministers of the Anglican Church in Capetown appealed today to the Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd to bring to an end the "methods of violence against individuals now openly adopted by the police." They urged restraint and regard for human dignity.

In a reply to the clergymen and others making similar protests, François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, said that the police were dealing with "intimidators" who try to keep Africans from their jobs.

But in Capetown today the Senate approved a bill empowering the Government to outlaw the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the major groups representing African political aspirations. The bill had already been passed by the House of Assembly, and it now becomes law.

Two Killed in Violence

The death of an African tonight at the African settlement of Lamontville near Durban brought to two the number killed in violence today in South Africa. Five Africans and a white policeman were hurt when the police opened fire to break up a mob threatening African workers returning from their jobs in Durban.

Meanwhile, an outbreak of violence in the Capetown area, where the Government appears to be in control of the situation only through the use of force, led to at least one death today and injuries to five Africans. Thirty persons, some in serious condition, were still being treated for injuries suffered in yesterday's crackdown by the police on Africans in the Capetown area.

Throughout South Africa authorities reported that the African labor force, upon which the country's economy is based, was back at work. In Capetown 90 per cent of the African workers were at their jobs.

The concern of the business community over the tense situation and its economic effect was stressed by Peter Mosenthal, a textile manuacturer and president of the Fort Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce. Port Elizabeth is an important Indian Ocean port and the site of automobile assembly plants owned by United States manufacturers.

At the chamber's annual meeting Mr. Mosenthal said, "The time has arrived when organized commerce must speak." He appealed for a revision of the governing National party's strict appartheid policy of racial segregation and said that "consultation with all races must be undertaken."

Mr. Mosenthal said, "The Bantu [Africans] certainly have legitimate grievances which must be righted, not by intimidation and force but by consultation."

"The Almighty in His wisdom decided tha South Africa was going to be a multi-racial country and the sooner people realize this the better," he told his audience.

T. O. Weir, president of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce, warned in a speech at his chamber's annual meeting today that if present trends were allowed to continue South Africa would be the outcast of Western Civilization. Pretoria is the administrative capital of South Africa and a center of National party strength.

"Even the most optimistic of ups must view the future with certain doubts," Mr. Weir said. He called for a change in the Government's policy so that South Africa could become known as a happy land of sunshine.

A proposal that Africans be permitted to elect representatives to Parliament was made by Douglas Mitchell, leader of the Opposition United party in Natal province, where the party has its strongest support.

Speaking in Johannesburg, Mr. Mitchell said that as soon as the present crisis had passed South Africa must go into the question of "finding a basis for a nonwhite electorate."

"Responsible Bantu must be allowed their representatives in Parliament," he said.

At present there are three white members in the House of Assembly elected indirectly to represent the African interests. Under present legislation this representation is to cease at the close of the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Mitchell urged that the National party Government under Dr. Verwoerd consult with moderate African leaders to discuss future race relations. He cautioned, however, that control of the Government must continue in white hands to insure "an effective Government of Western civilized standards."

African Policeman Killed

One of the deaths reported today occurred at the Nyanga African township outside Capetown. An African policeman was hacked to death by a mob and two white policemen were injured.

Minor disturbances in African and today were reported by the police in Johannesburg, Durban and Fort Elizabeth. It appeared that harsh police action, particularly in Capetown, was being used to break work stoppages by African stay-at-home demonstrators.

At the Langa African township, also outside Capetown, the police found many persons had large amounts of food stored in their homes in apparent preparation for a long siege.

To complicate matters in Johannesburg an outbreak of smallpox has occurred in Pimville, an African dweling area west of the city. Eight cases have been discovered. They are said to be mild but mass inoculations in the township have been ordered.

In the Senate today Mr. Erasmus advanced the bill to outlaw the African National and Pan-Africanist Congresses.

"I know of no democratic country with self-respect which would permit two organizations such as these to tell the worlddefended police action against openly that they were out to"agitators" and repeated that undermine the existing author-the Government would combat ity," he said. lawlessness "with all the means

Mr. Erasmus accused bothavailable."
groups of terrorism, Arson, intimidation and victimization. He

VERWOERD REGIME SILENT ON U. N. BID

The New York Times
Sun. 4-3-60

Observers See No Chance for Compliance—Police Halt New Demonstrations

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 2—The United Nations Security Council's appeal to South Africa to abandon her apartheid policy of racial segregation met here today with stony silence.

Racial tension continued high and further disorders between whites and Africans caused at least one more death but there was no official reaction to the Security Council's move.

Observers here saw no chance that the Government of Prime Minister Hednik F. Vernoerd would yield to the council's plea. The vote condemning South Africa's racial policies was seen only as producing a stiffening of official attitude that South Africa's race problems are her own domestic business and that South Africans are best equipped by knowledge and experience to know what to do about them.

Infant Boy Killed

In Capetown an infant African boy strapped to his mother's back was shot and killed this morning. The senseless shooting was difficult to understand. It came a short time after the police had turned back several thousand Africans who attempted to march into Capetown from African dwelling areas.

According to reports received here the child was being taken to a hospital by his parents. As they left Nyanga Township outside Capetown in a car they were stopped by sailors of the South African Navy on emergency duty. The driver asked permission to leave the African area but was refused. Shots were fired and the child was killed and the mother wounded.

The March on Capetown was made by Africans who had slipped out of the township before 8 A. M. on the pretext of going to work. They were stopped by the police who feared another riot like one that occurred in Durban yesterday. Four were killed and eighteen wounded by police bullets in Durban, according to revised casualty figures that became known today.

Throughout the night and today strong forces of policemen in armored cars patrolled Cato Manor, Durban's African slum. Searchlights played over the area last night and spotter aircraft droned overhead today. All persons leaving the area were searched for weapons.

Mayor Alec Gorshel of Johannesburg appealed today for calm.

"Everybody is under a duty now to see that he does not do or say anything that might provoke unrest between white and nonwhite in our city," he said.

In Capetown, the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, Anglican archbishop of Capetown, appealed to churches attended by members of the Government to work for "a change of heart and a change of policy in the leaders of the nation."

Apartheid Repudiated

He observed that the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most Afrikaners belong, had abandoned three years ago any effort to provide spiritual and theological justification for apartheid.

"This repudiation has not been driven home with sufficient speed or emphasis among the rank and file of their church membership," the archbishop said.

Afrikaners, descendants of South Africa's Dutch settlers, provide the bulk of support for the National party Government of Prime Minister Verwoerd.

Apartheid, an Afrikaans word meaning separateness, was adopted as one of the major policies of the National party when it assumed power in 1948 under the late Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. But racial discrimination, the basic cause of the present emergency in South Africa, has long been official policy.

Demonstrations against racial discrimination go back almost to the formation in 1912 of the African National Congress, one of two African political organizations in South Africa that the Government has announced will be outlawed.

Recent demonstrations against pass laws that led to the present emergency were organized by African political leaders. Yet, as a result of the mass shooting of Africans by the police at Sharpeville March 21, emotions were aroused and the leaders lost control of the situation, observers here say.

African Leaders Curbed

Efforts by the Africans to organize politically has continually been frustrated by the Government. Their leaders have often been banned from attending meetings and from traveling about the country. Many were rounded up in 1956 and placed on trial for treason. This case is still being heard but court procedings were adjourned this week until April 19 because of the emergency.

Many Africans now believe that, with the suspension of a week ago of the requirement that Africans carry passes at all times, they have made an important gain.

During the week, however, members of the Government have indicated that they consider the pass system necessary to order and public safety and that they expect it will be reimposed.

Police Halt Demonstrations

JOHANNESBURG, April 2 (AP)—Demonstrations against South Africa's white supremacy rule occurred today at Captown and Paarl but police and military forces kept them from erupting into new violence.

Several thousand Africans streamed out of their settlement of Nyanga and marched on Capetown, but they were stopped by the police.

In Paarl, a wine center forty miles northeast of Capetown, several hundred African men and women gathered in front of the court building. They built fires and burned their pass books.

The police arrested several leaders and the crowd dispersed without further incident.

In Johannesburg, troop units stood by on the outskirts to reinforce the police. Civilian defense units were under alert. The only incident reported overnight was the stoning of two reporters of an African newspaper by young Africans.

On the south coast, bands of masked Africans roamed through african settlements near Port Elizabeth calling on residents to destroy their pass books.

South Africa To Stand on Race Policy

New York Herald Tribune
Mon 5-2-60

Verwoerd's Faith In It Firmer Than Ever

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 1 (AP).—Hope among Liberal and other groups that the government of South Africa would relax its strict segregation policy has been dashed by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd.

This was disclosed by M.D. De Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu (Negro) Affairs and Development, at a Nationalist party meeting last night at Pretoria after he visited Mr. Verwoerd at the hospital where he is recovering from wounds received on April 9 in an assassination attempt by a white opponent of his racial policy.

"Dr. Verwoerd believes more than ever now that the policy being followed in South Africa is the correct one," said Mr. Nel, who is the chief executor of the government's policy toward the Negro majority of the population.

"That is the message I bring you from the Prime Minister. All the bullets and all the scandals will not deter us from our path.

"We have no illusions that the man who shot Dr. Verwoerd was the instrument of the devil's hand. . . . Those bullets were not only aimed at Dr. Verwoerd, but they were a specific challenge to the European (white) population of South Africa."

Clergymen Assailed

Mr. Nel repeated frequent Nationalist charges that English-language newspapers and Anglican clergymen, as well as elements abroad, prompted South African Negroes to engage in their recent campaign against white supremacy laws.

He added that the government intends to retain the passbook system through which it controls the movement of Negroes and which they hate. The Negro demonstrations which began in March and led to bloodshed and disorders were aimed primarily at the passbooks.

Police and troops are continuing raids on Negro settlements throughout the country. In the last fortnight, 4,000 Negroes have been arrested, including 1,00 in one raid on Friday at East London.

S. Africa Detains 20 Children

The Washington Post
Washington D.C.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 14 (AP)—More than 20 white and Negro youngsters were arrested today while demonstrating outside Johannesburg's City Hall against the jailing of their parents under South Africa's emergency laws.

Sun 5-15-60

The children were bundled into police vans and taken to jail for questioning.

They ranged from small children to 17-year-olds. Later they were released separately and told to go home.

P. 8

They had lined up on the steps of the City Hall holding up placards declaring: "We want our parents" and "Why are you keeping my mother and father?"

1700 Adults Held

The youngsters' parents are among 1700 adults of all races jailed in South Africa as suspected political subversives. Emergency regulations proclaimed to combat racial violence allow them to be detained indefinitely without trial.

After the protest had begun a small deputation of white and Asian children were admitted to City Hall for an audience with Mayor Alec Gorshel.

They handed him a letter urging him to ask Justice Minister Francois Erasmus to obtain their parents' release.

The Mayor and the children were still talking when police arrived and marched up to the children who were left outside to continue the silent demonstrations.

Crowd Shouts Abuse

The South African Press Association reported that as the police led the children across the street, a large crowd of people gathered. Some shouted abuse at the police. The police ordered the crowd to disperse.

Earlier, Anglican Church authorities, fearing prosecution on political grounds, banned the use of their churches for "24-hour vigils of prayer and fasting" by relatives and friends of detainees.

Church authorities said in a statement permission will not be given to use the Johannesburg Cathedral for "demonstrations of a political character."

Church Session Set

CLEVELAND, May 14 (UPI) The 172d General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. will begin here Wednesday.

'New Spirit' in South Africa

The New York Times

A major test of strength that could have led to revolutionary explosions in South Africa has been averted due to the failure of a projected week-long general strike to materialize. The strike, intended to paralyze the country, was ordered by revolution-bent African leaders. But for various reasons—such as the arrest of their leaders, lack of money and the Government threat of banishment to remote areas—the large mass of Africans ignored the strike call and flocked back to work and school.

This does not mean that the racial conflict is any nearer solution. On the contrary, new police raids, new arrests, new jail sentences and fines attest its continuation. But there are also signs that basic racial tensions are lessening, at least for the moment; that the recent riots, which cost scores of lives, the attempted assassination of Prime Minister Verwoerd and the world-wide condemnation of the Government's policy of apartheid have shocked the country into taking a new look at it; that, in fact, the masses of both the white and the African people are less extreme than their leaders.

Among the whites there is rising clamor among a growing number of liberals, but also in business and industrial circles, for an end to the repressive emergency rule and, if not for an end to apartheid, at least for a more flexible approach to it. The Government is still unwilling to yield, but it is significant that the acting Government head, Lands Minister Sauer, calls for a "new spirit" in race relations, for an earnest and honest reconsideration of them and for important changes in the application of apartheid to give the Africans hope for a happier existence.

In this "new spirit" the Government has already reversed itself and has agreed to a visit by Secretary General Hammarskjold in compliance with a United Nations Security Council resolution. How far the Government proposes to go remains to be seen, but it does appear at last to take note of Prime Minister Macmillan's warning that the wind of change is blowing through Africa.

On the other side, there are similar indications that the Bantu Africans, as much comparatively recent conquerors in South Africa as the whites, are not yet ready to follow their extremist leaders who pursue racial policies of their own and claim a whole continent in the name of color. What the results of such policies can be is shown by the sanguinary tribal conflicts in the Congo and the Cameroons. It will take moderation on both sides to live with a problem in a country where "deliberate speed" in its solution may call for the moment for more deliberation than speed.

RACE ISSUE SPLITS VERWOERD PARTY

The New York Times

Nationalists in Assembly Divided After Sauer Asks Easing of Apartheid

Thurs, 4-21-60

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 20—The National party ranks were in confusion and disarray in Parliament today following a seeming division in the Cabinet on the future application of apartheid policies.

The storm in the governing party arose over remarks made yesterday by Paul O. Sauer, Minister of Lands and leader of the Assembly. In a speech at Humansdorp, Mr. Sauer called for sweeping changes in the application of apartheid.

More than 600 Africans were arrested today as the Government continued its drive to break resistance to the strict segregationist policy.

Police units, supported in most cases by troops and armored cars, were active in Capetown, East London and Port Elizabeth. A major round-up of Africans took place in East London, an Indian Ocean port, where more than 400 were seized only two days ago.

Better Relations Urged

Mr. Sauer, who has presided at Cabinet meetings since the wounding of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd in an assassination attempt April 9, said in his speech that the race riot at Sharpeville last month, in which seventy-two Africans were killed, had closed the "old book" of South African history.

The Government will have to improve relations with the Africans, Mr. Sauer asserted, suggesting that a start could be made by removing "pinpricks," such as overly rigid enforcement of identity pass regulations and liquor laws.

He also suggested higher wages for urban Africans and the establishment of healthy contacts between the races in urban areas.

There was nothing sensationally new in any of these proposals. All had been aired in the moderate National party organ Die Burger. But no party leader had wrapped them all up in one speech. And what particularly angered conservatives in the party was Mr. Sauer's tone of accusation against the Government.

"We must create a new spirit which must restore overseas faith—both white and nonwhite—in South Africa," he said. Mr. Sauer added that the Africans "must be given hope for a happy existence" and said that numerous liquor raids made the African feel "he was being chased around."

Mr. Sauer's timing appeared to have been particularly unfortunate. His speech rang discordantly against the dominant theme of Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, who has been contending in the current Assembly debate on foreign affairs that world anger against apartheid was founded chiefly on the lies and distortions of foreign newsmen.

Opposition spokesman were quick to seize upon this evident split. They asked M. Louw whether Mr. Sauer's statement was an official declaration of policy and whether Mr. Louw would adopt Mr. Sauer's line at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London next month.

In reply Mr. Louw delivered a thinly veiled rebuke to Mr. Sauer. Only Prime Minister Verwoerd, who is now recovering from his bullit wounds, can change the basic policy of apartheid, he said.

Verwoerd "Progressing"

"According to information I received today," Mr. Louw said, "the Prime Minister is progressing very nicely and probably within a week will be able to give his full attention, if only in his hospital room, to affairs of state and political affairs."

Amid cheers and shouts from Afrikaners in the Nationalist benches, Mr. Louw added: "Basically, the Government's policy remains unchanged. If any statement is to be made in regard to basic policy, that statement will be made by the Prime Minister."

Mr. Sauer, looking somewhat chastened, made a brief appearance in the Assembly but did not speak. Newsmen ran after him as he hurried from the hall. He said his Humansdorp speech was "a statement of my opinion on the question—that is all."

Mr. Sauer's brief vision of a less rigid policy caused stocks to rise in the Johannesburg Exchange as a result of hopes of a new deal." But the Minister of Lands was quickly rebuked by Die Vaderland, a conservative Nationalist Johannesburg paper, which said "Sauer's motivation leaves a lot of room for serious doubt."

345 Seized Near East London

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 21—Two-hundred policemen with armored cars raided the African township of Duncan Village near the port of East London again today.

They arrested 345 Africans, who they said were loafers, "inciters" or illegal residents or lacked the Government-issued identity passes that every African is required to have before he can move about in South Africa.

At Port Elizabeth and the adjacent town of Uitenhage, both centers of automobile assembly plants on the Indian Ocean coast, 200 Africans were arrested for not having passes or residence permits. At the Port Elizabeth African township of Kwazakele a military plane swooped overhead as the police, aided by troops, went from house to house demanding passes and checking on "idlers."

About fifty persons were arrested at the African township of Langa, outside Capetown, today when 200 policemen conducted a house-to-house search. They reported that a quantity of weapons was confiscated.

At Durban, a scene of several disorders in recent weeks, four Africans were arrested for distributing leaflets calling for a work stoppage.

Today's activity by the police and troops continued the application of force that has enabled the Government to restore relative peace and order after the violent uprising by Africans in recent weeks against the official racial policies.

PAAMA IS CRITICAL OF CANAL ZONE PLAN

Special to The New York Times.

PANAMA, April 20—Opinion in the republic today seemed to be one of satisfaction at President Eisenhower's program for better pay and more supervisory jobs in the Canal Zone for Panamanians. But politicians were quick to say these and other betterments fell far short of what Panama expected from the United States.

Administration and Opposition leaders stressed that the program did not mention Panama's desire to fly her flag in the Canal Zone.

Most Americans in the Canal Zone approved the 10 per cent pay rise for unskilled and semi-skilled workers and for teachers. But a spokesman for the American Federation of Government Employes said his union wanted more rather than fewer of the 3,500 United States pay-rate jobs reserved for United States citizens.

Commenting on President Eisenhower's promise of 500 new homes for Panamanians in the Canal Zone, a federation spokesman said most residents termed it "a fine idea provided the cost is amortized or absorbed by theUnited States Treasury."

Kasper's Plea Rejected

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20 (UPI)—Judge Homer Weimar today denied John Kasper's petition for immediate release from Davidson County workhouse. Kasper must serve the remaining three months of a six-month term for inciting to riot against school integration here.

APARTHEID POLICY CURBS ASIANS TOO

The New York Times

They Back Africans in Fight for Rights—Many Face Large Financial Loss

Sunday 4-24-60

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 23—In their struggle for economic, social and political rights South Africa5s 10,000,000 Africans have the support of the country's small Asian population of 441,000.

Africans Face Banishment if They Strike

The Sunday Star Washington, D.C. June 4-17-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 16 (AP).—Negroes were warned by the government today they may be banished to backwoods reserves if they obey the underground call for a work boycott next week.

The department of Bantu (native) administration and development issued the warning.

Against the background of a report Tuesday by Justice Minister Francois Erasmus that authorities already are "shipping many idle and superfluous Bantu back to their homelands," it said:

"The Bantu public are reminded that a considerable number of Bantu workers were dismissed from their employment as a result of the recent stay-away-from-work campaign and have since been unemployed. Unless they find work soon they will have to go back to their homelands.

Warned About Pamphlets

"Bantu workers are therefore, in their own interests, warned not to pay any attention to pamphlets or other forms of encouragement for them to stay away from work."

The outlawed African National Congress is promoting the work boycott. It wants to revive the stay-at-home movement broken last week after police raids on African settlements netted sacks of arms and hundreds of men described by authorities as subversives, agitators and terrorists.

With most of its known leaders in jail, the Congress' emergency committee called for Negroes to stay at home throughout next week to enforce four demands on Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd's regime.

End of Passes Sought

These are elimination of the law requiring all Negroes to carry passes, release of the Congress leaders, ending of the state of emergency by which the country is run under near martial law, and restoration of the Congress as a legal organization.

Government raids were launched to nip the revival after ANC pamphlets showed up in Johannesburg's African settlements Thursday. Police Commissioner Col. J. C. Lemmer announced police will be out in force next week to protect Negroes who ignore the call.

Mr. Verwoerd, recovering in a Pretoria hospital from wounds resulting from two bullets fired into his head by a white assassin a week ago, was described in a medical bulletin as making excellent progress.

In recent years political cooperation between the Africans and Asians has grown, culminating four years ago in the Congress Alliance. This brought together for the achievement of common aims the two principal African and Asian political organizations, the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress.

The alliance included also the Congress of Democrats, a group of liberal white supporters of African and Asian causes, and the South African Trade Union Congress, which includes white, African and Asian members.

Leaders of all these groups were pailed after South Africa declared a state of emergency March 30.

Hostility Declining

As political collaboration between the Africans and Asians has grown in the last ten years, hostility between the two races has decreased. An example of this was given last year in the African slum of Cato Manor in Durban, a large Indian Ocean port.

In African rioting there the Asians were not molested and the Indian bus service into Cato Manor continued to operate while municipal bus service was suspended. Ten years earlier 140 Asians were killed in African rioting there.

The improving relations between Asians and Africans in South Africa contrasts with the situation in East Africa, particularly in Kenya and Uganda. There Asians are often attacked by Africans. They are caught between the whites, who distrust them politically, and the Africans, who complain that they are economically at the mercy of Asian traders.

In South Africa Africans and Asians are both victims of the Government's strict racial segregation policies. Under the Group Areas Act of 1950 large numbers of Africans and Asians have been shifted from one dwelling place to another to satisfy the ideas of the governing National party on where people should live.

As owners of property and businesses the Asians have lost heavily and stand to lose even more.

Most Indians in Natal

Most of South Africa's Indians live in Natal Province. There are 361,000 Asians in Natal and 223,000 of them live in Durban.

The value of property owned by the Asians in Durban is estimated at more than $85,000,000. Asians hold more than 6,000 trading licenses in Durban where the whites hold somewhat more than 7,000.

A recent report by the South African Institute of Race Relations said that 80,000 Asians, 81,000 Africans and 1,000 whites in Durban will have to move under present proclamations.

Earlier Dr. S. Cooppan, an Asian economist at the University of Natal, said in a report on South Africa's Asians, "The torment of racial discrimination in the lives of the Indians has to be lived and experienced to be really appreciated."

"Indians do not have the political, economic and military power of the white minority to seize what they want," he said. "They do not have the weight of numbers of the African, which compels a certain amount of respect and recognition," he added.

The first Indians came to South Africa a century ago as indentured laborers. They were in great demand on the sugar plantations and in the coal mines of Natal and as railway workers. Today 95 per cent of the Asians in South Africa were born here and know no other home.

Since 1927 the South African Government has made frequent efforts to induce its Asian population to return to India. It has offered repatriation bonuses of $112 for each adult and $56 for each child, but only about 1,000 have left South Africa.

Asians Have No Vote

The Asians have not had a vote of any kind in South Africa since 1924. They have no say in decisions that affect their jobs, businesses, homes, schools, churches and transportation.

From 1893 to 1914 the late Mohandas K. Gandhi lived in South Africa and fought discrimination against the Asians. He developed his technique of passive resistance here.

In recent years the plight of South Africa's Asians has been the subject of many complaints in the United Nations by the Indian Government.

Most Asians employed in South Africa earn less than $1,000 a year, although a handful in Durban are millionaires.

Employment opportunities for Asians are limited by four legal barriers. These are laws preventing Asians from moving freely about, the color bar, laws reserving certain jobs exclusively for whites and laws preventing the acceptance of Asians as apprentices in certain trades.

SOUTH AFRICA TIE TO BRITISH SHAKEN

The New York Times June 5-11-60

Poll on Republic Could Pen Commonwealth Status

By THOMAS F. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 10—South Africa's continued membership in the Commonwealth was put in doubt today.

This became apparent during a discussion at the commonwealth Prime Ministers conference of South Africa's status if it becomes a republic. Its Government is planning a referendum to determine whether this step should be taken but it has not yet named a date.

Upon becoming a republic, South Africa, like India and Pakistan, would no longer owe allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II but would simply recognize her as head of the Commonwealth.

This would apply unless South Africa decided to drop out of the Commonwealth or the other countries barred it.

At today's session Ghana notified the conference that in conformity with her recent plebiscite she planned to become a republic on July 1 but wished to remain in the Commonwealth. The representatives of the other governments then told her they would accept her continued membership.

When South Africa raised the question of its status after becoming a republic, a debate ensued that will continue into tomorrow. It was understood that some delegates again raised the question of its racial policies, a subject of sharp controversy at the conference.

Others cited precedent as a reason for delaying a decision. They said the constituent assemblies of India and Pakistan had voted to make their countries republics but to remain in the Commonwealth before asking continued membership. Ghana took a plebiscite before doing so, they pointed out.

It was suggested that South Africa take its referendum and then raise the question again. This is expected to be the ruling of the conference when the debate is concluded.

But since South Africa does not grant full suffrage to Negroes or persons of mixed blood, the results of the referendum undoubtedly would be challenged by other commonwealth members who bitterly oppose South Africa's racial policies.

These policies were defended by Eric H. Luow, South African Minister of External Affairs, in an uncompromising speech before the South African Club tonight.

He declared that his country's relations with Britain might be seriously disturbed if the "anti-South African campaign" here continued unchecked. He sharply assailed the criticism and attacks to which his country had been subjected from abroad.

Mr. Louw, who is attending the conference as deputy for Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, the wounded Prime Minister of South Africa, spoke with particular bitterness of Britain's House of Commons.

On April 8 Commons approved a resolution deploring South African racial policies and urging the British Government to voice its strong disapproval of them at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference.

"As a people we, the European population of South Africa, claim the right of survival, as does every other nation," Mr. Louw said. "This right we, like other nations, will defend by every means at our disposal—as the people of the British Isles have always done when their survival was threatened."

The New York Times

DEFENDS APARTHEID: Eric Louw, South Africa's External Affairs Minister.

Hunger Strike Set

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 10—Fifty-two white persons jailed under South Africa's emergency regulations have threatened a hunger strike.

Twenty-one of the fifty-two political prisoners are women. In a petition to Francois C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, the women said they would stop eating Thursday unless Mr. Erasmus ordered their release. The thirty-one men said they would start a hunger strike in sympathy on Saturday.

U. N. Blasts South Africa But N. Y. Group Is Silent

The Pittsburgh Courier P. 16

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 4-9-60

Warning that "apartheid contains the seeds of international war," a United Nations spokesman for the 29-member Afro-Asian bloc sought UN backing for sharp condemnation of South Africa for its recent wave of brutal killings.

• **Abdul Monem Rifa'i of Jordan said the 11-nation Security Council "should speak in a loud and clear voice which will resound around the world."**

The chances for such a clear voice seemed good over the weekend, as the council prepared to adopt an Ecuadoran proposal, calling on South Africa to end its racial segregation policies.

• **The United States, led by U. N. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, was expected to give hearty approval to the proposal with Britain and France attempting to tone it down, and the Afro-Asian bloc trying to sharpen it.**

Meanwhile, in New York City, two of the most prominent organizations working in the field of African-American relations both vigorously repudiated the South African Government's policies while a third such organization refused to comment on the brutalities.

Both the American Society for African Culture and the American Committee on Africa supported the U. S. Department of State's recent denunciation of the killings. The two organizations wired, also, top African leaders of their support and willingness to raise money for the black South Africans.

But the African-American Institute, which maintains headquarters both in New York City and Washington, D. C., refused to make any comment on the wave of killings.

• **"Really, we are a non-political organization," Lloyd Steere, executive vice president of the AAI told The Courier. "So we are not commenting, he said, "simply because we are non-political."**

A fairly wealthy organization, the African-American Institute claims it is "devoted to establishing closer bonds between the peoples of Africa and the United States." Five Negroes serve on the board of directors. They are: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Etta Moten Barnett, John W. Davis, Edward R. Dudley and William Leo Hansberry.

In the United Nations debate on the South African issue, Alex Qualson-Sackey, Ghana's U. N. representative, hit hard at the "arrogant racist government, dedicated to the suppression of the rights and, indeed, the personality of its African citizens."

• **Mr. Qualson-Sackey compared the Nationalist government's policies to those of Hitler. "They are not a mere internal matter any more than Nazi policies and practices were," he declared.**

One of the differences expected in the U. N. resolution will be to substitute the word "deplore" for "condemn."

It is expected that the world body will call on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to survey the South African situation and report back by June 30.

UN Pots and Kettle

The Pittsburgh Courier

Nothing could be more ironic than the United Nations pots meeting to spank the South African kettle, which undoubtedly needs spanking for its atrocities which worsen year by year.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Despite the outraged pleas of liberal forces everywhere, the United Nations is unlikely to get out on this limb of inteference in internal affairs because many member nations are vulnerable due to mistreatment of minorities, even genocide.

Sat. 4-9-60

It is difficult to think what members of the UN could be singled out as lily-white in the general atmosphere of soot and smudge.

P. 12

Certainly not the United States, certainly not Britain or France, certainly not Cuba or Venezuela or Haiti, and certainly not by any means Soviet Union with its hecatoms of victims.

We greatly fear that if anything is to be done to help the victims of South African police terror, they will have to do it themselves with, we hope, an assist from the humanitarians of the world.

Negro Police Burned Out

The Pittsburgh Courier

Dealing With 'Toms' The South African Way

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-9-60

DURBAN, South Africa — Negroes here in Durban have a unique way of dealing with their "Uncle Toms."

P. 10

They are forcing them to join in the demonstrations which are becoming a daily occurrence throughout this fear-ridden nation which is on the brink of open revolt.

Also facing a hard way to go are Negro police, who like their white counterparts have been particularly brutal towards their prisoners.

■

FORCED to live among their own kind, local Negro police are returning home to find theifr houses burned down and then are forced to flee for their lives back to the protection of the police station.

Jail is "home" these days for Negro police.

Durban, scene of the great Indian rioting during the 1950's, is extremely tense with Indians keeping discreetly quiet. The Durban Negro, of Zulu, Xosa and Sotho stock, is considerably more militant than most in the Union.

This has been expressed in the manner in which bystanders and so-called "Uncle Toms" were grabbed by marchers and forced to take part in the demonstrations.

■

THE SOUTH African government in the words of South African Minister of Justice Francois C. Erasmus is now engaged in quelling a revolution.

Twenty-six regiments, 13 auxiliary units and an air squadron of the South African Army have been alerted to deal with the massive demonstrations being staged all over South Africa by a great proportion of the African population.

In order to subdue the rioters, the nation's white supremacy government sent navy men to form a cordon around Nyanga township, near Capetown. Soldiers are already assisting police in many places.

■

THE RIOTING, which broke out March 21 in Johannesburg after police killed more than 70 Africans and wounded 211 defenseless men, women and children during a peaceful anti-pass regulation demonstration, has continued daily all over South Africa.

The unrest Saturday had spread to 114 of the 300-odd districts throughout South Africa. A national strike of all work by Africans was said to be fairly effective.

On March 30, acting under Minister of Justice Erasmus' demand that maximum penalties for intimidation be increased from a fine of $100 or six months in prison to $1,400 fine or five years in prison or ten lashes with a whip, police raided the shanties of Africans in the Cato Manor settlement near Cape Town and arrested 200 leaders, white and black, who are openly against apartheid.

The Minister of Justice's order followed a conference with Prime Minister Verwoerd.

TH AFRICA RIFT TED IN LONDON

New York

monwealth Chiefs Avert Showdown on Apartheid

Conference Ends

New York

WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 13—The Brit- Commonwealth emerged en but unshattered today its Prime Ministers' con-

Times 5-14-60

The loosely knit association ed a show-down with th Africa over its go-it- racial policy, but only stponed the day when South rica's continued membership, a possible republic, will in be questioned.

The Commonwealth members Britain, Canada, Australia, Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana Malaya. The Federation of desia and Nyasaland at- Prime Ministers' confer- of which this was the th since the end of World II, by special invitation.

The talks began May 3 and ed this morning. It is cus- ary to have unanimous roval of the final statement. today's five-page commu- was accepted by all en Governments. But this d been in doubt at least until terday. There had been a ng possibility that the mmonwealth would split on issue of South Africa's rtheid, or race separation, ley.

The communiqué gave only a ed account, in its last para- h, of the differences on al policy that developed ing the conference. It thus naged to satisfy, at least as public statement, both South rica, which wanted the issue nored because it was an "in- al" matter, and those Af- an and Asian members that d that apartheid violated the ulti-racial concept of the mmonwealth.

Questions Put to Louw

"Whilst reaffirming the tradi- nal practice that Common- alth conferences do not dis- the internal affairs of mber countries, the ministers lled themselves of Mr. w's [Eric H. Louw, South ican Minister of External irs] presence in London to informal discussions with about the racial situation South Africa," the communique said.

The New York Times May 14, 1960

CONGO TRIBAL WAR: Feuding Lulua and Baluba warriors clashed again in part of Leopoldville (cross).

"During these informal discussions Mr. Louw gave information and answered questions on the Union's policies, and the other ministers conveyed to him their views on the South African problem. The ministers emphasized that the Commonwealth itself is a multi-racial association and expressed the need to insure good relations between all member states and peoples of the Commonwealth."

South Africa, it was clear, came out a winner by a narrow margin by this handling of the conference report. It was not condemned and, for the record, it had not "formally" discussed a question of its "internal affairs."

There had been speculation that some of the other members would issue a "minority report" stating their anti-apartheid views more frankly, but they were dissuaded at the last moment from doing so.

South Africa faces another battle, however, should it decide to become a republic and still remain in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Louw notified the conference that his Government intended to hold a referendum on the question, and the other members "affirmed the view that the choice between a monarchy and a republic was entirely the responsibility of the country concerned."

But the Commonwealth would have to agree unanimously to permit South Africa to remain a member. In that case South Africa would almost certainly encounter stiff opposition on at least two grounds: first, that apartheid is unacceptable to the others and, second, that the proposed referendum would be held among only the white minority.

Ghana also intends to become a republic by July, in conformity with a recent plebiscite and vote by the Constituent Assembly. The communiqué said the other Commonwealth countries "accept and recognize" Ghana's continued membership.

In a speech to the English-Speaking Union tonight, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana cast strong doubt on South Africa's future status. Freed of the restraint on public statements during the conference, Mr. Nkrumah declared:

"We believe that the Commonwealth cannot exist as an effective association of nations all dedicated to the same principles of life, if exceptions are made."

It is illogical and unreasonable, he said, to expect African states to be happy about joining and remaining within the Commonwealth if it tolerates governments that perpetuate policies of racialism.

The conference communiqué also noted the meeting's review of "the major international problems of the day" on the eve of the summit conference and expressed hope for further progress on disarmament.

PARLEY DELAYS ON SOUTH AFRICA

Times

Question of Commonwealth Tie May Come Up Friday or Be Left Unresolved

Thurs. 5-12-60

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 11—The Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, shaken by deep-rooted differences over South Africa's apartheid, or racial separation policy, postponed today any decision on that state's future Commonwealth membership as a republic.

The day's two sessions considered instead only subjects that could be discussed in the customary non-controversial manner of such Commonwealth gatherings. A spokesman for the Commonwealth Relations Office described the sessions as "routine" and quiet.

In the morning the Prime Ministers or their deputies finished their discussion of the European trade and economic situation. In the afternoon they engaged in a general review of the problems of the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the dependent territories of Africa.

Put Off Until Friday

The issue of whether South Africa would remain in the Commonwealth as a republic, after a referendum in which only the minority whites would have expressed their views, was put off until the closing sessions of the conference Friday, when "still outstanding problems" will be dealt with.

The question may not come before this conference at all. But it is more than likely that the representatives of the Asian or African members will press for some expression of Commonwealth opinion on the question of racial policy or human rights before the meetings end.

The only other move for a positive decision was also put aside for future consideration. Senator Edmund J. Cooray, Minister of Justice in Ceylon, proposed a Commonwealth Court, which would adjudicate disputes between Commonwealth members unwilling to go before Britain's Privy Council, which normally serves that function.

Question Too Complex

A sharp difference of opinion arose, with some of the newly independent members contending they would sacrifice some of their independence under such a procedure. The outcome was a decision that, because the proposal was so complicated, it should be referred back to the member governments.

While the Commonwealth conference was careful to avoid disruptive debate and controversy, there was no lack of forthright suggestions from other sources. One of these, Dr. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, demanded in a speech that South-West Africa be removed from South African jurisdiction and made a trust territory under the United Nations.

South-West Africa was taken over by South Africa as a mandated territory under the League of Nations after World War I. United Nations has repeatedly resolved, however, that the South-West territory is not part of the Union of South Africa.

Some Curbs Eased

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 11 (AP)—Emergency regulations were lifted in twenty of South Africa's magisterial districts today in a minor concession by the Government to liberal demands. All large-city areas remained under restriction. The regulations had been clamped on 119 of the country's 300 districts earlier this year to help cope with racial violence and political strife.

SOUTH AFRICA VOWS TO KEEP RACIAL LAWS

Times

Wounded Leader Sure Policy Is Right

Chicago, Ill.

Mon 5-2-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 1 (AP)—Prospects that South Africa will relax its strict segregation policy have been dashed by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd from his hospital bed.

This was disclosed by M. D. de Wet Nel, minister of Bantu [Negro] affairs and development, at a Nationalist party meeting Saturday night in Pretoria after he visited the wounded Verwoerd, who is recuperating from a recent assassination attempt by a white foe of his racial policy.

Sure of Policy

"Dr. Verwoerd believes more than ever now that the policy being followed in South Africa is the correct one," said Nel, who is the chief executor of the government's policy toward the Negro majority.

"That is the message I bring you from the prime minister. All the bullets and all the scandals will not deter us from our path.

"We have no illusions that the man who shot Dr. Verwoerd was the instrument of the devil's hand . . . Those bullets were not only aimed at Dr. Verwoerd but they were a specific challenge to the European [white] population of South Africa."

Repeats Charges

Nel repeated frequent Nationalist charges that English language newspapers and Anglican clergy as well as elements abroad prompted South Africa's Negroes to stage their campaign against white supremacy laws.

He said that the government intended to retain the pass book system by which it controls the movements of Negroes. The Negro demonstrations that broke out in March, leading to bloodshed and disorders, were aimed primarily at abolishing the pass books.

Nel's words were emphasized by continuing police and army raids on Negro settlements. In the last two weeks alone, 4,000 Negroes were arrested, including 1,200 in one big raid Friday at East London. Other Negroes have been banished as troublemakers from cities and sent to native reserves in the interior.

Seek Emergency End

Despite Nel's stern words, English language newspapers and some business men continued to demand an early lifting of the state of emergency under which 1,600 persons of all races were jailed without arraignment.

Pleas also were continually voiced for the government to relax its policies toward the Negroes, in order to restore racial peace and bring back confidence in the nation's political and economic future.

Business men especially were making such pleas. They are hurt badly in their pocketbooks by continuing declines in stock exchange prices and foreign trade.

EASING INDICATED IN SOUTH AFRICA

A Broadcast Hints Regime Considers Shift on Racial Segregation Policies

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 24—A significant shift in emphasis has occurred in the last two weeks in comments by the Government radio on South Africa's racial crisis.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation, Government-controlled, has begun to reflect the consideration of a possible new approach by the governing National party.

This thinking was stimulated during the last week by Paul O. Sauer, Minister of Lands and acting chairman of the Cabinet during the convalescence of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd. In a public speech, Mr. Sauer called for modifications of some of the harsher provisions of the country's racial segregation policies.

In the latest of its weekly political commentaries, the radio said: "It is fully realized that the time has come for white and nonwhite to come to an understanding. Otherwise the position can become unbearable."

Written by Ex-Editor

The commentary is written by Johannes J. Kruger, who resigned early this year as editor of The Transvaler, official daily newspaper of the National Party in Johannesburg, to become cultural adviser to the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

The commentary said that white men must help to improve relationships between the races, "but on no other basis than the solid foundation of self-preservation." In a broadcast two weeks ago Mr. Kruger rejected as "childish" proposals by non-nationalist South Africans for consultations with African leaders.

In a statement published today, Sir de Villiers Graaf, leader of the Opposition United party, questioned whether the Government was "justified in continuing the application of emergency powers much longer."

He noted that Mr. Sauer had said earlier in the week that law and order had been restored. "If Mr. Sauer is correct," Sir de Villiers said, "he should take the initiative in having the state of emergency ended forthwith."

Warning that the emergency had placed the executive arm of the Nationalist Government, with the aid of the army and the police, "virtually in control of the rights of our citizens," Sir de Villiers said the emergency powers "can be used only in the interests of the state and never in the interests of a particular political party."

Americans aid South Africa

NEW YORK — In a letter received Monday by George Houser, Executive Director of the American Committee on Africa, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town acknowledged receipt of the first of a number of contributions being made through the Africa Defense and Aid Fund by Americans to Africans in need of legal aid and family welfare.

"Thank you indeed for the check for $2000," wrote the Archbishop, "which is going to be the greatest possible help to us and will, I know, encourage tremendously all those who are working for justice in this country."

Archbishop Joost de Blank, one of several South African trustees of the non-sectarian African Defense and Aid Fund of the American Committee on Africa, is an outspoken opponent of the South African government's harsh apartheid policies, and has recently been in news headlines in his controversy with the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.

Checks amounting altogether to $10,000 have been sent within the past two weeks by the African Defense and Aid Fund to other acting trustees of the Fund in South Africa. This money has been raised from the American public since the killings by police of Africans at Sharpeville in March and subsequent mass arrests, police clubbings and shootings affecting thousands of Africans. Legal and welfare aid amounting to several million dollars is estimated needed from outside sources in the current South African crisis.

U. N. as Peacemaker

Situation in South Africa Points Up Changes That Have Taken Place

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Although the Union of South Africa has not actually refused to consult with Dag Hammarskjold, the trend of events seems to indicate that it will stick by its position that "local disturbances" are no business of the United Nations. This does not necessarily mean that South Africa will continue racial discrimination indefinitely. Indeed, the potential dangers of insurrection are so great that South African business leaders have already suggested that the Government make concessions.

But there is a definite possibility that the Secretary General will be permitted to play only a small role, or none at all, in the great events ahead. In that case the Security Council's resolution on apartheid, like the series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on Hungary since 1956, will gather dust in the United Nations archives.

It is essential, however, to place the Security Council resolution in its proper perspective. South Africa's contention that its racial policies are its own affair dates back to 1946, when the General Assembly started protesting against the discrimination against Indian residents.

No Binding Effect

Moreover, it should be remembered that in this case the Security Council resolution is merely a recommendation without binding effect, and is thus on a par with those of the General Assembly.

Since the Charter authorizes the Security Council to order the use of military force against aggressor states, this limitation upon its powers is often overlooked. However, these great powers can be exercised only under Chapter VII of the Charter, dealing with breaches of the peace or acts of aggression.

The Asian-African complaint against South Africa, however, was brought under Chapter VI, dealing with the peaceful settlement of disputes. The fact that such resolutions are merely hortatory has been obscured by the use of the vague but impressive phrase "calls upon." Actually, the Security Council is merely recommending that somebody do, or refrain from doing something.

The useful work done by the Security Council in such questions as Palestine, Indonesia and Kashmir is a sufficient demonstration that the strength or weakness of an international organization is dependent only in part upon its legal authority.

For Different Reasons

In these questions a settlement was really made possible by the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union, each for its own reasons, favored the Israelis against the Arabs and the Indonesians against the Dutch, and both acquiesced in the de facto partition of Kashmir.

The decline in the peacekeeping functions of the Security Council in the last decade is due to three principal developments, all of which took place without any amendment to the Charter:

(1) In 1950 the United States induced the General Assembly to adopt the Acheson plan, formally known as "Uniting for Peace," under which the General Assembly asserted its claim that it had a right to take over whenever the veto prevented the Security Council from acting. This started the decline of the Security Council.

(2) Stalin's successors, having acquired the hydrogen bomb in 1953, began taking a tougher line in the Security Council, using the veto in disputes in which the Soviet bloc was not involved. This gradually reduced the Security Council to its present impotence. Mr. Hammarskjold, with the consent of the two superpowers, stepped in to fill the vacuum.

(3) The mass admissions deal of 1955, engineered by Canada with the support of the Latin American and Soviet blocs, started the onrush of Asian and African countries. This has already cost the United States most of the advantages it expected from the "Uniting for Peace" resolution, since the Assembly is now balanced between the Western powers and the total number of neutral and Soviet bloc countries.

Although the present-day United Nations preserves the old forms, these developments have produced a far different organization from the one that functioned throughout the more tempestuous days of the cold war.

Since Mr. Hammarskjold has the firm support of both the United States and the Soviet Union, the veto is not a factor in the election of a secretary general. The veto on Security Council decisions remains an inhibiting factor, but everyone is now reconciled to the fact that none of the great powers is willing to give it up.

Fault in Charter

This does not mean that there is universal satisfaction. One influential United Nations expert regrets that the Charter did not give the organization clear-cut powers to check up inside every frontier on compliance with the human rights provisions of the Charter. It is too late, but if this had been done there would have been no question of the United Nations competence in dealing with South Africa.

A number of Western European delegates wish that the "Uniting for Peace" resolution had never happened. Since they recognize that the General Assembly is now in the saddle they wish they could replace the rule of "one member, one vote" with voting weighted according to population as a condition for the exercise of effective power by the General Assembly.

The New York Times

Bernardus G. Fourie, U. N. delegate from South Africa.

However, the value of such a change is doubtful, even if it could be put into effect. The numerical strength of the Asian countries, notably China, India and Indonesia, is so great that the industrial nations of the West would lose, not gain, under a system of weighted voting. Since the smaller countries would fight to the death against partial disfranchisement, it is not practical politics in any event.

The chances of giving the United Nations greater authority will improve, of course, if it succeeds in dealing with the problems ahead in Africa and in the undeveloped countries in general. For the present, however, the restrictions on national sovereignty contained in the Charter are as far as the world wants to go, and the problem is to make the United Nations work as it is.

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By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

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Prime Minister Abdul Rahman issued a statement today saying that Mr. Louw had "reenacted Pearl Harbor" by holding a news conference yesterday in the midst of the informal discussions.

Action Called Unfair

"It is cold, calculating and downright unfair of him to forestall the possible results of the talks in this manner," he asserted.

It was learned on high authority that the eleven Commonwealth representatives had agreed at the opening session that the delegates would not hold news conferences for the duration of the meetings.

The Malayan Prime Minister said there were two aspects to the apartheid policy of racial segregation. The first is South Africa's relations with her own Africans, which he described as racial domination. The second is South Africa's relations with Commonwealth countries that are not white. On this point, he accused South Africa of racial discrimination.

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"I am therefore determined to pursue this issue to the end, even if necessary to a bitter conclusion.

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Commonwealth Chiefs Must Discuss Topic, He Says—Nkrumah Shares View

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"How we deal with it here is a matter still to be considered," he said. "But in the Commonwealth as it is today, it seems to me obvious that you cannot have this policy of racial discrimination and racial segregation."

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"If it cannot be solved, the Commonwealth will cease to exist," the pamphlet continued "and with it will go the best chance of bridging the gulf between the West and the emerging nations of Asia and Africa. On the other hand, if this problem is satisfactorily solved, its solution may well rank as the greatest feat of statesmanship in the twentieth century."

Lord Colyton, chairman of the group producing the study, called the report the first Conservative pronouncement on Commonwealth and colonial policy in ten years.

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Integration Called Practical

The report condemned apartheid and endorsed racial integration on cultural, humane and practical grounds. It said South Africa had shown that closely knit communities could not apply the policy of race separation without grave injustice and violence.

There is enough experience in the Commonwealth, it added, "to prove that harmony between the races on a basis of partnership is a perfectly practical policy."

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, who said yesterday he would press for discussion of the South African race policy at the conference, declined at a news conference today to say whether he thought the meetings would do anything about the situation.

He said that if the question of South Africa, which is here especially in South Africa, will lead to increasing trouble on a very big scale."

Commenting on apartheid, he said:

"Apart from the immorality of it, it is a danger to world peace and from that point of view the whole question of racial discrimination in the Commonwealth and Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is here expected to deal with the race issue in private talks. Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, is here by special invitation.

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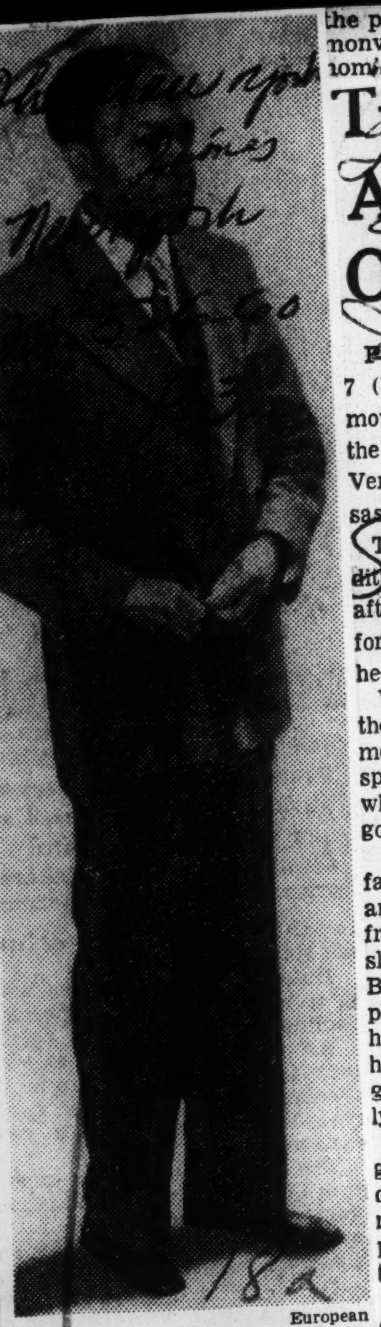

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The Rising Tide

The New York Times

Forty years ago Lothrop Stoddard wrote a book in which he pointed out what seemed to him the problems created by "The Rising Tide of Color." He feared that the white races could not indefinitely continue to run the world. Of course they cannot. The Security Council's rebuke to South Africa on Friday, mild though it was, tells the story. So do countless world-wide dispatches.

Two years ago a native chief in South Africa, named Albert Luthuli, issued an appeal to white voters in his country in which he said: "Our poverty has become desperate. Every door through which we might have sought advancement, culture and a higher civilization has been slammed in our faces. Every means of legitimate national expression and protest is being closed to us. Our leaders and spokesmen are arrested and deported and silenced."

Almost a year ago Mr. Luthuli was placed under house arrest in the Province of Natal. Last Wednesday, perhaps on the theory that the Bantus who fell under the police rifles in the recent South African rioting were somehow criminal for being in the line of fire, Mr. Luthuli, along with about three hundred Bantu leaders and sympathizers, was put in jail.

To say that the present situation in South Africa is not the concern of the United Nations is to stir the dry dust of technicalities. What happens in South Africa touches half a continent immediately. It crosses the frontiers of every Asian country. It affects our own country, where the Federal courts and the Federal Executive are committed to the doctrine of equal rights before the law, but where Southern Senators invoke the Constitution to prevent the passage of laws which would make the Constitution effective.

But this we ought to know: It is not a rising tide of color or of race that we need to fear. It is rather the rising tide of anger and intolerance. The Government of South Africa stands rebuked before the world because it is stirring up the spirit of violence. This violence, whether exercised by police and soldiers, or by mobs who kill and destroy in a blind fury, is evil. There can be no victory in a race war any more than there can be in a war fought with nuclear weapons.

There is no escape for mankind from unimaginable disaster unless the races and the nations reason together. Universal brotherhood is not a dream. It is the only road to peace within nations or among the nations. And it is a field in which the U. N. is the only secular agency that can claim jurisdiction.

MACMILLAN WARY ON SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Cautions Against Steps That Might Produce Crisis in British Commonwealth

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 5—Prime Minister Macmillan declared today that the "tragic situation" in South Africa was "a source of deep regret" to him. But he cautioned against any action that might produce a crisis in the British Commonwealth.

Calling for a suspension of party politics on this issue, the Prime Minister said it was "our duty to influence and to guide" others toward the principles Britain believed should be accepted everywhere.

"We have to be bold in statement of our views but cautious in any action which, if foolishly carried out, might jeopardize the whole structure of our Commonwealth proceedings in their formal character," he added.

The preservation of the Commonwealth, which includes nine nations in addition to Britain and South Africa, was Mr. Macmillan's constant theme as he answered questions put to him in the House of Commons by Hugh Gaitskell, the Labor party leader.

Exchange Is Restrained

The Macmillan-Gaitskell exchange was notably restrained, partly because the Prime Minister's speech in Capetown, South Africa, in February against South African race policies was "admirable" even in the labor view and partly because the Opposition also recognized the delicacy of Commonwealth relations.

The Prime Minister rejected a request by Desmond Donnelly, Labor Member of Parliament, for a statement about th talks he had had with Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd about the South African Government's future membership in the Commonwealth. But Mr. Macmillan responded sympathetically to Mr. Gaitskell's queries.

The Opposition leader began: "While we for our part have no desire to raise the difficult issue of membership in the Commonwealth, the presence of South Africa in the Commonwealth should not be allowed to prevent or inhibit any clear expression of critical opinion on the racial policies of the South African Government.

"Will you not agree that the overwhelming majority of the British people received with a shock of horror the news of the police action in Capetown yesterday? Will you, consistent with your admirable speech at Capetown last February, give early expression of your regret to the South African Government?"

Sympathy Is Expressed

Mr. Macmillan acknowledged his own sense of deep regret and said he shared the "feelings of sympathy for those who have suffered."

"But I would ask the House to consider our position not as a party matter," he went on. "The British Commonwealth has a great past and I believe it has the possibility of a great future. It will outlast the particular people who preside over the fortunes of any country at any given time.

"We must not lightly throw away or injure what I am certain in the years ahead will be a great instrument for good."

Mr. Gaitskell disclaimed any party criticism and remarked that he was "well satisfied" that the Prime Minister and many of his friends "feel as strongly as we do."

But he suggested in his questioning that the events in South Africa would have an "extremely adverse influence" on the Commonwealth, among present members as well as those who may wish to join when they are independent.

To Mr. Gaitskell's request for "an assurance that all these mattters will be fully discussed" at the Commonwealth conference beginning May 3, Mr. Macmillan replied that the topics for discussion would be fixed by the conference itself.

He referred to a statement by Prime Minister Verwoerd that "This does not preclude us from using what influence we can so as to steer things as best we hope in a good direction."

"This is quite different from taking action which would precipitate a crisis in the Commonwealth," Mr. Macmillan said.

Menzies Expects Talks

CANBERRA, Australia, April 5 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies said today he was sure there would be "informal" talks on the South African question at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in May.

"I will be very happy to hear what the Prime Minister of South Africa has to say to me or the other Prime Ministers," he said.

Mr. Menzies denied saying last week that the matter would not be discussed. It would not be a "listed item," he said.

Nash Opposes Meddling

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 5 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Walter Nash said tonight that "I have never shirked any statement of my own opposition" to South Africa's racial policies.

"But most of those who criticize ought to live on the spot in South Africa before they meddle in others' afairs," he added.

Nehru Fears Deterioration

NEW DELHI, India, April 5 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said here today that all of Africa was in ferment, with the possibility that the situation would worsen "in a big way" unless it improved soon. Addressing the Indian Council for World Affairs, he described the South African Government as "worse than colonial."

U. N. CHIEF SEEKING COURSE OF ACTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Confers With Delegate, Who Still Awaits Instructions—British Score Resolution

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 5—South Africa's principal representative paid a brief call on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold today as Mr. Hammarskjold began a study of means to implement a Security Council resolution seeking South African racial harmony.

The visit by Bernardus G. Fourie was made at the Secretary General's request and lasted about three-quarters of an hour. A statement from the Secretary General's office said there had been "no question of a consultation on the basis of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Security Council."

The resolution, approved by a vate of 9 to 0, with Britain and France abstaining, characterized recent bloodshed in South Africa over the racial separation policy as a situation that might endanger international peace. Itinstructed the Secretary General to consult with the Government of South Africa over "arrangements' 'to have the United Nations Charter, with its human rights provisions, respected there.

Hammarskjold Trip Rumored

Some suggestions here were that Mr. Hamarskjold might decide to go himself or to send a special representative. Presumably, however, no such action would be taken unless the Union Government indicated that it would be welcome.

[In London Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd termed the United Nations action "obvious interference" in South Africa's internal affairs.]

South African delegation sources said that no instructions had been received from their government. It was considered that South Africa's official reaction to the Council resolution might be made public Monday. Parliament will be in session at that time and informants say it is likely that the Minister of External Affairs, Eric Louw, will make a statement.

As far as was made known, Mr. Hammarskjold gave Mr. Fourie no formal message for transmission to his Government. There was speculation that the most the Secretary General might have done was to inform Mr. Fourie of his preliminary ideas on how consultation with the South African Government could be brought about.

In the absence of new instructions, the South African stand here today remained as it was outlined yesterday by Mr. Fourie before the Council. South Africa challenged the right of the United Nations to intervene in what it calls a domestic matter and stated that "a serious view"

ould be taken of any resolution the Council adopted.

Meanwhile, delegates scanned with interest the British Foreign Secretary's criticism of the Council action. The criticism closely followed the line adopted before the Council by the British representative, Sir Pierson Dixon, and by Armand Berard of France. Both expressed the belief that the eleven-nation body had gone beyond the functions assigned to it in the Charter.

While the resolution was generally considered moderate, some delegations took a different view. The alleged mildness of the move, they maintained, consisted only in the lack of outright condemnation of South Africa.

New Departure Seen

From this view the resolution constituted a new and possibly dangerous departure by the Council in that it called upon a member government to cancel a basic policy. This was contained in the clause calling on South Africa to "abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination."

These observers pointed out that the General Assembly had done much the same in the past on the question of apartheid, on separation of the racets. But, they asserted, such atction had not been taken by the Security Council—the United Nations body that alone has the authority to apply diplomatic, economic or even military sanctions.

General Assembly resolutions on apartheid, and the somewhat similar matters of free passage of shipping through the Suez Canal and the Hungarian rebellion, have been freely disregarded on the pleat of domestic jurisdiction.

Some delegates as yesterday's debate went almost as far as to argue that no such thing as purely internal jurisdiction existed.

What the Council now might do should South Africa simply ignore the resolution, and the Secretary General as its agent, promised a knotty problem for the United Nations, in the opinion of those delegates who doubted the international organization's authority to act in the South African case.

AFRICANS' GAIETY ENDED BY BULLETS

The New York Times

Witness of Violence Reports Early Sharpeville Aura of a Sunday Outing

New York

The following dispatch is by Humphrey Tyler, assistant editor of Drum, magazine for Africans. He was in Sharpeville, South Africa, when violence erupted there March 21.

Sun, 4-3-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 2 (UPI)—We went into Sharpeville the back way around lunchtime on March 21 traveling behind a big gray police car and three armored trucks.

As we drove through the fringes of the township, many people were shouting the Pan-African slogan "Izwe Lethu" (our land)."

But they were grinning and cheerful. Some kids waved to the policemen sitting on the trucks and two of the policemen waven back.

It was like a Sunday outing—except that we knew that there were bullets in the guns on the trucks.

Security Chief Maj. A. T. T. Spengler led the convoy toward the Sharpeville police station while the police obligingly signalled the left and right turns to us as we drove behind them. Maybe they thought we were plainclothes detectives.

Crowd at Police Station

Then we caught a glimpse of the crowd around the police station at the top of a long rise.

Abruptly, Major Spengler turned his car around. The armored trucks followed. We trailed behind the convoy to the main gates of the location, where policemen were stopping all cars coming in from the outside.

There was no Sunday outing air about the convoy on this trip. The policemen were all on the inside of the trucks, with the hatches battened down, looking at Sharpeville through the chinks of the armor plating.

There were crowds in the streets as we approached the police station. There were plenty of police, too, wearing more guns and ammunition than uniforms.

Mr. Spengler led the trucks through the police cordon, but we hesitated. I parked the car and Ian Berry, photographer, went off to see what he could find.

Crowd Called ePaceful

Then an African approached him saying that he was a local Pan-African leader. He said his organization was against violence and that the crowd was there for a peaceful demonstration.

This was about seven minutes before the police opened fire. The crowd seemed orderly. I moved freely through it, quite obvious with my white skin. We drove around to the other side, and parked in a big field.

The crowd seemed to be loosely gathered. The kids were playing. There were about 3,000 people.

There were shrill cries of "izwe lethu"—women's voices. Hands went up in the Africanist salute.

We heard the chatter of a machine gun, then another, then another. Bodies were falling. Hundreds of children were running. Some of the children were shot, too. Still the shooting went on.

One policeman was standing on top of a truck and was swinging his sten-gun around in a wide arc from his hip as though he were panning a movie camera. Two other police officers were atop the truck with pistols.

Soon there was no longer a crowd and it was very quiet.

Rubber Hose Methods Questioned

The Mercury Herald Charleston, S. C.

Afrikaners' Rigid Governing Of Negroes Startles World With Use Of Brute Force

Fri 4-8-60

By J. M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

p. 2-B

One of the most startling aspects of the current racial troubles in South Africa is the assumption by the Afrikaner government that, after forcing the Negroes into enclaves to live, it has the right to force them out again to work.

Some years ago there was a great uproar in the United States when investigations pointed up the extent to which many poor whites and Negroes were bound to the tenant farms they worked, by debt and other immobilizing economic factors.

The cry of peonage swept the country. Yet the responsibility lay with individuals, operating within a social and economic order which was and is still seeking humane solutions to its problems.

In South Africa the conditions are produced by direct and declared government policy, acting in extension of attitudes established by the white community. If they seek to use the weapon of general strike — a weapon long available to workers in free countries—they are liable to beatings from police with clubs and rubber whips, and even to shooting.

Thus the climax comes to 12 years of a policy operating since 1948, when the Afrikaners won by politics the Boer War which Britain thought she had won with guns in 1902.

What is the essential difference, then, between lashing men to work when they do not wish to go, and the practice of slavery in the United States 100 years ago?

The African blacks are paid wages of a sort, which the American slaves were not.

The bodies of the African blacks are not commercial commodities.

Those are the major differences.

As usual when governments resort to restriction of human rights, the restrictions tend to extend themselves beyond the original objects of hatred and to penetrate the whole political body.

Now even members of the South African Parliament are not permitted to visit the Negro enclaves to see for themselves what is going on. Will the liberties of the white opposition be the next object of government attack?

It has often happened that way.

Youth South African cops shot is in jail without treatment

The American Baltimore Md Sat 4-23-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — a 17 - year - old youth, wounded in the March 21 police assault at Sharpesburg, reports that he has not received any medical attention for his arm and leg wounds since being discharged from the hospital.

Now jailed in Cinderella Prison, Bokesburg, he had first been taken to Vereeniging Hospital. Since May 11 when he was released from the hospital to the prison, no doctor has looked at his wounds, he said.

SOUTH AFRICA CHIDED

The New York Times

Macmillan Suggests Racial Policy May Be Wrong

New York

LONDON, March 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Macmillan suggested today that South Africa was gravely mistaken in its racial segregation policies.

In a blunt public utterance, the 66-year-old Briton told a London audience in a prepared statement:

"South Africa has been independent for fifty years and most of us in this country feel she is making a grave mistake in her handling of racial questions."

While seeming to indulge in direct criticism, the Prime Minister at the same time again condemned the boycott against South African goods now being conducted in Britain by the Labor party.

"This is an argument," he said, "that will not be settled by words, least of all by harsh words bandied at each other, certainly not by organized boycotts which may recoil upon us both."

RIOTS CONTINUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times

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At Vereeniging and Vobijlpark, near the scene of disturbances yesterday there was almost a complete shutdown of many factories because African labor remained at home.

The official casualty figures of yesterday's rioting in the Sharpeville and Langa locations, put the toll of Africans killed at sixty-six and the number of injured at 182. Most of casualties were at Sharpeville.

Many of the injured are in serious condition.

At Sharpeville, about thirty-three miles south of Johannesburg, the situation was quiet tonight although armored police trucks were patrolling the area. The Africans were tense and fearful of another outbreak of violence by extremist elements.

At Langa, trouble flared again after Michiel D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration, visited the location, or African settlement.

In the Vereeniging area many Africans said they were afraid to go to work for fear of reprisals by demonstrators. Only about a third of the African workers left their homes today for work. In the locations groups of Africans stood about, some sullen and resentful but not belligerent.

Although the immediate cause of the strife was the protest against the laws requiring Africans to carry passes at all times, the Liberal party blamed the whole structure of apartheid, the Government's official policy of racial segregation.

The United party leader, Sir de Villiers Graaf, asked for a judicial commission inquiry into the riots and their underlying causes.

The Progressive party urged whites to consult with Africans.

The most influential newspaper supporting the Nationalist Government, Die Burger of Capetown, appealed in an editorial today to the Government to "win and mobilize" moderate, law-abiding Africans in the interests of law and order.

The newspapers stressed that the African National Congress specifically stood aside from yesterday's demonstrations. This is interpreted as suggesting that the Government could open discussions with the congress.

Most of the African National Congress leaders have been banished or banned. Some are on trial for high treason. Since 1954 about 170 persons have been banned from attending gatherings.

Among those bannel last year was Albert John Luthuli, President General of the African National Congress.

So far the Government has refused to meet with Africans whose views on racial matters differed from the official policy.

With the responsible leaders regarded as moderates banned or banished the extremist elements are left to whip up anti-white sentiment through organizations such as the Pan-Africanist Congress, headed by Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe. The group's motto is "Africa for Africans."

The New York Times March 23, 1960

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Reports of rioting also came from Nyanga West, another African settlement near Capetown. The police fired on Africans who tried to set fire to an electrical department building, the reports said.

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JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (Reuters)—South Africa's pass laws first were introduced in 1807. The first organized demonstration against them occurred in 1903.

The first passes were designed to prevent an influx of Africans into urban areas, and unemployment. The Earl of Caledon, Governor of Cape Province during the second British occupation, introduced them to the province.

In the Transvaal and Orange Free State, then independent republics, a passport system also existed. The chief purpose of both systems was to prevent unemployment among the African population of urban areas.

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New York

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In a move before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon asked for a special $20,000,000 aid program for Africa south of the Sahara. Although small compared to the total of foreign aid, he said this program "may be the most significant proposal offered for your consideration."

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Answer Prepared in Advance

The State Department's comment on South African violence was made by Lincoln White, press officer, in response to a question by an Indian reporter, Krishnamachari Balaraman of the newspaper, The Hindu.

"The United States," said Mr. White, "deplores violence in all its forms and hopes that the African people on South Africa will be able to obtain redress for their legitimate grievances by peaceful means.

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W. C. du Plessis, South African Ambassador, declined comment but expected a sharp reaction from the South African Parliament now in session. He expressed the view that passive resistance which had led to the riots was an "Asian concept" that was bound to lead to violence when applied to Africa because "Africans are not attuned to it."

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In the South African riots, as Washington views them, the tidal wave of African independence is crashing against the breakwater of Afrikaaner resistance.

More Violence Foreseen

United States experts foresee a period of increasing violence. Since they have hardly any arms the Africans are expected to use massive demonstrations and to burn property.

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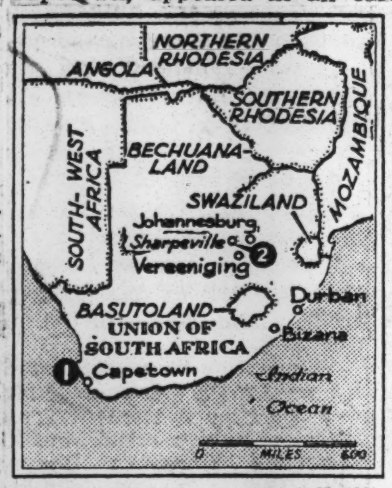

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Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference Rules Out Public Rebuff Of South Africa

LONDON (AP)—The Commonwealth prime ministers conference Tuesday ruled out any public condemnation of South Africa for its racial segregation policy.

Instead, the leaders of this free association of nations that once made up the British Empire decided to discuss the problem informally at a series of private meetings with South Africa's foreign minister, Eric Louw.

This formula was worked out at the opening of the 10-day conference, behind locked doors, after Louw reminded his colleagues that South Africa claims the sole responsibility for its own domestic policy.

The decision to avoid putting South Africa in the position of a defendant in court represented a triumph for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Britain over angry leaders from dark-skinned nations in the Commonwealth, particularly Ghana, India and Ceylon.

He convinced visiting leaders that more good could be done in informal conversations either singly or in pairs with Louw, who is deputizing for Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, wounded last month by a white, British born assailant.

Leaders from Britain and 10 of her former dependencies are taking part in the conference. They represent 700 million people of various races — a quarter of the world's population.

South Africa's policies loomed as the greatest issue facing the meeting. Racial violence broke out there in March.

Demands were made in various parts of the Commonwealth, and in some sections of the British press, for a public condemnation of South Africa. Some urged expulsion of South Africa from the Commonwealth, an organization to which South Africa itself is not particularly warm because of old hatred of the British.

Prime Minister Abdul Rahman of the newly independent nation of Malaya raised the racial problem at the opening session. He said discrimination in South Africa is affecting its relations with other nations in the Commonwealth.

Lord Home, Britain's secretary of state for Commonwealth relations, told newsmen the prime ministers themselves would decide how to conduct their discussions with Louw.

Indian Prime Minister Nehru and Pakistani President Ayub Khan launched a discussion during the afternoon session on international affairs. They are understood to have touched on the expansionist policy of Communist China. Succeeding sessions will deal with prospects for the summit conference opening May 16 and Commonwealth economic problems.

94 MORE SEIZED IN SOUTH AFRICA

4-Year-Old Treason Trial Halts—Emergency Will Continue, Official Says

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 26 (Reuters)—The police raided more African townships today as the four-year-old mass treason trial drew to a halt when the defendants withdrew their lawyers.

In Parliament, François C. Erasmus, Minister of Justice, sai demergency regulations, imposed to curb racial violence, wil lremain as long as "speedy action" was necessary.

He said the regulations were being used to round up "large numbers of vagrant" Africans in the cites to to ship them to their homes.

Today police and military forces moved into Nyanga township outside Capetown and the police arersted Africans in Johannesburg.

The total of African arrests since March 21 stands at more than 3,290.

Two hundred policemen raided Nyanga as troops formed a cordon around the township, preventing anyone from entering or leaving. Fifty-seven persons weer arrested on various charges.

The police charged thirty-seevn Africans in Johannesburg with various offenses.

The police arrested 158 Africans last night in raids in the Orange Free State goldfields.

In Pretoria, the mass treason trial took a new turn when the defendants told their lawyers to withdraw from the case after the court had over-ruled protests that the current emergency laws might endanger the freedom of defense witnesses.

Originally 156 persons were accused four years ago when the trial began. Thirty now are still on trial, although one defendant disappeared on April 1. New indictments are being prepared against some of the original defendants, against whom charges have been dismissed or dropped.

Protection Promised

The Government contended Today's developments hinged on the emergency laws. On April 1 the defense claimed, and judges agreed, that defense witnesses could put themselves in danger of arrest if they testified.

that an amendment to the emergency laws now made it possible for witnesses to testify and they would be protected.

Israel Maisels, defense lawyer, said the amendment made no difference since the police could find other reasons than their evidence to arrest witnesses. The court overruled his objections and said the trial would continue.

The defendants then told their lawyers to withdraw.

A defendant, Duma Nokwe, speaking for the others, said they were in doubt whether they could call the witnesses they wanted, and whether, if called, the witnesses would freely express their point of view. He said "they also feel concerned about exposing other people to the emergency regulations."

Canadian Labor for Boycott

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, April 26—The Labor Congress will join a world-wide boycott next Sunday of South African consumer goods.

Approximately 1,600 delegates attending the national convention here voted unanimously today to adopt a resolution calling for the boycott.

The Canadian Labor Congress is the Canadian counterpart of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States.

The resolution calls on the Government to use all methods at its command at the United Nations and at the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London to maek its condemnation known to the South African Government.

APARTHEID FIGHT DODGED IN LONDON

Commonwealth Talks Open —To Discuss South African Race Policy Informally

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 3—The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference opened today and promptly disposed of its most pressing issue—South Africa's race policy—by agreeing to discuss it only informally.

Any possibility that South Africa's apartheid policy of racial segregation would become the subject of disruptive controversy in the general sessions of the tenth conference since World War II seemed to be eliminated. The opening meeting "reaffirmed the traditional practice" of the Commonwealth of refusing to discuss the internal affairs of member countries.

A communiqué summarizing the day's work showed that the race issue arose to face the Commonwealth leaders shortly after the first plenary session opened at 10 Downing Street.

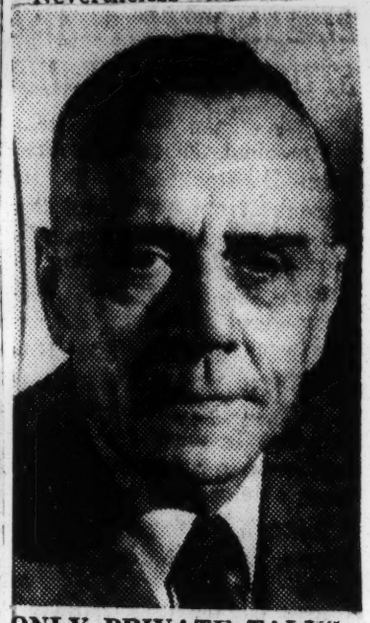
Prime Minister Macmillan expressed "deep sorrow" at the injuries, eceived in an assassination attempt, that kept South African's prime minister, Hendrik F. Verwoerd, from attending. He then welcomed Tengku Abdul Rahman as the first Malayan prime Minister to attend since Malaya attained full membership in the Commonwealth.

Replying to Mr. Macmillan, the Malayan leader "raised the problem of racial discrimination in South Africa and its effects on relations between South Africa and other Commonwealth countries," the comminqué said. He also "expressed the hope that opportunity would be found for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers to discuss this while they were in London."

This brought an immediate response from Eric H. Louw, Minister of External affairs for South Africa. The communiqué said Mr. Louw emphasized that "the sole responsibility for domestic policies within South Africa rested with the South African Government.

The Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said at a news conference that the decision against formally discussing South Africa's racial affairs was unanimous.

Nevertheless the issue will probably dominate the conference, "after hours" at least, for the next several days Mr. Louw "expressed his readiness" for informal talks on the question. Arrangements "are being made accordingly," the communiqué said.



ONLY PRIVATE TALKS: Eric H. Louw, South Africa's Minister for External Affairs. He said he would be happy to discuss apartheid informally with Prime Ministers attending the Commonwealth conference.

Lord Home said that the Prime Ministers would make their own palns for the talks, and that Mr. Louw had agreed to see two or more delegates at a time.

Issue Might Rise Again

It appeared that this would not rule out entirely the possibility that the South African question might rise again in the general discussion. The conference, scheduled to end May 13, might produce some kind of statement on human rights.

Other Prime Ministers attending are John Diefenbaker of Canada, Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia, Walter Nash of New Zealand, Jaraharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sir Roy Welensky of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who is attending as an observer. Pakistan is represented by President Mohammad Ayub Khan and Ceylon by her Minister of Justice, Senator Edmund Cooray.

After disposing of the South African problem, the first session discussed the world political situation.

Lord Home said the topics discussed included "relations between the Communist and the free worlds."

"But there is no point in asking me what individual Prime Ministers did," he added. "That is never discussed."

Future meetings will explore defense relations, economic and trade policy, constitutional developments within the Commonwealth such as Ghana's intention of becoming a republic, and subjects of a regional nature.

Because Mr. Macmillan will leave for the summit meeting in Paris soon after the Commonwealth conference ends, it is assumed that there will be exchanges, too, on disarmament, the nuclear test ban, and the Western position on Berlin and Germany.

South Africa Seizes 400; Strike Showdown Today

The New York Times
New York
Jus. 4-19-60

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 18—About 400 Africans were arrested today in advance of a showdown expected tomorrow on a nation-wide protest work stoppage called by African leaders. The arrests were made by policemen supported by soldiers and armored cars at Duncan Village near East London, a port on the Indian Ocean. The prisoners were described as members of terrorist gangs.

The work stoppage protesting the Government's racial segregation policies had been called for a week, starting today. However, the initial reaction to the walkout call was not viewed as a test of the strike's effectiveness, since most of South Africa's labor force will not be required to return to work until tomorrow, the end of the four-day Easter holiday.

Those Africans scheduled to work today did so.

Two African Groups Banned

The strike was called by an emergency committee of the African National Congress, the Africans' major political organization. This group, along with the Pan-Africanist Congress, the other big African political body, has been banned for a year.

If most of the Africans, who provide the bulk of the nation's labor, report for work tomorrow, observers here believe it will mean that the Government has succeeded in breaking the organized resistance that has plunged the country into a state of emergency and racial strife in the last month.

In the main industrial areas of Johannesburg, Durban, Capetown and Port Elizabeth, Africans worked today at power stations, hospitals, railway facilities, docks, dairies and automobile service stations. Some factorie also were in operation with full staffs.

But shops, business concerns, government offices and most manufacturing plants are not scheduled to reopen until tomorrow.

Extra police patrols were reported to have moved into African dwelling areas early today, but the police denied this. They said that only normal forces were on hand and that they had little to do.

However, police officials said strong forces would be on hand tomorrow, when the bulk of the Africans are due to return to work.

The New York

The Government has charged that in the last few weeks many Africans particpated in work stoppages because they had been intimidated by "political agitators." Officials have pledged that Africans who want to work will be protected against intimidation.

New York

Stiff penalties for encouraging strikes have been fixed under the emergency regulations and Africans staying away from work have been threatened with dismissal and banishment to remote reserves.

South Africa's labor forces consists of about 450,000 whites and 1,965,000 other workers. The bulk of these are Africans, with some of Asian and mixed blood included. Both the Government and the industry have always feared a general strike by the Africans, who have shown by token stoppages in the last month what the loss of labor can mean.

But without their leaders, who have been jailed for the duration of the emergency, the Africans apparently have been unable to organize the planned week-long stoppage.

Leaflets urging the strike were distributed late last week in the African township of Johannesburg. Over the week-end they appeared in Durban and Port Elizabeth.

In Capetown, where port operations and construction projects have been seriously curtailed in the last month by Africans' refusal to work, the police reported there was no sign of any stay-away movement or preparations for one.

In an incident today at Port Elizabeth, a major port and manufacturing center, an African policeman on his way to work was badly beaten by a gang. Six Africans were arrested.

In the Johannesburg area forty Africans were arrested, some for violations of the laws requiring them to carry identification passes and others for intimidation.

The New York Times April 19, 1960

UPSURGE IN ARRESTS: Many Africans were seized at East London (1). Other incidents took place at Port Elizabeth (2) and in the Johannesburg area (3).

Regime Wooing Mulattoes

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 18—The Nationalist Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd is wooing South Africa's 1,400,000 people of mixed race with strange intensity. It does not quite promise them full equality, but hints that some of the more humiliating aspects of apartheid may be softened for them.

Among the hints is the suggestion that the mulattoes who continue to live on other side of the tracks, may soon again be allowed to ride first class on commuter trains.

They rode in the front coaches with white men until soin after the National party came to power in 1948. Then apartheid banished them to the rear carriages used by Africans

"We need you" is the theme of flattering tributes paid to the colored peoples—as those of mixed race are known—by the Nationalists, who are feeling lonely and frightened after the massive African demonstrations of two weeks ago.

"The white man and the colored man need each other," Pieter W. Botha, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, declared when he opened a colored people's festival at Newlands today. "Let us face the next fifty years with a feeling of goodwill, understanding and trust."

This appeasement is being listened to with quiet amusement by the coloreds, who were formerly called "bastards" in Afrikaans.

A moderate leader of the Cape Colored community said today in an interview that offers of an alliance with the whites would be unacceptable if the alliance meant betraying the Negro Africans.

"We would be very chary of ratting on the Africans," said Dr. Richard E. Van Der Ross, principal of Battswood College, a training school for colored teachers. "This country is destined to be ruled by the black man. If the colored man chooses against the black man, he cannot expect much in the way of sympathy."

Two Refugees Reach Britain

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 18—Ronald Segal, editor of the South African liberal magazine Africa South, arrived here today by air from Nairobi, Kenya. With him was Oliver Tambo, deputy leader of the proscribed African National Congress.

They had fled from South Africa by way of Bechuanaland because, Mr. Segal said, they knew they would have been arrested under their country's emergency regulations.

Mr. Segal said Africa South would be published in Britain under the title Africa South in Exile. "We shall try to send as many copies as possible to South Africa," he said.

SOUTH AFRICANS SAID TO CONSIDER SEALING BORDERS

The New York Times
New York

Regime May Take Action to Halt Refugees' Escape to 3 British Protectorates

Mon. 4-18-60

POLICE PRESS ROUND-UP

P. 1.

Patrols Seek to Bar Strike Today—Foes of Apartheid Policy Wary of Arrest

By LEONARD INGALLS
Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 17—The Government was reported today to be considering sealing the South African borders with the British protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland to cut off the escape of political refugees.

Many persons fearing arrest under the present emergency regulations recently have slipped across the borders by automobile, the majority to Swaziland but some to Bechuanaland. Most of them are persons who have been outspoken critics of the Government's apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Three refugees have flown on from Bechuanaland, bound for London, although the South African Government tried to intercept them in Nyasaland for having left South Africa without passports. They are Ronald Segal, editor of the liberal magazine Africa South; Oliver Tambo, acting president of the outlawed African National Congress, and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, former leader of the South African Indian Congress.

Hope of Haven Offered

[Police armored cars patrolled African communities in advance of the work stoppage called for Monday by African groups protesting the white supremacy laws, news agencies reported. The police were said to be arresting "hard-core loafers and thugs" in an effort to prevent the strike, whose effectiveness may not be felt until Tuesday because of the normal Easter Monday work holiday.]

Britain has indicated that persons who seek political asylum in Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland will be permitted to stay.

South Africa has long maintained that the three protectorates should be incorporated into the Union of South Africa. But after the racial strife of the last month here, it seems likely that official British resistance to such a transfer will increase rather than diminish.

At least a dozen persons are reported to have gone to Swaziland, which has a border with the Portuguese territory of Mozambique, rather than risk imprisonment under the emergency regulations. These permit the Government to detain anyone without charges and without trial.

Arrests Made During Night

At the same time, other persons in South Africa who fear arrest and cannot leave are taking steps to elude the police. Some have given up staying in their homes overnight and arrange to sleep at the house of a different friend each night.

Most of the persons now in detention were seized by the police after being roused from their beds during the night.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Elizabeth Verwoerd, wife of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, said in a statement published that she believed her husband's survival after an assassination attempt eight days ago was "a sign to us that we are on the right path and God is with us."

The statement was published in the Johannesburg Afrikaans-language newspaper Dagbreek. Afrikaans, derived from Dutch, is the language spoken by Afrikaners, the descendants of the Dutch settlers of South Africa from whom the National party led by Prime Minister Verwoerd draws its principal support.

Mrs. Verwoerd was quoted as having said:

"I see the hand of God in the absolute miracle that not only was Dr. Verwoerd's life spared but that he is expected to recover and continue the struggle. Is it not a sign to us that we are on the right path and God is with us."

Dr. Verwoerd, shot twice in the head by a white farmer, is said to be making good progress in a Pretoria hospital.

Easter passed quietly in South Africa. Many thousands attended church services. Other thousands had taken advantage of the four-day holiday to travel to Indian Ocean beaches and other resorts. No incidents of violence were reported.

De Blank Condemns Apartheid

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 17—The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, condemned apartheid tonight as "clearly contrary to divine law."

In an Easter sermon to a throng of 1,500 jammed into St. George's Cathedral, Archbishop de Blank again implored the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa to repudiate the racial policies of the Nationalist Government.

"Surely," he said, "it is not too much to ask that every Christian and every Christian body, as surely as they reject adultery, should equally categorically reject any system that breeds hatred, distrust and ill will among different sections of the population."

South Africa Minister Charges U.N. Hypocrisy

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Foreign Minister Eric Louw charged Monday critics of his government would hand over South Africa to a black proletariat to destroy what the whites have built.

Tues, 4-5-60

Louw assailed as hypocrisy the action of the U.N. Security Council Friday in urging South Africa to abloish its policy of apartheid, or segregation.

P.10

He spoke to an audience that included many ambassadors at the opening of the government pavilion at Johannesburg's Union Exposition.

"The climax in the United Nations' incitement and interference in South African affairs was reached last week when the Security Council, in contravention of its own charter, took it upon itself to pass judgment on South Africa," Louw declared.

"One marvels at the blatant hypocrisy of the many countries that lodge complaints against South Africa." He said these included Communist and nonwhite countries.

"The forces now ranged against us, not only in South Africa but also in other parts of the world, particularly at the United Nations, would hand over South Africa to a black proletariat to destroy what has been built up during the past years," he said.

"We have a foretaste of what would then happen when we see the ruins of churches, schools and even clinics which were erected for the benefit of the Bantu (Negro) people and burned down last week."

Louw declared that white settlers, dating back to the first British and Dutch, had built up South Africa.

"In these respects South Africa is far and way ahead of any other country in Africa, and, indeed, ahead of many other countries in the Western world," he said.

"Then there is also another side to the picture as well. The great bulk of the Bantu are law-abiding, decent people. That is why hundreds are returning to the Bantu reserves."

"When the shock of these happenings of the past two weeks has passed, they will not be so easily swayed by agitators, Bantu or white," Louw said.

"They will not be cowed by gangster organizations. They must be made to realize that the white man's police force is there to protect them."

In parliament, a bill to outlaw the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress came up for its third reading. The two groups are blamed for the outbreak of violence.

D. J. Potgieter, Nationalist member, said the bill was "an act of self-preservation."

"Those people do not want cooperation with whites. They want to have the entire say," he said.

RE: POT AND KETTLE

Washington—Although I deplore South Africa's racial attitude, it is like the pot calling the kettle black when America attempts to censure the Union of South Africa.

Our whole way of life sees race in ever nook and corner. If whites and colored happen to get in the same photograph, the whites are invariably looking at each other.

The whites stole South Africa from the blacks.

According to a news service release from Montreat, N.C., Billy Graham was quoted as saying:

"South Africans have one question which is very embarrassing to Americans and very difficult to answer. 'What about the American Indians? Didn't you steal their land? Didn't you massacre thousands on the slightest pretext? Didn't you put them on reservations (apartheid like)?"

The hypocracy I see is appalling. How are we to meet the challenge of Red China and Russia with the dense smog of race constantly dimming and blurring our visions?

JOHN L. FRANKLIN

APARTHEID DRIVE SIFTS ANCESTRY

The New York Times

South Africans Try to Root Out Mixed Blood in Zones Set Apart for Whites

New York

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, April 30—A ruthless drive to purge white neighborhoods of persons of mixed blood is under way here.

Sun. 5-1-60

Family trees are being inspected by the Group Areas Board, the agency that decides where people of different color may live. The crude manner of interrogation by more fanatic agents of this board has outraged some Afrikaners who always accepted apartheid, or racial separation, as a perfectly normal condition of life.

Acute sensitivity about color has prevailed among Afrikaners almost from the start of the Dutch settlement on the Cape. Jan van Riebeeck, the founding father, allowed one of his men to marrya Hottentot, and ever since it has required almost superhuman courage for old families to scrutinize their ancestry.

Calling a man a "Capie" here is the supreme insult. Capie is short for Cape-colored and is the designation for 1,500,000 half-castes.

Nowhere in the Union is uprooting of communities more drastic than in Durban. Eighty thousand nonwhites, mostly Negroes and Indians, are being transplanted from Cato Manor and other slums to remoter districts.

Hardship for Indians

This is no great hardship for the Africans, who are quitting one of the world's most forbidding slums for housing that is appreciably better. But the Indians, who have accumulated considerable land on the western slopes of the Berea ridge, will lose heavily in forced sales.

The inhumanity of apartheid does not end at Cato Manor. In the lower middle class areas such as Greenwood Park families of mixed racial origin have lived peaceably alongside whites for many years. Now Greenwood Park has been zoned for Europeans. Only pure whites can live there.

Suspecting that some light-skinned Cape-Coloreds in Greenwood Park may try to pass as whites, Government agents have bee nworking overtime, acting on tips of spiteful neighbors and interrogating Afrikaners whose ancestry seems indisputably white.

One Family's Story

Thus when Johannes Jacobus Botha, a Durban mailman, returned to his neat Dutch Colonial home on Allenby Road one evening last week, he found his wife Linda waiting in the garden in tears.

Two sleuths from the Group Areas Board had called, she told her husband. They had pounded on the door and then pushed past her and seated themselves in the living room without invitation. They had demanded identity cards, birth certificates and a marriage license and had asked whether her husband was white. Mrs. Botha told them to wait for her husband's return, but they persisted in the interrogation.

"Finally I got annoyed and went into the kitchen" she recalled, "But then they started questioning our 4-year-old son Jannie, asking Jannie how old he was and where he went to school. When I returned, they started questioning me about my neighbors. They asked very personal questions. They wanted to know who visited us on the two previous Sundays."

This particular line of questioning mystified the Bothas until Johannes, who buys old automobiles for scrap, suddenly realized that a colored man who wanted to sell a car had called on both Sundays. Apparently some busybody with a lively imagination had witnessed these visits and concluded that the Bothas had Cape-colored kin.

"I thought apartheid was right," Mr. Botha declared. "But this hit us like a blooming bomb. It struck me: This can happen to anyone."

12,000 Seized in Raids

EAST LONDON, South Africa, April 30 (AP)—Policemen and troops staged four mass raids in near-by Negro settlements yesterday and arrested nearly 1,200 persons for passbook violations and other irregularities.

They followed this with swoops on the bush areas near the select white suburbs and detained fifty-two non-whites as undesirables. Raids are part of the Government's campaign to stamp out resistance to its white-supremacy laws.

A line of troops with fixed bayonets, standing at twenty-yard intervals, extended four miles as policemen and troops entered the bush—a notorious meeting place for criminals and persons attending illegal drinking parties.

There were no incidents. The arrested Negroes were taken by surprise. They will be charged with being in an urban area illegally and failing to produce passbooks.

CAPE TOWN, April 30 (UPI)—Lands Minister Paul O. Sauer, a leading Government advocate of a moderate policy toward South Africa's negroes, said today he will try next week to persuade Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd to accept his views.

Mr. Sauer said he would visit Dr. Verwoerd in the Pretoria General Hospital, where the Prime Minister is recovering from wounds inflicted by an assassin. The Lands Minister said he would propose relaxation of pass and liquor laws affecting the Negroes, and would urge an increase in the wages paid to Negro city workers.

NEGROES BOYCOTT JOBS

The Montgomery Advertiser

South Africa Protests American Denunciation

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—The government told the United States in effect Wednesday to keep out of South Africa's race troubles.

The government rapped back at U. S. State Department denunciation of bloodshed as blacks challenged the nation's white supremacy laws with work boycotts after two days of violent demonstrations.

The Foreign Ministry summoned U. S. Ambassador Philip Crowe for a conference, then issued a statement.

The statement said the discussion with Crowe does not mean that South Africa is "conceding the right of the U. S. government to concern itself with the domestic affairs of South Africa, just as the Union (of South Africa) government does not concern itself with riots or racial disturbances in other countries."

Deputy J. Von S. von Moltke told Parliament "they shoot one another for a pint of milk" in the United States, but "we do not blazen forth these events in our press as they do when our police are compelled to protect themselves."

The statement declared the State Department had criticized police violence here without knowing all the facts "regarding attacks by many thousands of Bantu (Negroes) on a small police force to whom was entrusted the duty of maintaining law and order."

As criticism of this week's police violence mounted in world capitals, officers kept a tight lid on South Africa's 11 million non-whites.

The Negroes' work boycotts threatened to paralyze some important industrial centers. The weapon could be a potent one for the Negroes, who supply the low-cost labor that keeps the country's economy going.

In the Vereeniging coal mining area, where Monday's worst riots occurred, police chiefs held a conference to plan action against the Pan-Africanists.

FOR POLICE, SOLDIERS

The Montgomery Advertiser

Leaves Canceled As Africa Readies For Tense Weekend

Montgomery, Ala.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—All leaves were canceled for policemen and soldiers Friday as this racially split nation prepared for a tense weekend. On Monday, the government is to introduce a bill outlawing the nation's two leading Negro organizations.

Notice of the bill was given to Parliament by F. C. Erasmus, justice minister in the Nationalist party government which is the driving force behind South Africa's white supremacy policies.

The bill will be directed primarily against the African Nationalist Congress and its militant offshoot, the Pan-Africanist Congress, sponsor of demonstrations that led to this week's bloody violence.

Erasmus said that in addition to the two Negro groups, the bill would ban other organizations for the "safety of the public and maintenance of law and order."

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd has charged the riots were part of a "massive revolt" and said white policemen opened fire to maintain order. Casualties total about 80 Negro dead and several hundred wounded.

MEETINGS BANNED

Verwoerd's government also has banned all public meetings for the next three months. But exceptions were made for a Nationalist party meeting Saturday night and white sports events—white soccer league games and the Transvaal track and field championships Saturday.

More than 200 other applications for exemptions have been received in Johannesburg, mostly from white athletic groups that had arranged weekend matches. No applications have been received from Negroes.

A Negro professional boxing tournament scheduled for Saturday was canceled. It was to have been held in Sharpeville, the Negro settlement where the week's worst riots took place.

The Sharpeville area has remained quiet under a tight police lid. But a Negro work stoppage in nearby Vereeniging is seriously affecting the economy. Whites can be seen there performing many chores normally handled by Negroes.

The Montgomery Advertiser

PROTECTION MOVE

The order canceling leaves for police and defense forces apparently is designed to provide more protection in the Cape Town region, where tension continues high. More than a thousand Negroes lined up in front of a police station there Friday. Earlier, 20 Negroes were turned away when they demanded to be arrested for not carrying passes. Philip Kgosana, a Pan-Africanist leader, was taken into custody. Before being led away he said: "We want to see how many of us they can lock up."

In Cape Town, leaders of four religions issued separate statements deploring Monday's riots and expressing concern at the country's racial policies. They were Cape Town's Anglican archbishop, Dr. Joost De Blank; the Roman Catholic archbishop, the Most Rev. Owen McCann; the chief rabbi, Prof. I. Brahams; and the Council of the Congregational Union of South Africa.

Most members of the Nationalist party, however, belong to the Dutch Reformed Church. The Nationalists are mostly settlers of Dutch descent. Their bitterness toward the British dates to before the Boer War. The British settlers gravitate toward the opposition parties and advocate a milder form of racial segregation. Their political stronghold is Cape Town.

To counter the ban on public meetings, Albert Luthuli, former Zulu chief who heads the African National Congress, called on all nonwhites to stay home Monday.

100 wounded as Negroes demonstrate

The Birmingham News

VEREENIGING, South Africa, March 21—(AP)—Twelve thousand African Negroes protesting the white government's compulsory pass system besieged a police station today. Officers inside opened fire with rifles and machine guns. Eyewitnesses said the front ranks of the crowd went down like tenpins.

Unofficial reports placed the number of dead at 34. Brig. C. J. Els of the Witwatersrand police gave a figure of 30 dead and 100 wounded—and said that was a conservative estimate.

LATER, POLICE upped the estimate of dead to "nearly 50."

One officer described the scene as "a World War battlefield — bodies lay mangled and sprawled all around." A Johannesburg news protographer commented:

"I took pictures of more bloodshed than I have ever before seen in South Africa."

THE BARRAGE drove back the crowd, leaving dead and wounded in the streets. Police called in armored cars and jet fighter planes to break up the demonstration.

It was part of a national campaign billed as non-violent and aimed at abolition of the passes that all non-whites in South Africa must carry.

But violence erupted at Sharpeville, a native quarter near Vereeniging, which is 30 miles south of Johannesburg.

TWO HOURS after the shooting, ambulances still were running back and forth to hospitals at Vereeniging. Hospital officials refused to disclose any casualty information.

About 25 police were besieged inside the police station by the Africans. When the Africans began to stone the station, the police opened fire.

The rioting was part of the start of a Negro passive resistance campaign to tie up the nation's commerce and industry.

Demonstrators in Johannesburg, Capetown and other cities marched to police stations without their passes and dared police to arrest them.

DRASTIC MEASURES were taken in Vereeniging after tear gas failed to break up the crowd, enraged by the killing of an African leader and the wounding of at least four others. The mob had tossed stones and injured several policemen.

Then thousands of men and women, shouting the nationalist cry "Afrika," besieged the Sharpeville police station. Sharpeville is a native location where thousands of black Africans live.

Jet aircraft screamed down in an attempt to frighten away the Africans. At Bophelong, which lies nearby, police made baton charges and used tear gas against demonstrators.

POLICE described the situation as tense and sent armored cars to patrol African townships.

Traffic police from Vereeniging escorted ambulances along the two-mile route between the hospital and the Sharpeville native location.

The crowd had gathered at Sharpeville to be arrested for not carrying passes. It got out of hand and stoned an automobile carrying senior officials of the local African Affairs Department. Police were then called.

Mobs stoned police cars at Bophelong. Two Africans were wounded when police opened fire. Several police were hurt and their automobiles damaged.

The pass campaign, proclaimed by the Pan-Africanist Congress, failed to slow business and transport.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe had called on all Africans to leave their compulsory passes at home, invite arrest and thus clog courts and jails and stop business. The idea is to prove that local business and industry cannot operate without low-cost African labor.

But Sobukwe himself was ignored by authorities when he marched into Orlando township police station outside Johannesburg with 30 supporters. The incident had its comic opera aspects. Sobukwe went from office to office at the police station pleading to be arrested.

THE POLICE chief made him wait outside for hours. Sobukwe said if they refused to arrest him today he would return tomorrow.

By law, all non-whites must carry passes when away from home as part of South Africa's strict racial segregation laws.

The Pan-Africanist Congress is a militant offshoot of the African National Congress of South Africa. National Congress leaders said the pass campaign was not properly organized and had little chance of success. They refused to support it.

The Pan-Africanist Congress staged a number of rallies in several African townships outside Johannesburg yesterday. Armed police in armed troop carriers prevented any disorders.

The rallies also called for a minimum wage of 35 pounds ($98) monthly for Africans plus other benefits.

Says America Had No Choice But To Protest Slaying Of Africans

The Call Kansas City Mo
Jan 3-25-60

By STEWART HENSLEY

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — American officials said Tuesday that the United States had no choice but to denounce South African police for slaying Negroes demonstrating against the white supremacy policy.

Silence in the face of the killing and wounding of native men, women and children would have severely damaged the moral position of the United States throughout the world, they said.

Officials acknowledged, too, that the contest between the United States and the Communists for the sympathy and support of the newly awakened nations of Africa also had much to do with the American statement Tuesday deploring the violence against the Africans.

State department officials were braced for an almost certain protest from the South African government against the U. S. statement, admittedly an extraordinary comment on the internal affairs of a friendly nation.

U. S. officials said they knew, when they decided to issue the statement, that it was bound to evoke an angry reaction from South Africa where three million whites have enforced strict segregation policies against 10 million restless Negroes and other non-Caucasian peoples.

However, these officials added, increased tension with South Africa was a price which had to be paid in the light of broader and more basic considerations of U. S. foreign policy.

The United States, in addition to denouncing the violent government measures, also appeared to be taking sides for the first time on the merits of segregation issue in South Africa.

The official American statement expressed hope that the natives would be able to achieve 'their legitimate aspirations."

A South African protest was foreshadowed by the comment of Ambassador W. C. Du Plessis, who told United Press International that the U. S. statement was bound to spark reaction in his country.

"We deplore the loss of life as much as anyone else does," the ambassador said. "But any attempt to employ the policy of passive resistance in South Africa is bound to lead to violence, just as it would elsewhere."

WASHINGTON. — (UPI) — The United States, in an unusual comment on the internal affairs of a friendly country, announced that it "deplores" the loss of life in South Africa resulting from police firing on Negro mobs.

The State Department's comment also said that it hoped South African Negroes would "be able to obtain redress for legitimate grievances by peaceful means."

State Department Press Offic Lincoln White issued the stateme in response to questions. He a knowledged that it was unusual fo the United States government to comment on internal matters of a friendly country but said the department felt justified in this case.

"While the United States, as a matter of practice, does not ordinarily comment on the internal affairs of governments with which it enjoys normal relations," he said "it cannot help but regret the tragic loss of life resulting from the measures taken against the demonstrators in South Africa."

Police in South Africa Monday killed 62 Africans and wounded 208 among crowds demonstrating against that country's white supremacy policy.

Although White declined to elaborate on the statement, it appeared to be directed against the violent measures taken by the police rather than the policy itself. However the statement also referred to 'legitimate grievances" of the Africans without saying what they were.

THOUSANDS TAKEN IN 48 HOURS

The Montgomery Advertiser

700 Arrests In Africa Aimed At Negro Strike

Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 4-21-60

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP)—Police and soldiers backed by armored cars arrested 700 Negroes Wednesday in raids on native settlements outside major cities on South Africa's cape peninsula. More than a thousand have been seized in the last 48 hours.

The raids are part of the drive to squelch an abortive strike called by the outlawed African National Congress protesting the government's strict apartheid laws.

Failure of the strike brought demand from liberal white groups for an end to emergency regulations permitting raids on Negro settlements without search warrants and detention of hundreds in jail indefinitely.

Lands Minister Paul Sauer, acting government head, said Tuesday South Africa would "reconsider in earnest and honesty her whole approach to the native question."

But in a statement to Parliament Wednesday, Foreign Minister Eric Louw rejected any basic changes in government policy, including racial segregation. He also turned down suggestions for a coalition government with the opposition United party which proposed easing the Negroes' lot.

If there is any change, Louw said, Prime Minister Hendrik V. Verwoerd will make it. Verwoerd, recovering from two bullet wounds inflicted by a white assassin April 9, probably will be well enough to take full charge of the government within a week, "even though he might have to do so from his bedroom," Louw declared.

Louw also said the government's announced decision to discuss its racial problems with U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold in London next month did not herald a departure from the government's viewpoint that there should be no interference in the domestic affairs of member states of the U. N.

The talks stem from the April 1 U. N. Security Council resolution asking South Africa to end racial segregation.

The apartheid-backing Dutch Reformed Church offered to join the Anglican Church in a petition to the government to allow the self-exiled Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Richard Ambrose Reeves, to testify before a commission investigating the March 21 Sharpeville shootings in which 67 Negroes were killed and 186 wounded by white police.

World Jurists' Body Condemns South African Apartheid Policy

The New York Times
New York
12-12-60

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Dec. 11—The International Commission of Jurists condemned South Africa's apartheid policy today as a "morally reprehensible" violation of the rule of law and of human rights.

In a 239-page report issued after a year of study, the commission warned that the policy of rigid segregation of whites and nonwhites created a "potentially explosive" situation which may soon lead to even more widespread violence than has already been experienced in South Africa."

The commission, a nongovernmental organization supported by 37,000 lawyers, judges and teachers of law throughout the world, is sending the report to the United Nations and to many of the world organization's member governments.

Program Is Examined

Detailed chapters in the report examine the working of the apartheid program and its restrictions in almost every aspect of social and economic life —racial classifications, trade unions, education, marriage, movement and residence and political rights.

Jean-Flavien Lalive, secretary general of the commission, emphasizes in a foreword that lawyers responsibilities go beyond deciding on the "formal correctness" of a piece of legislation.

"The commission holds that the application of the principle of apartheid, which has come under scrutiny in this report, is morally reprehensible and violates the rule of law," he adds.

"The impact of apartheid extends to virtually all aspects of life in the union. The humiliation inflicted by such measures is the testimony on which apartheid can be judged. Its price in terms of human degradation will never be known, but it is one which is high enough to outweigh any of the benefits which it is claimed to bring."

'Human Suffering' Cited

The "human suffering" resulting from apartheid, said the report, affects whites as well as nonwhites.

"Liberty of expression, movement and association are but three of these freedoms which have been drastically curtailed," it said. "Judges who alleviate injustice by refusing to interpret the law in the spirit motivating the Government are vilified openly. That fundamental principle of fair trial, knowing the exact nature of the accusation, appears to have been forgotten."

These are some of the report's conclusions, drawn from examining legislation in South Africa, police powers, and the testimony of white and nonwhite South Africans:

Real freedom of selection and change of employment or improvement of status was "virtually non-existent."

Expression of opposition to or protest against the application of the apartheid policy "constitutes a criminal offense."

The laws forcing nonwhites to carry documents of identification and produce them on demand had led to arbitrary arrests and detention and created a system "which can be described as legalized slavery."

The educational system was geared to prepare nonwhites to receive and accept an "inferior social, economic and political status."

South Africa: A Sick Country

The New York Times

The sickness of South Africa yesterday reached halfway round the world, from the tense cities of Capetown, Johannesburg and Durban to the U. N. headquarters on the East River, where the Security Council was in the second day of a discussion of the race troubles that have shaken the Western world.

Voices of reason were heard today as they had been yesterday. In South Africa Alan Paton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," said he felt "slightly disreputable" not to have been arrested. He added: "The kind of people they have been arresting in any normal society would be the most sound, stable citizens of the country." Some of the other white South Africans doubtless listened to him with sympathy. Others sold their securities and the stock market broke in Johannesburg.

At the United Nations men with dark skins, brown skins and yellow skins sat side by side in the Security Council and in the audience without discrimination of any kind, except what might have been in their minds. This subject was not wholly new. It had been discussed in the General Assembly every year for the last five years, as Ambassador Lodge pointed out. The lines of argument had scarcely changed. South Africa contended, as before, that the upheavals in that country were "purely local disturbances." But Bernardus G. Fourie warned that to take any action would be "a most dangerous precedent which might in the future recoil also on other member states."

Yet there was no doubt whatever that the trouble in South Africa was a contagious malady that might sweep across frontiers just as other diseases do, just as the tsetse fly follows the vegetation and the cattle. Even Mr. Fourie admitted that some Bantus were coming into South Africa from other countries. One could not listen for even an hour or so to the discussion in the Security Council, one could not even watch faces of other listeners without knowing that this was more than a parochial disturbance. This sickness of South Africa is a symptom of a world sickness that can be cured only by the medicine of sanity, justice and tolerance. The real atrocity that was being complained of yesterday and the day before was not the panic action of police shooting down demonstrators, but the long years of degradation and denial of human rights that had preceded that tragedy.

No resolution, no allocation of duties to an already overworked U. N. Secretariat, can bring health back to South Africa. The cure will have to come from within. But the pressure to bring this cure about is and must be international. That is the real meaning of two days' talk in the Security Council so far as it can be interpreted at this moment. The resolution introduced by Ecuaodr late yesterday may or may not be a prescription the South Africans can use.

South Africa on Trial

The New York Times

The deaths and violence that have characterized the South African struggle against the policy of apartheid have given that issue of the separation of the races an international character. Technically, the Verwoerd Government may be able to say that this is strictly an internal affair. Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, for instance, took that line in his Parliament yesterday. However, the very fact that the Australian Legislature debated the issue shows that the repercussions are world-wide.

The Security Council will take up today the matter of the slaughter of seventy-two Africans in Sharpeville on March 21. In May the Commonwealth conference in London will have to face the issue. Prime Minister Verwoerd of South Africa will attend the meeting and he is sure to hear some strong language from men like Prime Minister Nehru of India on the subject of apartheid.

Herald 3-30-60

Meanwhile violence, tensions and the loss of more lives have to be expected. There is no hope for the South African Government so long as it follows the policy of apartheid. The doctrine is not only immoral; it is politically and economically impractical. It goes against the inexorable trend in Africa and elsewhere in the contemporary world. South Africans are fighting a battle they must lose, sooner or later. All they can do is gain time, and recent events would indicate that a high price in lives and economic distress will have to be paid for every day gained.

These things seem obvious to outsiders, but there is no sign yet that the South African leaders have understood. Their policy line has hardened. They are defiant of the United Nations and of all their critics in the outer world. It is therefore difficult not to feel discouraged. Nevertheless, it is important for the U. N. Security Council at its meeting today, and for organs of opinion everywhere, to go on record in condemnation of a policy that is tragically wrong. South Africans are intelligent people and not intentionally wicked. The time will surely come when they will see the folly of apartheid. World opinion can help to bring that time nearer by giving expression to the universal feeling on this subject.

TENSION DECLINES IN SOUTH AFRICA, POLICE ON ALERT

The New York Times

Only Minor Incidents Occur —Nation Is Awaiting Next Move by Government

New York Herald Tribune 4-4-60

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 3—Tension appeared today to be easing after two weeks of extreme racial strife in South Africa.

Only isolated incidents of petty violence, such as stoning of buses, were reported from such major trouble spots as Capetown, Durban and the African townships southwest of Johannesburg. Thousands of policemen and troops still maintained emergency patrols at African dwelling areas.

Johannesburg was enjoying its usual Sunday quiet. Workmen were busy completing the decoration of department stores and public buildings for the Union Festival that is being held this year to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Union of South Africa.

The Union Exposition, organized as part of the observance, will open on schedule tomorrow in Johannesburg.

Hotels Filled With Visitors

Hotels here are packed with visitors from many parts of South Africa and from abroad. The declaration of a state of emergency appears to have had no effect on the tourist trade. Communications and air, rail and bus services are functioning normally.

Both African and white window-shoppers strolled peacefully through downtown Johannesburg today. Yesterday thousands of persons attended a full program of sports events, including racing, rugby football, soccer and tennis, as on a normal Saturday.

Meanwhile, the country was anxiously awaiting the next move from Capetown, the center of government when Parliaments is in session. Should the calm continue, it is expected that leaders of the governing National party will turn their attention to whatever political decisions they feel must be made as a consequence of the rioting and unrest of the last two weeks, which have thrust South Africa to the center of the international stage.

But thus far the Government, headed by Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, has given no indication of making any basic change in its policy of racial separation, known as apartheid.

As a result of this attitude, there is much talk that political forces are at work that will dislodge the Verwoerd regime and replace it with one less intransigent on racial matters.

According to South Africans who have made a careful study of their country's politics, this may be accomplished through a coalition of moderate members of the National party, the United party, which is the chief Opposition group, and the National Union, a new political group recently formed by Japie Basson, a former Nationalist who represents South-West Africa in the House of Assembly.

However, it is not expected that Prime Minister Verwoerd will give up easily. The immediate question on many lips is what will the Government do to relieve tension, restore tranquillity and end the emergency.

In two speeches during the last week, including one at a United party rally last night, Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition in Parliament, suggested eleven steps that should be taken to restore racial peace in South Africa. They were:

¶Reassess those laws that have contributed to the present difficulties.

¶Remove conditions that are causing strife and trouble between sections of the white population.

¶Adopt a fundamental change in the attitude toward nonwhites.

¶Insure more humane and reasonable administration of the laws so as to avoid racial friction, resentment and frustration.

¶Amend drastically the laws requiring Africans to carry Government-issued passes to move about.

¶Use white capital and skill for developing African areas in cooperation with the Africans.

¶Have a settled policy for Africans living and working in white areas as a permanent part of the population of those areas.

¶Respect the normal human rights of Africans.

¶Bring about racial separation peacefully by developing amenities for all races and avoiding compulsion.

¶Accept the Cape Coloreds, persons of mixed white and African blood in the Cape Province, as members of the European-descended people of South Africa.

¶Strengthen the white population by immigration.

Sir de Villiers criticized the Government for refusing to consult with the Africans.

Meanwhile, Chief Albert Luthuli, president of the African National Congress, South Africa's oldest political organization for nonwhites, appealed to the Government to concene a multiracial conference "to discuss race relations in general and matters affecting my people in particular." He stressed that "the time for negotiations is now."

His appeal appeared in a weekly column he writes for the Johannesburg Sunday newspaper Golden City Post. Chief Luthuli also declared that "whatever our people do must be done without violence."

Graaff Rejects 'Interference'

JOHANNESBURG, April 3 (Reuters)—In a speech last night, Sir de Villiers Graaff, United party leader, made the first major political comment here on Friday's resolution by the United Nations Security Council criticizing South African racial policies.

He called on all South Africans to stand together and assert their right to settle their own affairs without outside interference.

PASSES REVIVED BY SOUTH AFRICA IN TOUGHER LINE

New York Times

Business Leaders Pressing for Talks With Verwoerd to Urge Softer Policy

Times 4-7-60

COST OF CRISIS IS HIGH

P.1.

Churchmen Schedule a Day of Prayer—Nation Quiet in Observing Holiday

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 6—South Africa announced today it was reintroducing the enforcement of laws requiring Africans to carry identity passes. It was this requirement that touched off the current racial violence in the country.

Arrests for failure to produce passes and for other minor offenses were suspended by the Government March 26 in what was interpreted as the recognition of African grievances over severe restrictions on their liberty.

The Minister of Justice, François C. Erasmus, warned that the police henceforth would be empowered to demand passes or temporary identification papers, which would be issued in the place of passes. Many Africans burned their passes in protest against the pass laws.

Arrests for pass violations were suspended as violence spread through the country after more than 300 Africans had been killed or injured in police shootings March 21.

Need for Passes Stressed

Mr. Erasmus emphasized the importance of the passes as proof of the right of Africans to be in urban areas.

In a tacit admission that enforcement of the pass laws had been humiliating to the Africans, Mr. Erasmus told Parliament that the Government would explore ways of making the system more palatable.

He suggested that the police might be instructed to check the passes "in such a way as to lay more stress upon the advantages" that the passes hold for the Africans.

But any amelioration, he added, will have to be achieved "without sacrificing the necessary control measures."

The passes are the keystone of the apartheid system for the separation of the races. The African must have his pass signed each month by his employer. Otherwise, he forfeits his right to live in an urban location and is herded back to an African reservation.

Employers Are Warned

Until the uprising two weeks ago the police were so severe in enforcing pass laws that a housewife who wandered a few hundred yards from her hut to get water could be arrested if she left her passbook at home.

Mr. Erasmus warned employers that the law required them to see that the passes of their African workers were in order. Employers should immediately arrange that Africans without passes obtain temporary documents, he said.

"The police will also render assistance to the Bantu [Africans] to obtain the necessary temporary documents," he said. "For this purpose, as well as to reintroduce control measures, the police will henceforth again be able to demand reference books or temporary documents."

Meanwhile, South Africa's business and industrial leaders appealed urgently for a meeting with Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd because of severe economic effects of the racial crisis.

Times 4-7-60

It became known today that they plan to place before the Prime Minister a demand for a radical change of policy. The men who run South Africa's economy are said to be frustrated and angered over the enormous cost of the emergency.

Times 4-7-60

Economists say there is no way to calculate the exact losses caused by the internal disruptions and the loss of confidence by foreign investors. It is estimated that the loss in production in the last three weeks as a result of the refusal of Africans to work has cost industry more than $60,000,000.

Day of Prayer Set

Leaders of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths called today for the observance Sunday of a national day of prayer and penitence.

South Africa was quiet today as it observed a national holiday commemorating the first Dutch settlement in South Africa 308 years ago.

It is understood that the business delegation seeking to meet with the Prime Minister will include representatives of the Federated Chamber of Industries, the Chamber of Mines, the Association of Chambers of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Industries.

The proposals they plan to put to Dr. Verwoerd will include the following points:

¶Immediate consultation between the Government and acknowledged leaders of the Africans must be held.

¶Present identity passes must be replaced with identity cards and restrictions on the Africans' liberty modified.

¶Controls over the influx of Africans into cities and towns must be confined only to areas where an accommodation problem exists. The African labor force otherwise is to be given complete mobility.

¶Continuous discussions with responsible Africans must be held to find out what the Africans are thinking.

Release of African Sought

The business men are expected to press for the immediate release of Chief Albert Lithuli, president of the African National Congress, who is considered to be a moderate man of high integrity. He is believed to be the best man to build a firm bridge between the Africans and white authority.

Chief Luthuli at present is one of more than 300 African, Asian and white critics of the Government in jail under emergency regulations.

The business men plan to suggest that a strong campaign against the hooligan element among the Africans must be undertaken but only after the Government's racial policy has been modified and the goodwill of responsible Africans won.

An indication of the rigid attitude held by the Afrikaners, descendants of the Dutch settlers who are the main supporters of the Verwoerd Government, was given today by the newspaper Die Burger in Capetown.

Warns of Flexibility

The paper warned that any flexibility by the Government would give African nationalists the impression that black supremacy over South Africa was possible. It said any [illegible] would sharpen the appetites of African nationalists and hasten the day of white capitulation.

The appeal for a national day of prayer on Palm Sunday was made by leaders of the Dutch Reformed, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregationalist churches, the Salvation Army and the United Hebrew Congregation of Johannesburg.

They said that after several days of consultations "there is unanimous agreement that the greatest need of South Africa at this time is to turn to God for pardon and guidance in the troublous events of today."

Their statement noted that the Dutch Reformed Church, which has the largest number of members among the whites of South Africa, had "already called their people to humiliation and prayer."

African 'Gangsters' Warned

Col. C. D. Van Wyck, deputy commissioner of police, said that all African gangsters, whom the police blame for continuing violence, would be "tracked down by the police and given the punishment they deserve."

Machiel D. C. de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Affairs, told a gathering of Africans at Umtata in the Transkei reserve to beware of "wolves" among themselves who "tell you that the whites and the Government oppress you."

Most of the thousands of Africans who had stayed away from their jobs in the crisis have returned to their jobs.

At Vereeniging, thirty-six miles south of Johannesburg, several hundred Africans have been refused their jobs. Their employers are replacing them with Africans brought in from the near-by Orange Free State and from tribal reserves. The Sharpeville settlement where the March 21 shootings occurred is outside Vereeniging.

ACTORS DISAVOW SOUTH AFRICA BAN

New York Times

British Equity Scores Race Curbs but Votes to Permit Performance Anywhere

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 3—The British Actors Equity Association rejected today an appeal to forbid its members to perform in South Africa.

Times 4-4-60

It approved instead a resolution affirming a member's right to perform with and before anyone, regardless of race, color or creed. At the same time it condemned any discrimination against fellow artists who might exercise that right.

P. 6

The association debated racial segregation at its annual meeting in a West End theatre. But while there was no lack of condemnation of South African race policies, a majority of the members agreed with Terence Soall, who said:

"We are not a political body and we should not attempt to dictate to the Government of South Africa, however much we deplore their attitude to colored people. I think we should be overreaching ourselves."

'Actors Are People'

But from a member far back in the orchestra seats came a dissenting shout, "Actors are people."

The attempt to impose a ban on members performing in South Africa was contained in an amendment to a resolution introduced by John Neville on behalf of forty-six members.

Mr. Neville observed that the resolution had been originally introduced before developments in "another place" had "shocked and disgusted" all of them. But he continued:

"Before we start shouting about other countries, we must be sure our own house is in order. This must inevitably apply to every theatrical digs in this country. We know we have not an entirely clean slate here."

Effective Aid Urged

Richard Attenborough, also opposing the amendment, declared:

"The only way that we can bring any effective aid to these people who are suffering in this intolerable way is by going there and if possible doing everything in our power to show that we think what they are doing is revolting.

"By all means let the council tighten up the clauses in the contracts which state specifically on what terms we will go and act in South Africa. But do not let us say we will not go and so dodge the whole issue."

Dame Sybil Thorndike agreed. "If we refuse to go, no one will know how we feel," she said.

Roger Snowdon supported the ban. He called on the membership "as a profession and as human beings" to show its feelings about South Africa by withholding its talent.

"I would like to see world economic sanctions against South Africa on everything," he declared.

Apartheid's Promoter

Paul Oliver Sauer

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 15—Minister of Lands Paul Oliver Sauer, who has been presiding at South African Cabinet meetings during the convalescence of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, is known as a genial bon vivant.

Man in the News

He is also the man who first popularized the word apartheid (separateness) as the label for South Africa's racial segregation policies.

His post as Minister of Lands is his reward for more than thirty years as a National party workhorse.

When the party's fortunes were at their lowest after an election defeat in 1943, Mr. Sauer was appointed chairman of a party committee assigned to give the Nationalists' policy of strict racial segregation a new appeal. Mr. Sauer seized on the Afrikaans word apartheid, which had been used once or twice by the late Dr. Daniel F. Malan in political speeches.

Policy a Success at Polls

A detailed policy was based on it. This captured the interest of the Afrikaners, the descendants of the Dutch settlers of South Africa who constitute about 55 per cent of the white population of the country. The Nationalists believe the attraction of apartheid helped them to win the 1948 elections and to make Dr. Malan Prime Minister.

Mr. Sauer, a rotund, bald man of 62, is the son of J. W. Sauer, a famous South African political figure who served as member of the Cabinet of Gen. Louis Botha early in the twentieth century.

The son was born in Wynberg, a suburb of Capetown and part of South Africa's wine region. He intended to become a wine farmer and he took agricultural courses at the Universities of Capetown and Stellenbosch and began farming near Stellenbosch.

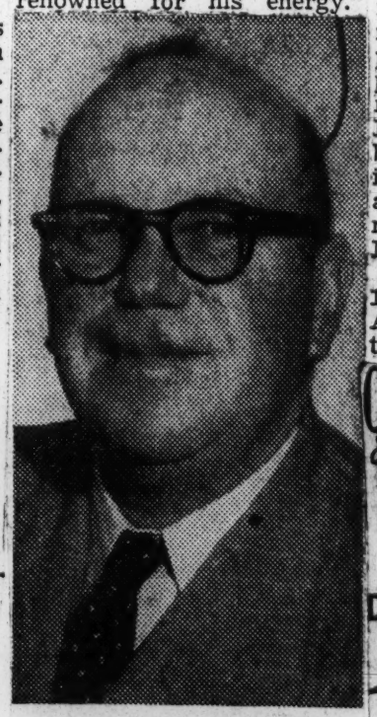
He was first eletced to Parliament in 1929 and he has been there since. As leader of the House of Assembly the lower chamber, he has been one of Dr. Verwoerd's chief lieutenants.

Derides Beer Drinkers

A gourmet and connoisseur of wines, Mr. Sauer recently referred to beer drinkers as "barbarians." He said "We should encourage the daily drinking of good healthy pleasant wine because it is as cheap as beer."

Mr. Sauer sits quietly in the House, a smile never far from his lips. He prefers to concentrate on issues rather than personalities and will often leave the chamber with pained expression on his face if bad tempers flare and personal attacks are made.

He has been described as "a comfortably built man not renowned for his energy."



National party workhorse

His suits always look as if they are a size too small. Boredom sometimes overcomes him during parliamentary proceedings and he has been known to nap on the Government front bench.

He is a witty speaker, however, and few members of Parliament know as much South African history as he does. Mr. Sauer often provides a forgotten date or set of facts to colleagues who turn to him for aid during debates.

Mr. Sauer loves to talk about his travels, especially if his ever-present pipe is drawing well. He has been to Europe and South America.

He once said he spent his leisure time "watching and enjoying the vanities of my fellow beings." He is a crack shot with a rifle and likes to hunt.

As Minister of Lands he spends a lot of time opening irrigation projects, attending agricultural shows and presiding at conferences on wildlife.

Business Ability Criticized

He formerly was Minister of Transport, responsible for the state-owned railways and air lines.

Commenting on his work in this post, the periodical South African Industry and Trade said:

"The worst business brain in the Cabinet is in charge of the biggest business in the country. Mr. Paul Sauer has many excellent qualities. A nimble mind, geniality, long political experience and much political sagacity certainly make ministerial material. But Mr. Sauer's negligible business experience, non-existent administrative capacity and total disinterest in economic issues disqualify him as Minister of Transport."

Mr. Sauer was married in 1921 to the former Elsabe Aling. They have two daughters.

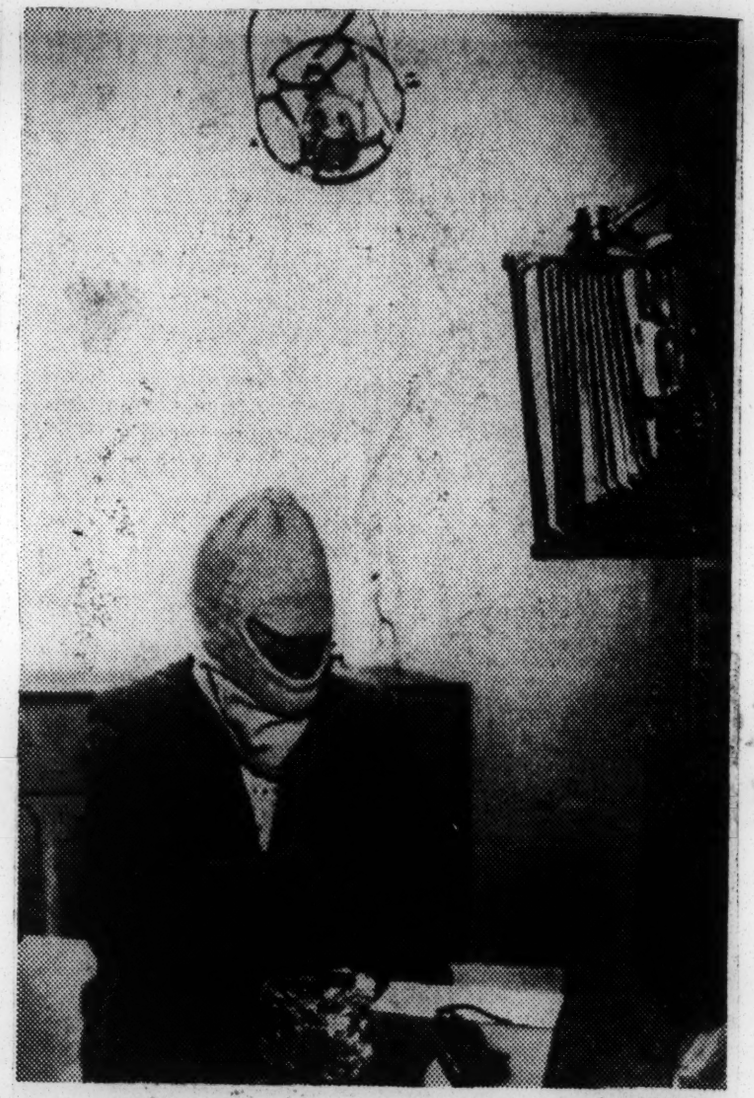
CHURCH RACE RIFT WIDENS IN AFRICA

Dutch Reformed Sect Says Stand by Anglican Bishop Precludes Cooperation

By Reuters.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 13—The Dutch Reformed Church said today that cooperation with the Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, Dr. Joost de Blank, had "become impossible."

The Archbishop said Monday that unless the Dutch Reformed Church repudiated the Government's apartheid (racial segregation) policies, it was "condemning itself to extermination."



Associated Press

AFRICAN LEADER wears hood to conceal his identity during filming of television show on outskirts of Johannesburg, South Africa. Program, shown in Britain, featured discussion of South African situation by African leader and independent observers in secret rendezvous.

The Dutch Reformed Church statement, issued by the moderature of the cape synod, one of three divisions of the church in South Africa, said:

"At a time when cooperation between churches is more necessary than ever before and when there is a need for mutual trust, we are compelled — no matter how much against our will—to reply to the challenge of Archbishop de Blank."

It said an agreement had been signed last year between the Dutch Reformed Church and the Anglican Church under which they undertook to enlighten each other on policy and action and do everything in their power to obviate unfounded conclusions which may be injurious to the interest of the churches."

The churches undertook to seek new ways and means to promote mutual consultation at every level and to encourage their officers to promote a spirit of trust, the statement said, but this agreement "was broken by the Anglican Church on various occasions."

Church for Race Inquiry

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 13—In an earlier action today, Dutch Reformed leaders said they would welcome an investigation of the racial situation by the World Council of Churches.

The Dutch Reformed Church has the largest membership among whites on South Africa. Archbishop de Blank, has suggested that the World Council expel the Church from membership.

The Church was reported to be preparing a report on the South African racial situation for the World Council, including a complaint that Anglican Church schools here practiced segregation.

Today was one of South Africa's quietest days since the country was catapulted into the racial crisis March 21.

Speculation continued on possible changes in the Government's race policy. The police questioned the editors of two Johannesburg publications for Africans. Statements about the continuing emergency came from several quarters.

Verwoerd Progressing

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd, recovering from wounds inflicted by an assassin was reported to be making "continued progress." His physicians said: "His general condition is satisfactory. The local injured area also progresses as desired."

There was no indication of when the two bullets in his head would be removed.

The speculation, mostly in newspapers, was that Africans living in urban areas might be given a greater voice in the conduct of their affairs, that Africans' wages might be increased and that more attention would be paid to building up purely African areas, probably with the help of funds borrowed abroad.

It has been estimated that $300,000,000 would be required to industrialize African reserves sufficiently to make them self-supporting regions within South Africa. Thus far the Government has appropriated $1,400,000 for the purpose.

Commenting on the consideration by some members of the governing National party of possible moderation of racial policy, Sir de Villiers Graaff, leader of the Opposition United party, said: "It is important that we have a recognition for

the first time by the Nationalists that their internal policies have affected the world's attitude toward South Africa, and will continue to do so."

3 Publications Investigated

During the day detectives visited the offices of The Golden City Post, a Sunday newspaper, and of Drum, a monthly magazine, and questioned staff members. Both have large African readerships and both have been critical of the Government's policies toward Africans and have published exposés of how the policies work.

In Port Elizabeth, on the Indian Ocean coast, the police raided the homes of three executives of the nonracial South African Sports Association. They seized letters and documents, including correspondence the association had had with Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand; the International Olympics Committee and Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Games Association.

Dr. Edgar H. Brookes, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, warned in a statement that South Africa would not solve its racial problems until "free and frank" consultations had taken place between white and nonwhite leaders. The institute has frequently criticized the Government's policy.

Dr. Brookes said there was no question that the reasonable aspirations of Africans, Asians and persons of mixed blood must be satisfied. "But is it to be done early by mutual goodwill or only after recurring crises?" he asked.

Bishop Reeves in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 13 (AP)—The Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, self-exiled Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, has arrived by plane from Swaziland.

Bishop Reeves fled to Swaziland, a British protectorate, because he feared arrest under South Africa's emergency regulations. He strongly criticized the conduct of the police in the Sharpeville incident March 21 that precipitated the present crisis. Seventy-two Africans were killed by police fire.

Council to Send Delegate

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 13—The World Council of Churches announced today that it would send a high-ranking official to South Africa "immediately" to consult with religious leaders there on the racial issue.

The statement, issued by Dr. W. A. Visser 't Hooft, general secretary, did not name the official. The council groups most Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox churches.

Early Workers' Benefits

Unemployment insurance systems were adopted in France in 1905 and in Great Britain in 1911.

Ski Center Open in June

Skiing at Tuckerman's Ravine, Mount Washington, N. H.,

VERWOERD BEGINS TO RESUME DUTIES

South African Chief Gives His First Order Since He Was Shot a Week Ago

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 15—Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd has begun to take an active role again as head of the South African Government.

A bulletin issued today said he had given "his first important instructions in regard to affairs of state since the attempted assassination against him last Saturday."

No details were given. The bulletin merely said he had given the instructions last night to his private secretary, Fred Barnard.

The bulletin, issued at Pretoria General Hospital where Dr. Verwoerd was taken last Sunday, also said:

"With a good deal less pain and discomfort and the better possibility of feeding, the condition of the Prime Minister is now improving more rapidly. His general progress, as well as the progress of the injured area, is thus far very satisfactory."

Dr. Verwoerd was also reported to have had a "good night." Two bullets remain in his head and he is suffering from a broken jaw.

Dr. Verwoerd's only visitor other than his private secretary has been Mrs. Verwoerd. She was reported to be spending Good Friday with their seven children at Libertas, the Prime Minister's official residence in Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa.

Despite the injuries incapacitating him, Dr. Verwoerd has continued as head of the Government because the members of the Cabinet and a National party caucus in Parliament have been unable to agree on an acting Prime Minister.

The failure to name someone to act for Dr. Verwoerd resulted from strong rivalries between the Nationalists in Cape Province led by Theophilus E. Dönges, Minister of Finance, and those in Transvaal Province, led by Benjamin Schoeman, Minister of Transport, and Jan de Klerk, Minister of Labor.

The two factions feared that should Dr. Verwoerd not survive or not recover sufficiently to continue as Prime Minister anyone chosen to act for him would be almost certain to succeed him in the post.

Sauer Named Spokesman

The result was that Paul O. Sauer, Minister of Lands and leader of the House of Assembly, the lower chamber of Parliament, was chosen as the Government's spokesman and chairman at Cabinet meetings.

Today's announcement that Dr. Verwoerd had given important instructions on the affairs of state was interpreted as a signal that he was still in charge and had no intentions of relinguishing the command of the Government.

Meanwhile, many South Africans turned their attention from the racial strife of recent weeks to a solemn observance of Good Friday.

This was the first day of a four-day holiday. All Government offices, businesses and places of entertainment were closed. Special church services were held and the state-operated radio abandoned its usual daily fare of soap operas and rock 'n' roll jazz to broadcast religious services and serious music.

Hanging over the nation was the threat of resumed racial tension when South Africa goes back to work next Tuesday. An Emergency Committee of the outlawed African National Congress has called for a one-week strike by Africans in Johannesburg next week.

The police have pledged strong forces to protect any Africans who want to work but Africans questioned today reported that other Africans supporting the work stoppage "tell us if we come to work they are going to kill us."

Government officials have contended that much of the violence in recent weeks has been the work of "agitators" and "intimidators." Emergency regulations in force throughout South Africa provide heavy penalties for persons convicted of intimidating others to withhold their labor.

Churchman Due for Talks

It was announced today that Dr. Robert S. Bilheimer, director of the division of studies of the World Council of Churches, is scheduled to arrive in Johannesburg Tuesday from Geneva to meet with representatives of seven South Africa churches affiliated with the World Council. He will discuss the possibility of an investigation of the racial situation in South Africa by a World Council mission.

Dr. Bilheimer is coming as a result of a complaint by the Most Rev. Joost de Blank, Anglican Archbishop of Capetown, who has said that the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa should be expelled from the World Council. He said it supported the Government's racial segregation policy.

Dr. Bilheimer is expected to consult with representatives of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa, the Methodist Church of South Africa, the Presbyterian Church of South Africa and the Bantu (African) Presbyterian Church.

Judging South Africa

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I be allowed, without being accused of having a chip on my shoulder, to make some comments with regard to the letter "The Bubble in South Africa," printed on March 24.

I am quite sure no American would care to have the people in his country summed up on so slight an acquaintance.

Among other things the letter writer says, "The native of South Africa is held in forced suppression, complete segregation, and menial labor with no possibility of advance." I wonder why he does not read any of the many publications for natives, such as "The Drum" which would open his eyes to the fact of how advanced many of the urban natives are, and how they have their social distinctions just as much as the white people. Considering the short time (and on this history will bear me out) since they have come under the civilizing influence of the white man, quite a large number of them are highly educated and many are very prosperous.

I can assure your letter writer that all "Europeans" in South Africa do not have servants, and I should be very interested to hear in what areas the native servants are working for 10 shillings a month plus food. Certainly not in the big cities he mentions.

In my opinion generalizations are always liable to be inaccurate, and so again I should like to recommend that any overseas readers who would really like to judge the situation fairly should make an effort to read issues of periodicals published especially for natives and about natives, to get impressions of current trends; and also to read books by missionaries and civil servants to gain some understanding of what heroic work was done among the totally uncivilized native peoples less than 100 years ago.

Many of those natives suffered so shockingly at the hands of their own chiefs and witch doctors that if they could have been transplanted into this so-called age of suppression they would very likely have thought they had arrived in heaven! That the influence of witch doctors has not yet been eradicated is borne out by the fact that cases of "ritual murder" are still occasionally brought before the courts.

In judging South Africa, could our critics please try to get a sense of perspective? Undoubtedly there is plenty of room for improvement in South Africa but surely that can be said about all countries.

D. V. COOPER

Johannesburg

SOUTH AFRICAN MASSACRE MAY SIGNAL REVOLT

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 4-3-60.
P.4-E

By WILLIAM R. FRYE
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 2—In the broad sweep of history the Johannesburg massacre of March 21, 1960, may prove to have been as significant a turning point for the African continent as the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770, was for North America.

On that winter day nearly 200 years ago, British Redcoats fired into a group of New England patriots agitating against colonial grievances. Five were killed.

By this act, the British solidified and gave impetus to the American independence movement, providing an emotional issue of great force and discredited the Tory cause. They virtually made the American Revolution inevitable.

End to Whites?

Last month, just outside Johannesburg, South Africa, a modern revolution was similarly galvanized into blazing fury. Police opened fire on a crowd of 20,000 Africans protesting the compulsory carrying of hated "reference books" (passes). At least 72 were killed and more than 250 wounded.

In many respecst, the two events, 200 years apart, are entirely comparable—and the result of the Johannesburg massacre could be to sweep the white man off the African continent as the British were swept from America.

U.N. diplomats, anxious to avoid the mass bloodletting which could accompany such an upheaval, sought to make of the United Nations this past week a safety valve. They summoned the U.N. Security Council into session and invited Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Ethiopia, India and Pakistan to give voice to the Africans' anguish.

Representatives of these countries came and told their story—sometimes in the halting words of a man new to Western education, sometimes with eloquence and polish, always with deep emotion.

South Africa's View

The South African delegate contended that the whole process of U.N. consideration would inflame, rather than relieve, tensions. He argued that the U.N.'s eight previous airings of apartheid (racial segregation) in the General Assembly—each year since 1952—had had that effect. He dismissed the events of March 21 as "purely a local disturbance".

The Nigerians who voted at a mass rally to demand the ouster of all white South Africans from their country did not consider it "local." Neither did the Indian Parliament.

The Johannesburg massacre may not have been the direct and immediate threat to world peace which Afro-Asian delegates, partly to meet legal and procedural requirements, sought to make of it; but it was obviously not a purely local problem.

All over the world, non-white peoples—and they constitute an overwhelming majority of the earth's population — are rising up to demand what they regard as their legitimate rights.

There are "sit-ins" in the American South. There are race riots in London and switchblade "rumbles" in New York. There are clashes between white and yellow in Okinawa.

A serious stir is abroad in the world, and the only solution U.N. people can see is a general recognition and acceptance of the fundamental fact that all men are created equal in the eyes of their common heavenly Father.

Pace Too Slow

Even in countries such as the United States, where efforts are being made to translate this proposition into practical reality, the pace is too slow for the process to be wholly peaceful.

What has happened and is happening in South Africa, U.N. people say, is a warning that if the pace is too slow, or if no progress at all is made, there will be an explosion.

The U.N. has done much, and attempted more, to ease the adjustment. The U.N. Trusteeship Council has supervised and spurred the progress toward independence of tens of millions. The Economic and Social Council has helped provide education, houses, clothing, and food—necessary or desirable preliminaries to self-government. The General Assembly has proclaimed a charter of human rights and sought to prod nations into complying.

The story is by no means a seamless robe of consistency. As U.S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge indirectly reminded the Afro-Asians this past week, many of them tried to look the other way when Red China committed its bloody suppression of human rights in Tibet.

Henry C. Lodge

But the U.N.'s influence, in general, has been toward a nonviolent solution of this most elementary and impelling of human problems: the demand of non-white peoples for political, economic, and social equality—now—regardless of the consequences.

The grim sight of Africans chopping at police with axes, ramming bicycle spokes up the noses of strike breakers, and setting fire to churches was ample evidence that more needs to be done.

"It is not five minutes to midnight: the midnight toll has already begun to ring," one U.N. diplomat said this past week.

ASIA, AFRICA GHOSTS SHADOW DE GAULLE

The world's leaders are going to Charles de Gaulle. Visitation season began early last month with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's weekend in Paris; Russia's Khrushchev concludes his visit today; the summit meeting opens there May 16.

Over these discussions in Europe, says The Yorkshire Post, hover the two dark, enigmatic shadows of Asia and Africa—ghosts of the past and portents of the future. The British newspaper goes on:

"THE INTERESTS and the hopes of Britain and of France are, in this decade more obviously than ever before, inextricably linked—not only in Europe but overseas—in the final phases of the liquidation of their separate empires. In de-colonization as in colonization, we have both had our successes and our failures; we have had our agonies and our consolations.

"Now, almost simultaneously, we approach the end of this painful but, it must be supposed, historically necessary road. France suffers the running sore of Algeria; Britain wonders with dismay whether the same grim infection is not to be expected in Kenya and in the Central African Federation. Neither of us is entitled to give high and mighty lectures to the other."

The WORLD in Focus

Here is a page that takes you behind the headlines.

Many of your questions about what the news means will be answered in these articles by World in Focus columnist William R. Frye, by our special correspondents across the world and by our wire services.

You'll find here stories which you'll want to save and which your children can use in their school work.

U.N. Urges S. Africa To End Racial Bias

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE W. MUNN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI). The United Nations Security Council voted 9-0 Friday to urge South Africa to end its policy of race discrimination which has led to rioting and bloodshed. Britain and France abstained from the vote.

Sat. 4-2-60

The vote on the resolution, introduced by Ecuador with the backing of the 29-nation Afro-Asian bloc, came after three days of debate. South Africa participated only to the extent that its ambassador, Bernardus Gerhardus Fourie, denied the council had the authority to deal with the internal affairs of a nation. He charged the council was adopting a "double standard" for certain countries.

P. 2.

The United States supported the resolution. U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said the resolution "seeks to build a bridge not a wall" in the racial conflict in which three Africans were killed and three more wounded Friday in a street demonstration in the South African city of Durban.

The resolution calls on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to "consult" with the South African government and "take such measures as would adequately help in insuring" the principles of the U.N. charter.

Britain, leader of the commonwealth to which South Africa belongs, and France, embroiled in the Algerian war, both refused to take part in the vote in view of the article of the U.N. charter forbidding the U.N. to intervene in the domestic affairs of any country.

BRITAIN ABSTAINED

There had been reports during the day that Britain was prepared to go so far as to veto the resolution. This was not the case. Abstention was as far as Britain went.

The Ecuadorian resolution arose from a complaint by the Afro-Asian bloc against "the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators" near Capetown and Johannesburg while they were denouncing the "apartheid" segregation policies of the government.

South Africa warned that it would regard any U.N. action "in a serious light."

Backers of the measure argued that the council was dealing with a case of suppression of human rights, which the U.N. charter pledges all member nations to uphold.

The resolution as passed was considerably watered-down from the original.

Demands for a "condemnation" of South Africa were eliminated. Also removed was a June 30 deadline for Hammarskjold's mediation efforts.

As approved, the resolution calls on South Africa to "initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to insure that the present situation does not continue or recur, and to abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination."

The police acted under the government's new emergency powers approaching martial law. Under the state of emergency decreed Wednesday, police apparently have felt less constraint in using their weapons. Even in the face of 30,000 Cape Town demonstrators earlier this week, they held their fire.

Sat. 4-2-60

Friday about 1,400 marchers headed into Heramus, a coastal resort 50 miles east of Cape Town. The crowd, including some women, was warned to disperse, but refused. Police charged, swinging clubs and rifle butts.

P. 5.

Police on the Cape peninsula took emergency measures to break a crippling work stoppage. Police said citizen arrests could be made of anyone found handing out leaflets urging people to stay away from work, or intimidating workers.

The peninsula has been bearing the brunt of widespread disorder as Negroes attempt to exert an economic boycott and enforce their demands for abolition of the pass system for nonwhites, equal work for equal pay with minimum wages and hours—and possibly political rights. Low-cost African labor is the main support of South Africa's economy.

The Nationalist government, trying to cope with spreading unrest, has found that Negro members of the police force have been assaulted or their houses burned down.

The main metropolis of Johannesburg was relatively calm following a night of violence in nearby native settlements that left numerous injured and at least two dead.

One was a Negro constable stabbed to death, the other a rioter killed when police opened fire.

Buses were stoned as agitators tried to force Africans to observe a work boycott. Makeshift roadblocks were set up and quickly knocked down by police. An administrative building, two stores and the homes of three Negro police constables were put to the torch at a settlement outside Cape Town. The Negro headman was reported assaulted in the new Brighton township near Port Elizabeth, and a church was burned down.

South Africa Looses Reins Gingerly

Christian Science Monitor

By Stanley Uys
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

Although 1,200 political detainees have been released from jails in South Africa and the state of emergency lifted in a further 34 magisterial districts, the country is by no means back to normal.

Boston Mass.

About 400 white and nonwhite detainees are still in custody and will be kept there for an unstated period while their cases are investigated. Another 8,600 African "idlers" are being detained indefinitely under emergency law.

The state of emergency is still in operation in 67 magisterial districts, including all the stringent emergency regulations, including the right to detain people without trial and to suppress publications which print "subversive" statements, are being retained.

Announced by Government

The Minister of Justice, Francois C. Erasmus, announced in a statement June 28 the partial lifting of the emergency. He said 1,200 of the 1,600 political detainees would be released within the next fortnight.

One white woman was released from Pretoria jail June 28, and others will now be released daily.

The released persons, it is understood, are to be tied down to conditions. They must not engage in political activity. They must not communicate with ex-detainees or members of banned organizations.

They must disclose no information about their detention. They must not leave the district in which they live or change their place of residence or employment without notifying the police. They must remain indoors between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and they must report to the police regularly.

Fine Threatened

If they contravene any of these conditions they can be fined up to £500 ($1,400) or sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A hint that the government intends to retain the state of emergency in some form or other for some time has been given by the government-supporting newspaper in Johannesburg, which criticized opposition newspapers this week for pointing out that the emergency has lasted for three months already.

The newspaper said the opposition press had made no protest about the eight-year duration of the state of emergency in the British territory of Kenya. The newspaper was adamant that the government would retain the powers it held under the emergency regulations for as long as it considered them necessary.

Congo Bid Declined

By Reuters

Pretoria, South Africa

South Africa and the central African Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have said they will not send representatives to the celebration of Belgian Congo independence June 30.

A federation spokesman said June 28 at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, that the decision there was made in view of a recent protest by the Congo's Chamber of Deputies against celebration invitations being sent to the Federation, South Africa, and Portuguese Angola.

South Africa's External Affairs Ministry said it had become clear to the South African Government that if a representative attended the celebration, this could lead to difficulties for the new Congo state.

An official South African statement June 28 said the government here would send a message of good will and congratulations expressing recognition of the new state.

Excerpts From Macmillan's Talk to South African Parliament Members

The New York

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 3 (Reuters)—Following are excerpts from an address to members of the South African Parliament by Prime Minister Macmillan: New York

It is a great privilege to be invited to address members of both houses of the Union Parliament. 2-4-60.

It is a unique privilege to do so in 1960, just half a century after the Parliament of the Union came to birth. I am especially grateful to your Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, who invited me to visit your country and arranged for me to address you here today.

It gives me great encouragement to reflect that the economies of both our countries, while developing rapidly, have yet remained interdependent and capable of sustaining one another.

Britain has always been your best customer and, as your new industries develop, we believe we can be your best partners, too.

In addition to building this strong economy within your own borders, you have also played your part as an independent nation in world affairs.

As I have traveled through the Union, I have found everywhere, as I expected, a deep preoccupation with what is happening in the rest of the African continent. I understand and sympathize with your interest in these events, and your anxiety about them.

Ever since the break-up of the Roman Empire, one of the constant facts of political life in Europe has been the emergence of independent nations.

They have come into existence over the centuries in different shapes with different forms of government. But all have been inspired with a keen feeling of nationalism, which has grown as nations have grown.

National Consciousness Rising

In the twentieth century, and especially since the end of the war, the processes which gave birth to the nation-states of Europe have been repeated all over the world. We have seen the awakening of national consciousness in peoples who have for centuries lived in dependence on some other power.

Fifteen years ago this movement spread through Asia. Many countries there, of different races and civilizations, pressed their claim to an independent national life.

Today the same thing is happening in Africa. The most striking of all the impressions I have formed since I left London a month ago is of the strength of African national consciousness.

In different places it may take different forms. But it is happening everywhere. The wind of change is blowing through the continent.

Whether we like it or not, this growth of national consciousness is a political fact. We must all accept it as a fact. Our national policies must take account of it.

Of course, you understand this as well as anyone. You are sprung from Europe, the home of nationalism.

And here, in Africa, you have yourselves created a full nation—a new nation. Indeed, in the history of our times, yours will be recorded as the first of the African nationalisms.

And this tide of national consciousness which is now rising in Africa is a fact for which you and we and the other nations of the Western world are ultimately responsible.

For its causes are to be found in the achievements of Western civilization in pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge, applying science in the service of human needs, expanding food production, speeding and multiplying means of communication, and, above all, spreading education.

Peril to Peace Noted

As I have said, the growth of national consciousness in Africa is a political fact and we must accept it as such. I sincerely believe that if we cannot do so, we may imperil the precarious balance of East and West on which the peace of the world depends.

The world today is divided into three great groups.

First, there are what we call the Western powers. You in South Africa and we in Britain belong to this group, together with our friends and allies in other parts of the Commonwealth, in the United States of America, and in Europe.

Secondly, there are the Communists—Russia and her satellites in Europe and China, whose population will rise by 1970 to the staggering total of 800,000,000.

Thirdly, there are those parts of the world whose people are at present uncommitted either to communism or to our Western ideas. In this context, we think first of Asia and of Africa.

As I see it, the great issue in this second half of the twentieth century is whether the uncommitted peoples of Asia and Africa will swing to the East or the West.

Will they be drawn into the Communist camp? Or will the great experiments in self-government that are now being made in Asia and Africa, especially within the Commonwealth, prove so successful and by their example so compelling, that the balance will come down in favor of freedom and order and justice?

The struggle is joined and it is a struggle for the minds of men. What is now on trial is much more than our military strength or our diplomatic and administrative skill. It is our way of life.

Many Nations Face Choice

The uncommitted nations want to see before they choose. What can we show them to help them choose right? Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth must answer that question for itself.

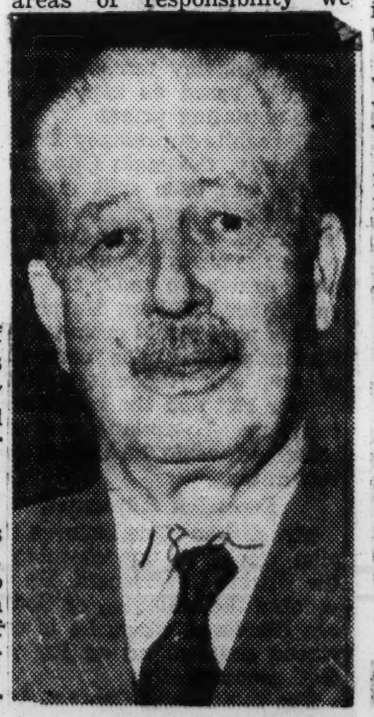
It is the basic principle for our modern Commonwealth that we respect each other's sovereignty in matters of internal policy. At the same time, we must recognize that in this shrinking world in which we live today, the internal policies of one nation may have effects outside it.

We may sometimes be tempted to say to each other, "Mind your own business." But in these days I would myself expand the old saying so that it runs: "Mind your own business, but mind how it affects my business, too."

Let me be very frank with you, my friends. What governments and parliaments in the United Kingdom have done since the war in according independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and Ghana, and what they will do for Nigeria and the other countries now nearing independence—all this, though we take full and sole responsibility for it, we do in the belief that it is the only way to establish the future of the Commonwealth and of the free world on sound foundations.

All this, of course, is also of deep and close concern to you. For nothing we do in this small world can be done in a corner or remain hidden.

Nevertheless, I am sure you will agree that in our own areas of responsibility we



Associated Press

Prime Minister Macmillan

must each do what we think right. What we think right derives from long experience, both of failure and success in the management of our own affairs.

We have tried to learn and apply the lessons of both. Our judgment of right and wrong and of justice is rooted in the same soil as yours—in Christianity and in the rule of law as the basis of a free society.

Democratic Aims Cited

This experience of our own explains why it has been our aim in countries for which we have borne responsibility not only to raise the material standards of life but to create a society which respects the rights of individuals—a society in which men are given the opportunity to grow to their full stature, and that must in our view include the opportunity to have an increasing share in political power and responsibility; a society in which individual merit, and individual merit alone, is the criterion for man's advancement, whether political or economic.

Finally, in countries inhabited by several different races, it has been our aim to find the means by which the community can become more of a community, and fellowship can be fostered between its various parts.

This problem is by no means confined to Africa. Nor is it always the problem of the European minority.

I have thought you would wish me to state plainly and with full candor the policy for which we in Britain stand.

It may well be that in trying to do our duty as we see it, we shall sometimes make difficulties for you. If this proves to be so, we shall regret it.

But I know that even so you would not ask us to flinch from doing our duty. You, too, will do your duty as you see it.

Problems Acknowledged

I am well aware of the peculiar nature of all the problems with which you are faced here in the Union of South Africa. I know the differences between your situation and that of most of the other states in Africa.

You have here some 3,000,000 people of European origin. This country is their home. It has been their home for many generations. They have no other. The same is true of the Europeans in Central and East Africa.

As a fellow member of the Commonwealth, it is our earnest desire to give South Africa our support and encouragement, but I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions about the political destinies of free men, to which in our own territories we are trying to give effect.

I think we ought as friends to face together—without seeking to apportion credit or blame—the fact that in the world of today this difference of outlook lies between us.

The United States provides a valuable illustration of one of the main points which I have been trying to make in my remarks today.

Its population, like yours, is a blend of many different strains, and over the years most of those who have gone to North America have gone there in order to escape conditions in Europe which they found intolerable.

Isolation Unsuccessful

It is not surprising, therefore, that for so many years a main objective of American statesmen, supported by the American public, was to isolate themselves from Europe, and with their great material strength and vast resources open to them this might have seemed an attractive and practicable course.

Nevertheless, in the two world wars of this century, they have found themselves unable to stand aside.

Twice their manpower in arms has streamed back across the Atlantic to shed its blood in those European struggles from which their ancestors thought they would escape by emigrating to the new world.

And when the second war was over, they were forced to recognize that in the small world of today isolationism is out of date and offers no assurance of security.

The fact is that is this modern world no country, not even the greatest, can live for itself alone.

It has always been impossible for individual man to live in isolation from his fellows—in home, tribe, village, or city. Today it is impossible for nations to live in isolation from one another. All nations now are interdependent one upon another.

Plain Talk in Capetown

The New York Times

At the base of Table Mountain, just off the tree-sheltered ease of Government Avenue, in Capetown, sit the Houses of Parliament of the Union of South Africa. There on Wednesday two Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth made speeches; and it may be that events to come will cause the exchange to take on a certain historic significance.

The guest speaker was Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Britain itself. He spoke with great deliberateness for forty minutes to an audience of legislators who listened in almost complete silence as he told them, in effect, that their country was out of step with the world. In the very citadel of the Afrikaner Nationalist Government Mr. Macmillan asserted that black African nationalism was growing, and that it must be recognized and come to terms with as a political fact—failing which "we may imperil the precarious balance of East and West on which the peace of the world depends."

The host was Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Prime Minister of the Union. He replied that some British policies might involve great "dangers" in Africa. He insisted that it was as a direct result of benefits derived from European progress in Africa that the African had advanced to the point of political awareness. He asked understanding of South Africa's position; and "justice" for white men too.

The course upon which Dr. Verwoerd and his Government has embarked, furthering that of his predecessors, Malan and Strijdom, is unwavering. The goal is white supremacy and racial segregation—absolute and uncompromising—in a naturally endowed land where the white population is barely one-fifth of the total. And it may be taken for granted that nothing Mr. Macmillan said will cause official amelioration of the doctrine of apartheid.

But the fact remains that the British Prime Minister has spoken, both in judgment and in warning. He has exalted the criterion of individual merit before the leaders of a nation which denies it. And it is at least conceivable that his words may prompt more effective opposition before it is too late. For reform in South Africa can come only from within; and if it does not come constitutionally, at white behest, it may come violently. If this seems like a melodramatic alternative, it is safe to assert that both Mr. Macmillan and all who heard him Wednesday were fully aware of it.

Macmillan Warns of Extremism In Handling Africa's Problems

New York Times

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 5—Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain ended his month-long African tour today with a warning against extremism in attacking the continent's problems.

He said extremists "make the mistake of oversimplifying what is really very complicated."

Mr. Macmillan said that "there is no single solution to these most complicated and baffling problems." He appealed for "mutual forbearance and understanding" in developing solutions.

The British Prime Minister and his wife, Lady Dorothy, sailed on the liner Capetown Castle for Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, where they will board a plane for London after a week's voyage.

Cheered by Thousands

Mr. Macmillan was cheered by thousands of persons who lined Capetown streets to watch as he drove to the docks with Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, South Africa's Prime Minister. Mr. Macmillan stood in the back of an open car, waving to the crowds and smiling. Mr. Verwoerd sat, unsmiling, beside him.

At a news conference earlier in the day, Mr. Macmillan gave his views on problems confronting Africa. Most of the questions were based on his speech Wednesday to members of the South African Parliament in which he condemned apartheid, this country's policy of racial discpimination against non-whites.

Asked what was to become of the white man in Africa, the British Prime Minister said that in territories with relatively large numbers of whites, such as South Africa, Kenya and Rhodesia, the question was: "Is it possible to devise a position where they [the whites] could continue to have influence based not on numbers but on their strength and wealth?"

One aspect of the situation, he said, is that twenty years ago people would have spoken of guaranteeing the rights of the Africans and now it is a question of guaranteeing the rights of whites.

He said some solution would have to be found whereby all the people would play some part in the political and economic life of the country. He added that the relationship would have to be determined by different means and different emphasis according to the circumstances in each territory.

"We believe that the problem must be faced and can perhaps be solved," he said. "It may fail. What is the alternative? Perhaps another worse failure."

He emphasized that the problems of Africa could not be solved "on a basis of hatred and recrimination."

Asked if Britain would be less constant in supporting South Africa at the United Nations on racial matters, Mr Macmillan said:

"I don't think that arises at all. What happens at the United Nations depends upon the resolutions, their terms and the rules governing discussions."

British Abstention Seen

It is anticipated here that Britain will henceforth abstain from voting in the United Nation on resolutions dealing with South African racial problems.

However, Mr. Macmillan indicated that he was hopeful that South Africa, should it become a republic, would remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

Asked if in the light of South Africa's racial policies it was not a strain for Britain to live with South Africa in the Commonwealth, he replied:

"There is no doubt at all about the answer to that question. We have had long connections with this country. We are half the founders of it. We have put money, lives, fortunes and hopes into it and it would be tragic if we could not all live together and each play our part in the comradeship of this family. The Commonwealth was not easily made and it is not to be broken up as you would throw a glass upon the ground."

South Africans Told Of Boycott Menace

The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

By R

Johannesburg

Transport Minister Barend Schoeman has warned South Africans they would have to "tighten their belts" if the boycott movements against the country's racial policies gained momentum.

He told the annual meeting here of the Federal Consultative Council of Railroad Staffs Associations June 7:

"The Union today is facing the most difficult position it has had to face for the past 50 years. We are being slandered, vilified, misrepresented and attacked in every country in the world. We are alone today."

Mr. Schoeman said there was a boycott movement against South African goods in almost every country in the world.

"We are already feeling the effect in a small way," he said. "If these boycott movements gain momentum and get more support, South Africa can be placed in a very bad way economically.

"We will have to tighten our belts. We will have to turn every penny over twice.

Position Uncertain

"Our economic position in the next six or seven months is an unknown factor. We do not know whether these boycott movements are going to develop and strike a blow at our economy."

A spokesman for the Federated Chamber of Industries said here June 8 that some South African industrialists are considering sending a team to the West Indies to investigate moves to boycott South African goods.

The plan, which follows the refusal of Trinidad dockworkers to unload a South African cargo and other West Indian boycotts, will be considered by the chamber's executive committee early in July.

A group of South African exporters had considered sending a good will mission—including an African—to Trinidad, but abandoned the idea on the advice of principal Trinidad importers. They said the mission would not serve any purpose because of the strength of anti-South African sentiment there.

Malayan Move Started

In London, Malayan Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman said June 8 that he intends to write to other Asian heads of government in an attempt to organize an Asian boycott of goods produced in South Africa.

The Tunku told reporters at London Airport that an order had been issued to the Malayan Treasury to stop buying South African goods because of that country's apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

He said this was just the first step in a boycott he planned to organize.

United Nations Will Consider The S. African Race Situation

BY WILLIAM N. OATIS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —(AP)— The U. N. Security Council will be called into a special session early next week to discuss the explosive South African racial conflict.

The Asian - African bloc called for the meeting. They planned to present a formal request later today for the council to take up the situation arising from the killing of some 80 Negro demonstrators by South African police. The Asian-African letter reportedly said the South African situation was a potential threat to international peace.

U. S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge, Security Council president for March, told newsmen he would convene the 11 - nation group "within a few days'—probably on Tuesday. He said the killings in South Africa this week were "very distressing."

Diplomats said the Asian - African bloc countries were considering asking the council to condemn the killings and to create an investigating committee.

Only seven votes are necessary to put the issue on the council's agenda, and the Asian-African request seemed certain to muster that many.

Lodge would not say how the United States would vote. But he noted that in the past the United States has held that South Africa's segregation policy—the root of the present trouble—was "a proper subject for discussion in the United Nations."

The South African government has protested and boycotted all previous U. N. debates on its white supremacy policy. The 82-nation General Assembly ruled then that it could discuss the issue but was not competent to intervene.

In Toyko, meanwhile, U. N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche said there may be need soon of a United Nations "presence" in troubled Africa. He did not say whether it should take the form of a military force, as the U. N. has stationed between Egypt and Israel, or a diplomatic mission, such as it sent to Laos last fall.

SOUTH AFRICA MAPS AN ALL-WHITE VOTE

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 11 (Reuters)—The Government took the first formal step today toward staging a whites-only referendum on whether this Commonwealth country should become a republic.

The Government presented a bill providing for the referendum over the protests of the Opposition in Parliament.

Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd said only white citizens would be able to vote in the referendum, calling for a yes-or-no answer to the question: "Are you in favor of a Republic of South Africa?"

Dr. Verwoerd countered that the colored people were being excluded to prevent their vote from being abused by a minority of the white population.

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 11—Dr. Joseph B. Danquah of the Opposition United party executive condemned Ghana's proposed republican constitution today as the "most evil thing" he had ever seen.

Dr. Danquah, from whom Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah captured political leadership twelve years ago, said the draft charter was worse than "the crudest colonial constitution of the nineteenth century."

African Negroes Plan Job Strike

Hundreds Expected To Submit To Arrest For Not Having Passes

From Wire Dispatches

Johannesburg, March 23 (Wednesday)—Thousands of Negroes were expected to refuse to go to their jobs Wednesday in the aftermath of two days of rioting against South Africa's white-supremacy laws.

Hundreds of nonwhites made it plain they were ready to march into police stations and be arrested for not possessing passes they are required to carry day and night.

World-wide criticism of the deaths of 67 Negroes killed by police bullets in the riots spurred the Government to review the crisis. Opposition parties in South Africa demanded an investigation.

Authorities Blame Agitators

Official reports set the number of wounded at 182. Unofficial tabulations put the figures for dead and wounded somewhat higher.

White authorities blamed African nationalist agitators for fanning what had been planned a peaceful demonstration against the pass laws into violent disorders.

The Government said it was considering forming a commission to investigate the underlying causes of unrest among the nation's black population.

In Tuesday's rioting Negroes burned buildings near Cape Town, then stoned firemen who fought the flames. Police fired on Mobs for the second day in a row.

Uneasy Truce Enforced

Thousands of police enforced an uneasy truce on the Negro quarter of Sharpeville in the coal-mining district south of Johannesburg. Sharpeville was the scene of Monday's major riot, in which at least 50 Negroes died.

The new outbreaks centered around the Negro settlement of Langa, outside Cape Town, where at least six Negroes were killed Monday.

Resentful Africans hid in the bush around their villages. One police patrol near Langa was ambushed by a number of Negroes. A police sergeant wounded one of the attackers.

The Johannesburg Star said South Africa's world standing was being undermined, and demanded "an end to this drift to disaster."

Peace Feeler Urged

The Nationalist newspaper, Die Burger, in Cape Town appealed to the Nationalist Government to approach the moderate native leaders in the interest of law and order.

(In London 600 students clashed with police in Trafalgar Square in front of the Union of South Africa headquarters. With chants of "Murder, murder," they tried to crash police cordons around the building. The British Government asked South Africa for a report. South Africa prices tumbled on the London Stock Exchange.)

During the night the Negroes in Langa set fire to at least eight buildings, including churches, the library, a recreation hall, a reception center, an office building, and Negro settlement workshops. Street lights were smashed.

Firemen Are Stoned

The battle between the police and the mobs was waged by the light of the fires and the beams of armored-car searchlights.

The rioters first stoned the firemen, who retreated and returned later under police escort to continue fighting the blazes.

Reports of rioting also came from Nyanga West, another Negro settlement near Cape Town. Police fired on Africans who tried to set fire to an electrical department building, the reports said.

Slogans Chalked On Walls

Defying police, Negroes chalked these slogans on walls: 'Freedom," "Minimum wage and equal pay for equal work," and "Down with passes."

The Pan-Africanist Congress, a militant offshoot of the dominant Negro African National Congress, sponsored the anti-pass campaigns. The passes are detested by the Negroes as a symbol of the Government's strict racial-segregation (apartheid) laws, which bar Negroes from many jobs, force them to live in special areas, impose nighttime curfews, and outline numerous other restrictions.

The Pan-Africanist Congress had called for a passive-resistance campaign, urging Negroes to leave their passes at home and invite arrest. The idea was to fill the jails to overflowing. But police would arrest only the ringleaders.

Congress Leader Arrested

The head of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Robert Managlisco Sobukwe, resigned his post as a language instructor at the University of Witwaterswand and was taken into custody by police at his own request.

Prime Minister Hendryk Verwoerd, whose Nationalist Party is the driving force behind the racial laws, announced that Sobukwe and 131 of his Negro followers held in Johannesburg would be charged with sedition.

Sobuwe's group issued a statement terming the police "sadistic bullies" who had opened fire on "unarmed, peaceful demonstrators" at the start of the antipass campaign.

The statement added that Pan-Africanist supporters had been warned to avoid any violence, even in the face of provocation. It said the group's enemies want to make the campaign "an occasion to satisfy the animal lust for spilling African blood for which the Europeans (whites) in this country have been legally licensed."

Verwoerd defended the police for firing on the Negro demonstrators and said the riots had nothing to do with apartheid but were a reflection of the independence movement sweeping Africa now. He accused the native leaders of trying to organize a revolt.

U. N. Africans To Meet

United Nations, N. Y., March 22. (AP) — Nine African delegations will meet Wednesday to consider what to do in the U. N. about the shooting of Negro demonstrators by police in South Africa. The meeting was set up Tuesday at the request of Ghana, Sudan, and the United Arab Republic.

BILL WOULD BAR NEGRO PARTIES

S. Africa Cancels Police and Army Leaves

By LYNN HEINZERLING

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — All leaves were canceled for policemen and soldiers Friday as this racially split nation prepared for a tense weekend. On Monday, the government is to introduce a bill outlawing the nation's two leading Negro organizations.

Notice of the bill was given to Parliament by F. C. Erasmus, justice minister in the Nationalist party government which is the driving force behind South Africa's white supremacy policies.

The bill will be directed primarily against the African Nationalist Congress and its militant offshoot, the Pan-Africanist Congress, sponsor of demonstrations that led to this week's bloody violence.

Erasmus said that in addition to the two Negro groups, the bill would ban other organizations for the "safety of the public and maintenance of law and order."

'MASSIVE REVOLT'

Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd has charged the riots were part of a "massive revolt" and said white [illegible] to maintain [illegible] total about 80 Negro [illegible] several hundred wounded.

Verwoerd's government also has banned all public meetings for the next three months. But exceptions were made for a Na-

tionalist party meeting Saturday night and white sports events—white soccer league games and the Transvaal track and field championships Saturday.

More than 200 other applications for exemptions have been received in Johannesburg, mostly from white athletic groups that had arranged weekend matches. No applications have been received from Negroes.

NEGRO BOXING BARRED

A Negro professional boxing tournament scheduled for Saturday was canceled. It was to have been held in Sharpeville, the Negro settlement where the week's worst riots took place.

The Sharpeville area has remained quiet under a tight police lid. But a Negro work stoppage in nearby Vereeniging is seriously affecting the economy. Whites can be seen there performing many chores normally handled by Negroes.

The order canceling leaves for police and defense forces apparently is designed to provide more protection in the Cape Town region, where tension continues high. More than a thousand Negroes lined up in front of a police station there Friday. Earlier, 20 Negroes were turned away when they demanded to be arrested for not carrying passes. Philip Kgosana, a Pan-Africanist leader, was taken into custody. Before being led away he said: "We want to see how many of us they can lock up."

CONCERN VOICED

In Cape Town, leaders of four religions issued separate statements deploring Monday's riots and expressing concern at the country's racial policies. They were Cape Town's Anglican archbishop, Dr. Joost De Blank; the Roman Catholic archbishop, the Most Rev. Owen McCann; the chief rabbi, Prof. I. Abrahams; and the Council of the Congregational Union of South Africa.

Natives Die Heavily In So. Africa

Mus. 3-22-60

Atlanta Daily

Police Shoot Down Women During Riots

P. 6

(Editors Note: UPI correspondent Henri Schoup witnessed the outbreak of racial violence Monday in Sharpville, South Africa. His dispatch follows.)

By HENRY SCHOUP
United Press International

VEREENIGING, South Africa (UPI — Police opened point blank fire Monday on rioting, stone-throwing Africans, in the nearby village of Sharpville, killing at least 34 and wounding more than 60.

A high police official said he did not know how many had been killed. His comment on the stone throwing mob was: "If they do these things they must learn their lesson the hard way."

The rioting was part of a series of racial outbreaks throughout the Union of South Africa to protest laws requiring Africans to carry passes at all times. Passes are not required for whites.

The South African government sent in jet fighters and light bombers as a show of force but they did not fire on the Africans.

This correspondent counted 34 bodies, including eight women, before being ordered to leave the Sharpville area where the worst shooting occurred. The streets were littered with bodies and it was impossible to determine how many were injured.

TREATS MORE THAN 60

The Vereeniging Hospital said more than 60 persons were being treated there. There were so many casualties many had to be treated on the lawn outside. Only the most seriously wounded were admitted to the hospital.

Violence also was reported Monday in Nigeria where natives armed with bows and poison-tipped arrows clashed with police using modern firearms and tear gas grenades. The riots there were to protest new taxes. Lagos reports said several persons were killed.

The Sharpville riot was the most serious of a group of incidents in a cluster of villages about 40 miles south of Johannesburg. About 5,000 Africans protested outside police stations in Capetown but there was no violence.

Monday was the opening day of a campaign by the 31,000 member Pan-African Congress against laws dequiring Africans to carry passes giving full names, ages, occupation and other information. Many Africans went to police stations in hopes of being arrested — and to jam jails with thousands of protestors.

SEVERAL EUROPEANS INJURED

In Vanderbill Park 45 miles south of Johannesburg, several Europeans were injured in scuffles with Africans. Police used clubs, gunbutts and tear gas to disperse one mob but a second formed and drove nine whites to the security of a magistrates court. One African was killed, industry was halted.

In Orlando, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, Pan-African President Mangaliso Sobukwe and his entire Secretariat presented themselves and asked to be arrested with 50 followers. Police refused.

At Bophelong, where some firing was reported, whites were heard to blame the episodes on British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan who had warned the South African Parliament of rising tides of nation-

At Everton police called for reinforcements to handle milling crowds but no major outbreak occurred.

Mus. 3-22-60

At Sharpville the fighting broke out around 1 p. m., when the Africans surrounded the police station. Police opened fire.

SURROUND STATION

"It all started when hordes of natives surrounded the police station," Col. Piernaar, the officer in charge, told UPI. "My car was struck by a stone. If they do these things they must learn their lesson the hard way."

The air was filled with the cries of women who had found their menfolk among the dead. Ambulances carried away both dead and dying while natives roamed the area seeking lost friends and relatives.

An African Salvation Army officer burst into tears and sobbed, "it's my brother" as he stumbled over one body.

After the shooting, heavily armed police moved cautiously among the crowd looking for weapons. A constable spotted a hatchet in the hand of an African standing next to this correspondent.

"For your own sake, leave this place," he told me. "It's very dangerous."

Africans among the crowd milling around the corpses said the shooting was unprovoked.

"They came here to kill us and that's what they did," one said.

'Republic' Campaign Divides South Africa

Christian Science Monitor

Boston, Mass.

Mar. 7, 1960

By Stanley Uys
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

The republican campaign which the Nationalist government has just launched threatens to be the most emotional and bitter campaign experienced since the Union of South Africa was founded 50 years ago.

The campaign will culminate in a referendum, probably during October, at which the white electorate will be asked to vote for or against a republic. None of the country's 12,000,000 non-whites is being allowed to take part in the referendum.

About 1,800,000 whites will be entitled to vote in the referendum. About 50 per cent of them are Africans—speaking supporters of Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd's government, and they will all vote republican. The other 50 per cent, or possibly a little less, are supporters of the various opposition parties, and the majority of them will vote anti-republican.

These are facts which neither side challenges. Dr. Verwoerd, however, has expressed the hope that a sufficient number of opposition supporters will vote in favor of a republic to give the government an adequate majority.

Views Expressed

He believes that, while opposition supporters are opposed to his racial policies, a considerable number of them are not opposed to a republic.

Dr. Verwoerd has presented the republican issue as the peak of the Nationalist Party's republican struggle over the years, and he has declared that if this issue can be removed from the political arena (by giving the government the majority it needs), white South Africans will be able to achieve the unity which has eluded them for so many years.

While it is true that English-speaking South Africans, who comprise nearly 40 per cent of the white population, are not as ardently promonarchist as they used to be, it is too early to say whether they are prepared to vote for Dr. Verwoerd's republic.

The outcome of the referendum, therefore, is genuinely uncertain. Even Dr. Verwoerd seems a little uncertain of the result, because he has said that he will regard a majority even of one as sufficient to establish a republic. This, incidentally, contradicts assurances given by previous Nationalist Prime Ministers, namely, Dr. Malan and Mr. Strijdom, that a republic would be established only if there was an "adequate" majority and if it was clearly based on the "broad will of the people."

The political party leaders have flatly rejected Dr. Verwoerd's appeal for support for the referendum in order to achieve "unity." They point out that, in the 12 years in which it has been in power, the Nationalist government has pursued policies deliberately designed to divide the people.

Some of Dr. Verwoerd's more outspoken critics declare that he wants a republic simply to establish a totalitarian state and force the whole white electorate to support his race policies.

Campaign Speeds Up

Now that the Parliamentary session has ended and Members of Parliament have had an opportunity to catch their breath, the republican campaign is suddenly being thrown into top gear. The Nationalist Party has announced that, for the first time since 1945, it will hold a national congress to prepare for the republic. The Nationalist Party is a federal party, and it has held only six national congresses in its history.

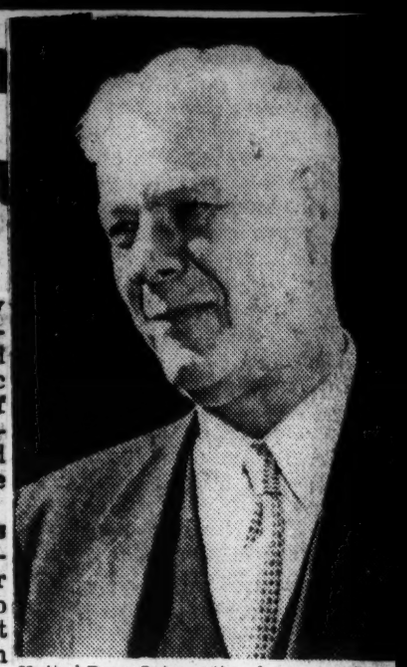
An intensive propaganda campaign has also been launched to build up Dr. Verwoerd. Opposition newspapers declare that the purpose of the campaign is to "glorify" or "deify" Dr. Verwoerd and so promote the republican campaign.

Films showing the attempt made to assassinate Dr. Verwoerd are being screened at republican rallies in the Transvaal. Dr. Verwoerd is being presented as the "man of destiny" who was spared by Providence that he might fulfil the "great tasks" which lie ahead.

Assassination Attempt

In broadcast speeches, Dr. Verwoerd has stated that he believes he was spared by Providence. Other prominent Nationalists have described the assassination failure—two shots were fired at point-blank range—as a "miracle."

Dr. Verwoerd was shown the film of the assassination attempt while he was still in the hospital.



United Press International

Hendrick F. Verwoerd

In search of a "republic"

Nationalist supporters are being told: "Our republican struggle cannot fail with a man like Dr. Verwoerd at its head. He is infallible."

Dr. Verwoerd is due to address a big republican rally on July 2 in the Transvaal. It is expected that he will announce the date of the referendum at the rally.

A political commentator on the staff of a Nationalist newspaper in Cape Town, asserting that a "miracle" saved Dr. Verwoerd, wrote: "And from that moment on there was a new quality to his leadership that had not been there before. It is something mystical."

Meanwhile, the administrator of the Cape Province, J. N. Malan, has appealed for contributions to an "H. F. Verwoerd Prize Fund," which was set up to "express gratitude to the Almighty that the Prime Minister escaped death in such a miraculous manner."

But if government supporters are being nourished with this kind of highly emotional propaganda, so are opposition supporters. One prominent opposition leader has made a speech which an opposition newspaper has described as a threat of rebellion.

The opposition leader is Douglas Mitchell, M.P., chairman of the United Party (the main antigovernment party) in Natal. Natal is predominantly English speaking and is certain to vote against the republic by a large majority.

Mr. Mitchell hinted that Natal might not accept the outcome of the national referendum if it disclosed a majority for a republic. What precisely Mr. Mitchell meant is not known. Natal is one of the four provinces of the Union and cannot take unilateral action—unless, of course, it secedes from the Union.

INTEGRATION TO STOP

The Atlanta Constitution

Negro Colleges in Africa

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (AP) — A new phase in South African education starts this year as the government opens three state-controlled colleges for Negroes.

This means the end of independent higher education for nonwhites and the end of integrated education. From now on nonwhites will be barred from the two universities — Witwatersrand in Johannesburg and the University of Cape Town — which had previously accepted them.

The government will allow only Negroes in the three new colleges — at Alice in Cape Province, Ngoya in Natal, and Turfloop in the Transvaal. A separate college for Eurafricans, or mulattoes, will be opened in Cape Town later.

African students will be sent to the college which caters to their ethnic or tribal grouping. The effect is not only to segregate whites from nonwhites but also to separate the various nonwhite groups.

The end of independent education was most strikingly marked with the transfer to the government of the University College of Fort Hare at Alice, 150 miles north of Port Elizabeth. It was established 40 years ago and had graduated hundreds of Negro students from all parts of the continent. Its academic reputation was outstanding.

The principal, Raymond Burrows, was told he would not be retained. The government followed this by firing 11 members of the staff. Fourteen other members resigned in protest. Of 28 members of the college senate, only 9 will remain under the new regime.

Trial to Resume In South Africa

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 17—South Africa's marathon treason trial resumes Monday after a two-month adjournment.

Thirty defendants — two of them whites and the rest Africans, Indians and "coloreds" of mixed ancestry—are starting their fourth year as targets of charges that they conspired to overthrow the government by violence.

In addition to the 30 now on trial, 61 others are awaiting trial.

With the special court sitting here adjourned late in November, a South African newspaper calculated the defendants had sat through more than a thousand hours of court proceedings, had heard more than 4.5 million words spoken in argument and evidence, . . . had heard more than 300 witnesses and had seen about 10,000 documents handed in."

When he was Justice Minister last May, Governor General C. R. Swart declared: "The trial will be proceeded with, no matter how many millions it may cost. That does not affect the issue. What does it matter how long it takes?"

Cost is Heavy

The cost to the defendants has been heavy. Best-selling South African novelist Alan Paton is a trustee of a Treason Trial Defense Fund that thus far has spent about 100,000 pounds ($280,000) in funds raised here and abroad. The fund estimates 40,000 pounds ($112,000) will be needed this year.

The story of the case first hit the headlines in December, 1956, when 156 persons of all races were arrested throughout the country.

After a year-long preparatory examination, 65 persons were discharged. The remaining 91 were charged with high treason and two alternative charges under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Trial Began in 1958

The first trial began Aug. 1, 1958, and that October the prosecution withdrew the originial indictment following lengthy argument on its validity. The defendants then were divided into groups numbering 30 and 61.

The 30 appeared before the court Jan. 19, 1959, to face a new, shorter indictment which put greater emphasis on the element of violence in their alleged treason and contained no alternative charges.

Part of this indictment was appealed and the trial adjourned until March 3. The appeals court then ruled it could not hear an appeal before the trial ended. The trial of the 30 resumed Aug. 30.

On April 20 last year the 61-defendant group went on trial divided into two sections. The court found the indictments were inadequate and threw them out.

Since then the 61 have been awaiting new charges against them.

Tragedy in South Africa

The New York Times

The mine disaster at Coalbrook, near Sasolburg in the Union of South Africa, may prove to be one of the world's worst. While there is still the faintest hope, all efforts—and all interest—must concentrate on the entombed men. South Africans are courageous, inventive and tireless under pressure. The authorities and the local community can be counted on to do everything possible to save any or all of more than 350 trapped men.

But whether they succeed or not, the tragedy has a political aspect that cannot be ignored. Not more than six of the missing miners are white. The mining economy of the Union is based on black African labor. Afrikaner officials in Pretoria argue that such labor is better paid and cared for than it would be elsewhere in the continent. They cite the traditional (but government-arranged) migration of Africans from Portuguese Mozambique to the Transvaal mines; they tell how the men go home proudly, laden with bicycles and other symbols of material wealth.

But the fact remains that the African in South Africa is not paid the "rate for the job"—that is, what a white man would receive for doing the same work. His life is one twist of segregation after another. And—in the very nature of the social structure—when there is a cave-in at a mine, the vast majority of victims are Africans.

There is no suggestion that carelessness or exploitation caused the Coalbrook collapse. But at a time of exacerbated racial feelings in the Union, the disaster is bound to serve as a glaring searchlight, showing up the murky and foreboding atmosphere of apartheid.

MODERN HOSPITAL SERVES AFRICANS

The New York Times

Racial Teamwork Is Shown by Staff of Institution on Johannesburg Outskirts

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 11—In the early hours of a recent morning two surgeons, one white and the other Asian, worked with the assistance of African nurses to save the life of an African laborer.

This example of racial interracial teamwork in South Africa, which observes racial segregation as a basic policy, took place in an operating room at the Baragwanath Non-White Hospital. The example is repeated many times a day in the large institution seven miles from the center of Johannesburg.

Although the hospital is directed by white South Africans and has Europeans, Asians and Africans on its staff, it is primarily a hospital for Africans. Its 2,000 beds are nearly always all occupied and more than 1,500 out-patients are treated daily.

Hospital Has 48 Wards

Since it was established twelve years ago on the rolling veld, the Baragwanath hospital has grown to its present forty-eight wards housed in a cluster of brick buildings. In the next eighteen months 500 more beds are expected to be added.

Of its 200 staff doctors more than half are fully registered specialists and others are being trained as specialists. The staff includes eight Asian doctors and six African doctors.

When strict racial segregation is imposed in South Africa's universities in the next few years in accordance with announced Government policy, the Baragwanath hospital will become the major medical school in the country for African doctors. It also has a nursing school, with 650 African nurses now in training.

Miss Wendy Peterson, head of the nursing school, said her African students "have a great desire to learn and they apply themselves." The results of their examinations, she said, were "good and compare favorably with results throughout South Africa."

Research Carried On

In addition to providing specialist services for the more than 4,000,000 Africans who live in Transvaal Province, and general hospital services for more than 600,000 Africans in Johannesburg, the hospital has made contributions to medical knowledge. More than 200 articles have been published by its doctors on new medical information.

Some of the most important contributions have been in the field of heart disease. One such study enabled doctors at the hospital to fix nutritional deficiencies as the cause of certain heart afflictions. At present, the absence of coronary heart disease in Africans is being studied at Baragwanath under a $140,000 grant from the United States Public Health Service.

Latest Equipment Used

The hospital employs the latest equipment and techniques. One example which has reduced post-operative deaths is the recovery room that is adjacent to the nine operating rooms. Patients who have undergone surgery remain there until they have recovered consciousness and can be safely taken to the wards.

The hospital operates on a budget of $5,600,000 a year provided by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, largely from tax revenue. All services to patients are free.

The hospital was named for a Johannesburg pioneer who once owned the land on which it is situated. Facilities similar to those provided for Africans at Baragwanath are available to whites at Johannesburg General Hospital, only a few minutes drive from the center of the city.

Rejects Racial Superiority

British Prime Minister Attacks Racial Policy Of South Africa

Atlanta Daily News Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 2-4-60, 1,8a

CAPETOWN, South Africa (UPI)—British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan delivered a stinging attack against segregation Tuesday before the race-conscious South African Parliament.

In a table - pounding speech before a joint parliamentary session, Macmillan said bluntly that Britain rejected any idea of racial superiority. He said some aspects of South Africa's "policies" made it impossible for Britain to support the Commonwealth country.

Macmillan is winding up a 17,000-mile swing through Africa that has alternately rought him brickbacks and cheers from Africans.

REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

The Prime Minister told Parliament Britain realized South Africa's problem in having a large mixed population and reaffirmed his government's intent to give the country its "support and encouragement."

"But I hope you won't mind my saying frankly that there are some aspects of your policies which make it impossible for us to do this without being false to our own deep convictions and about political destinies of free men," Macmillan added.

He explained that South Africa's racial segregation conflicted with a freedom policy that Britain was trying to extend into all its African colonies.

ASKS UNDERSTANDING

He said the strength of the British Commonwealth lay largely in the fact that it was a free association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for ordering its own affairs but cooperating in pursuit of common aims and purposes in world affairs.

Macmillan, pounding the table for emphasis, said he hoped that in another 50 years "we shall look back on the differences between us as matters of historical interest."

South African Prime Minister Hendrix Verwoerd replied:

"Our ways may be diffeernt but let's try to understand each other. You wish to be our friend. We wish to be youngs.

"I hope you in Britain will have less problems than we have here."

'COLOREDS' UPSET IN SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Persons of Mixed Blood Are Feeling Impact of Laws on Racial Separation

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 23—Dr. Richard Ernest van de Ross is a descendant of European and African ancestry. In South Africa he and other persons of similar ancestry are known as "coloreds."

As a product of European settlement, they have enjoyed a special position for many years and have been treated in some respects as near equals by the country's dominant white minority. But now the governing Nationalist party has begun to apply its racial separation laws more strictly against them.

There 1,000,400 persons of mixed blood in South Africa. Most dwell in Cape Province and 280,000 live in Capetown. Dr. van de Ross, who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in education at apetown University in 1952, is a leader of the community. He told in an interview of his people's plight.

What has caused the greatest concern among the persons of mixed blood is the application of the Group Areas Act. Under this law white, colorebs, Asians and Africans must live in separate areas specified by the Government.

In Capetown many coloreds have lived harmoniously with whites for years.

"Now we have been given a scare and told we better get out," Dr. van de Ross said.

New Home for 13 Years

In his own case the 38-year-old teacher will be forced to give up the modest six-room house he and his family occupied for thirteen years. He has a wife and a son and daughter.

"We try to be optimistic," he said, "but we see it getting worse, and it engenders a great feeling of despair."

In the Sea Point area, where families of mixed blood have lived among whites for a hundred years, the prospect of losing their homes has led two fathers to commit suicide, Dr. van de Ross said.

"We will lose our homes, at great financial loss, to the whites who will take them, and we will be driven to areas that are worse than the ones we live in," he declared.

In the economy of this part of South Africa the coloreds are the artisans, waiters, domestics and laborers on the farms and in the vineyards. In some cases they do work equivalent to that done by whites, but their pay ranges from 30 to 60 per cent less than that for whites. Some in vineyards receive as little as the equivalent of $8.40 a month, plus generous amounts of wine to drink and shacks to live in.

In a recent study of 506 poor families of mixed blood, the Teachers Educational and Professional Association, a colored organization, found that the average amount of money they had available for food each month was $3.

Many Live in Slums

The community is concerned also because segregated schools available to their children are overcrowded. In some rural areas the children must walk thirteen miles a day. However, increased governmental expenditures on schools are expected to make it possible to have compulsory elementary education for colored children in Capetown by next year.

About 12,000 families of mixed blood live in Capetown in overcrowded or slum conditions.

Rescue Work Is Delayed in African Mine

New York Times

Conditions Worsen; Fast Drill En Route

COALBROOK, South Africa, Jan. 23 (AP)—Rescue teams tonight were withdrawn from the mine here in which 440 coal miners have been trapped for two days by massive rock slides.

Mine officials said the action was taken because conditions under ground had deteriorated. This was not explained immediately. Rescue workers previously had reported that new sides, gas pockets and rising water levels in the tunnels were threatening rescue operations.

A statement by the chairman and board of directors of the Clydesdale colliery said the rescue teams will "remain at the mine property pending results of further underground inspection."

Drill En Route

A high-speed drill was being rushed here to sink an air and food shaft to the entombed miners. Some air already was getting through to the 434 African and six white miners, raising hope of survival at least any who escaped the crush of rocks 600 feet down in the Clydesdale north colliery.

Not since the roof caved in Thursday has there been communication with the entombed men. The rockfall snapped a communications pipe. However, the main fan was put back into operation yesterday and made a marked improvement in the mine's ventilation, the mine directors said.

Since it may take days to reach the trapped miners, mine officials were putting their main reliance for quick relief for the men on the drilling rig, ordered from the Northern Transvaal. The rig, with a thirteen-inch bore, is the fastest drilling machine in South Africa.

Mine officials plan to bore a hole from the surface to the passageway where the men are believed to be. This would improve ventilation and establish communication with the miners.

30 Ponies Saved

Hope rose this morning with the rescue of thirty pit ponies trapped between the first rockfall that entombed the miners and a second rockfall yesterday. The ponies were in an area where deadly coal gas was believed to be concentrated. Rescuers believe that if the ponies could live in that section then there is hope for the men. Forty-five more ponies were caught in the section where the miners were trapped.

Rescuers believe the miners could survive on horse meat and seeping water if necessary.

AMITY STRESSED BY SOUTH AFRICA

The New York Times

Governor Seeks Friendship With Rest of Continent—Foes Assail Government

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 15 — South Africa's new Governor General said today that his country wanted friendly relations with the rest of Africa.

The Governor, Charles R. Swart, who formerly was Minister of Justice, said at the opening session of Parliament, "It is the declared aim of the Government to promote a policy of friendship and of cooperation in regard to matters of common concern with all the states and territories in Africa."

Mr. Swart was installed Tuesday as the representative of Queen Elizabeth II in this British Commonwealth country. He succeeded the late Ernest G. Jansen.

Immediately after his speech to a joint meeting of the House of Assembly and the Senate, opponents of the Government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd outlined a series of resolutions in the House expressing dissatisfaction with the Administration. They assailed particularly the Government's racial policies.

Macmillan Visit Awaited

Governor Swart noted that Prime Minister Macmillan and his wife would be visiting South Africa later this month.

"They can be assured of a very hearty welcome," he said.

He added that "their stay in the Union's legislative capital will provide a valuable opportunity for discussions of matters of common concern."

The British visitors are scheduled to arrive in Capetown Feb. 1.

The Governor indicated some of the major legislation that the Government intended to introduce in the new parliamentary session.

The governing Nationalist party seeks to put education under strong central control and to stress Afrikaans as the language of instruction. That language, derived from old Dutch, is spoken by most white South Africans.

Governor Swart said the Government planned to reorganize the Senate, the upper house of Parliament. Its size was increased in 1956 to enable the Nationalists to obtain sufficient votes to amend South Africa's constitution and to remove persons of mixed blood, known as coloreds, from the common voting roll.

The Nationalist party now finds itself with a surplus of Senators. The new legislation is believed to call for reducing the size of the Senate.

Censorship Bill Expected

It is understood that the Government plans to adopt legislation giving it extensive new censorship powers. These would apply to publications produced in South Africa and would enable the Government to censor all material it considered objectionable. Governor Swart did not mention this legislation.

The attack on the Government in the House of Assembly was led by members of the Progressive party. The delegation in the House is composed of twelve former members of the opposition United party who felt that its criticism of the Government was not sufficently strong.

The Progressives said that they would urge Parliament to accept "the permanent multiracial character of the South African nation and society." They want it to reject any policy designed to partition the Union between whites and Africans. The Africans make up a majority of the country's population.

The Progressives seek a new constitution safeguarding each racial community against domination by any other and giving each a share in the Government.

They were joined today by the elected white representatives for African interests in calling for the abolition of the pass system under which all Africans must carry passes endorsed by the authorities before they can move about the country.

The attack by the Progressives indicates dissatisfaction with the Government's policy among a segment of the dominant white population. However, there is little likelihood that the Government will change its policies as a result.

U. N. on South Africa

The New York Times

Hammarskjold Faces Difficult Task In Mission to Ease Segregation

New York

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

The United Nations Security Council has entrusted to Dag Hammerskjold the most difficult task that he has faced since he began his political interventions in 1955 with his mission to Peiping. His assignment is nothing less than to induce the Union of South Africa to stop discriminating against its black and brown citizens. Since the cheap labor provided by the native Africans is the very foundation of the South African economy, the difficulties facing the Secretary General are formidable, indeed.

The directive to Mr. Hammarskjold is elastic and merely calls for him to make such arrangements, in consultation with the South African Government, "as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter."

What the Security Council had in mind was Article 55 of the Charter, which pledges the United Nations to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The legal basis for the Security Council's action is doubtful in view of the Charter's express provision that "nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state * * *."

Since resolutions of the General Assembly are not binding on states, the fact that the Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 does not alter the legal situation.

A Lost Cause

The rights set forth in the declaration would have legal force only in those states that have signed a separate international agreement pledging compliance. For a variety of reasons, including the opposition of the Eisenhower Administration, the two human rights covenants envisaged at the United Nations became a lost cause years ago.

Whatever their merits, the legal issues were disposed of by the General Assembly in 1946, when it first began protesting against racial discrimination in South Africa.

Veterans at the United Nations still recall the dramatic speech by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the sister of Prime Minister Nehru, in her golden sari, which persuaded the Assembly to espouse India's complaint against South Africa's discrimination against Indian residents.

This routed the forces of the late Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, one of the leading figures in the League of Nations, and the author the eloquent preamble to the Charter. Marshal Smuts promptly went back to South Africa and was never seen again at the United Nations.

The same legal issues were raised and overruled in 1952, when India and other Asian and African states placed before the Assembly their complaint against South Africa's *apartheid* policy, which goes beyond anything ever dreamed of by Little Rock segregationists.

Resolutions urging South Africa to stop these practices or at least to discuss them with Assembly committees, have poured from the Assembly ever since. But there has been no improvement. Some experts on Africa, in fact, believe that the resentment in South Africa against what was thought to be interference from the outside was partly responsible for the fact that racial discriminations are worse now than they were in 1946.

Nothing Accomplished

At this point the chances for the success of Mr. Hammarskjold's intervention would be small indeed, except for the very fact that the situation is so serious.

The South African Government has already suspended the enforcement of the hated laws requiring Africans to carry passes, and other concessions to the twentieth century may follow after the Security Council debate.

The New York Times

Dag Hammarskjold.

Certainly world disapproval was made clear when the Security Council approved the South African resolution 9—0, a much more overwhelming vote than those taken when the issue was in the Assembly. Although Britain and France abstained, neither tried to defend South African policy.

Mr. Hammarskjold's ability as a negotiator will be a further advantage if the South African Government decides to admit him to its territory for discussions of the problem with representatives of both the Government and the native Africans.

In that case the Secretary General, speaking as the representative of a universal organization, might be able to suggest mutually acceptable compromises that would be rejected if presented by either party.

Encouraging Record

Mr. Hammarskjold's record in the Middle East supports this hope. Although the full story has not been disclosed, it would seem that this technique brought about certain implicit understandings between Premier Ben-Gurion and President Nasser which have helped keep the existing uneasy peace.

The unanswered question is whether Mr. Hammarskjold's diplomacy will be sufficient to produce the fundamental changes in South Africa's domestic policy that will be required if the Security Council's wishes are respected, and *apartheid* is abolished.

When national prestige is involved, it is difficult for any government to make such concessions, as witness Mr. Hammarskjold's failure, after a year of trying, to obtain passage for Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal.

With passions running high in South Africa, and the continuance of white supremacy apparently in danger, the Government may refuse to consider concessions. Only events will show whether the acute danger will produce a moderate or an unyielding response. But if the South African Government began leaning toward a more moderate course, the fact that the responsibility for concessions could be attributed to Mr. Hammarskjold might be the decisive factor.

Obviously the Secretary General's chances of success will be greatly improved if Britain and the United States, the two countries that are closest to the Union Government, supplement his efforts.

UNITED NATIONS REPORT

Tanganyika leader on tour of U.S.

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-18-60
P. 19

UNITED NATIONS — The man whom everybody concedes will be the first Prime Minister of a self-governing Tanganyika came to New York last week and discussed the question of African political progress.

He is Julius Nyerere, the leader of the 600,000 strong Tanganyika African National Union, an independence movement of that East African United Nations Trust Territory under British mandate.

Mr. Nyerere is a slightly built 124 pounder, quick and sharp in mentality. He speaks excellent English. He was educated at Tabora Government School, Makerere College in Uganda and won a master of arts degree at the University of Edinburgh (1949-1952).

He says "chaps," instead of "men" or "fellows" and otherwise exposes his "British training." He is 37 or 38 years old — no records were kept of Africans' births in those days — his father was Chief Nyerere Burito, head of the Zanaki, one of the smallest tribes. Julius was one of 26 children.

* * *

MR. NYERERE is not one to mince his words. Speaking he says, "We are absolutely certain of our success."

"Although he is in the United States as a guest of the Government, and at their invitation, he does not hesitate to say: "The United States has missed the boat in Africa."

He admits that the U.S. had to chose between "tradition and expediencey," but he says that "we did not have a positive policy" toward Africa.

He further says, that recent support in the direction "came too late."

He admits though, that in the next phase, "when we tackle our development problem," the United States could regain lost ground if willing to "look at our probem as they appear on their merit."

* * *

JULIUS NYERERE has often appeared before the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations as a spokesman for his people and the political party which he founded. He is a Roman Catholic by faith.

Once upon his return from the United Nations, his Irish priest felt that he was meddling in politics to the detriment of a promising future and advised:

"Julius, politics and teaching don't go together. My sincere advice to you is to continue your vocation as a teacher and to leave politics to others."

With that advice, he walked home slowly. The next morning he told his young bride and his mother to pack their belongings and be ready to leave for his late father's country on the shores of Lake Victoria.

Then he handed his resignation to the headmaster, giving up to become prophet of African unity in a country equal in size to France and Germany combined.

* * *

TODAY HE is the leader of the elected members in Tan- Legislative Council. He still retains the presidency of the Tanganyika African National Union.

Mr. Nyere held a press conference at African-American Institute.

He is on a five-week tour of the United States. Since he has been here, he has had audiences with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Joseph C. Satterthwaite, assistant-secretary for African Affairs.

18a

NOT EXACTLY A MUD HUT—Proof that most Americans need to be brought up to date about Africa is this block of luxury apartments overlooking the Indian Ocean at Dares Salaam, Tanganyika. There is no segregation in building which houses Africans, Asians and white persons. Unlike South Africa, Tanganyika due for independence this year, has no racial problems.

Tanganyika Takes Step Toward Independence

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By Reuters

Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika

This British trusteeship territory has taken a giant step toward eventual independence. Julius Nyerere was sworn in Sept. 3 as the territory's first African Chief Minister.

The British-educated Mr. Nyerere declared in a broadcast that his aim was self-government for the central African territory next year.

Mr. Nyerere, whose party won 70 of the 71 legislative Assembly seats in recent elections, and 10 of his ministers, were sworn in by Governor Sir Richard Turnbull.

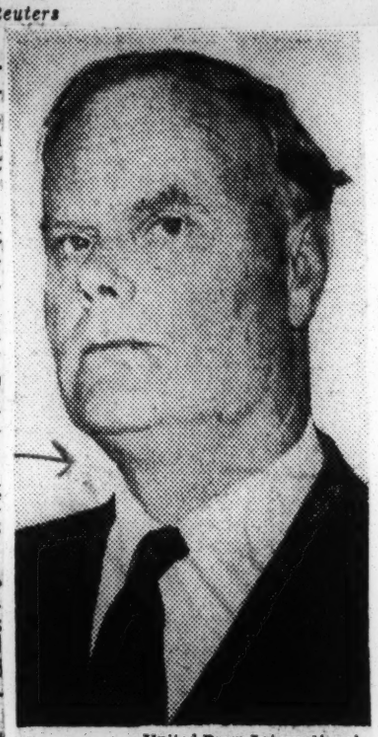
The new Chief Minister is a son of Chief Nyerere Burito of the Zanaki, one of Tanganyika's smallest tribes.

A teacher turned politician, and a fluent, forceful speaker in both English and Swahili, he was educated from the age of 12 at the native school at Musoma and later at the Roman Catholic Mission school at Tabora.

He took a teaching diploma at Makerrere College, Uganda, in 1945, and studied at Edinburgh University from 1949 to 1952 where he obtained a master of arts degree.

Mr. Nyerere has won a reputation for sound and balanced political leadership. He has said that he would like to see Tanganyika remain within the British Commonwealth, and that the "one man, one vote" principle did not mean that the African majority would "ship the Europeans out of the country."

He also has said that new nationalist governments in Africa must be essentially socialist, but has denied that his party wishes to "nationalize everything."



United Press International

TAKES UP NEW POST: Sir Patrick Dean after presenting credentials Saturday as new British permanent representative at the U. N.

TANGANYIKA TOWN STUDY IN POVERTY

The N. Y. Times

Most of Bagamoyo's 5,500 Folk Live in Mud Huts—Life Centers at Market

New York

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

BAGAMOYO, Tanganyika, Aug. 30—This town of 5,500 people lies thirty-six miles along a sandy road north of Dar es Salaam on the Tanganyika coast.

Life here is much like that in all the other villages and towns of Tanganyika away from the capital, Dar es Salaam. The most striking aspect of the place is poverty.

Most of the people dress shabbily, suffer from periodic disease and never seem to have enough of the right food. The Africans who make up the bulk of Tanganyika's population nearly all live in houses made of mud and sticks, with roofs of grass.

Life in Bagamoyo, as in other villages and towns, centers at the market place. Here the Africans sell their vegetables and firewood and the fish that are caught daily in the Indian Ocean from outrigger sailboats dug out of tree trunks.

Shops Line Main Street

Small dark shops line the narrow main street. Most are owned by Asians who offer a general line of goods as well as such services as tailoring. In front of most of the Asian shops sits an African at a sewing machine turning out the garments at piecework rates.

But a few shops are African-operated. One is a bicycle repair shop. Pembeji Idi, a tall, well-built African who looks younger than his 35 years, conducts the business with two partners. He has lived all his life in Bagamoyo.

Business is not brisk and Mr. Idi said "current expenses" are a problem. Some months he and his partners have only about $3 profit to share. Because there is nothing else to do, Mr. Idi and his partners think they will stay in the bicycle repair business.

Speaking of the passage of the days he said: "Once we leave here we go home and have a bath and tea and think what is to be done for tomorrow."

Mtoro Mtubwi, four years younger than his neighbor, Mr. Idi, is somewhat better off. As market master he earns $8.40 a month for seeing that those who trade there observe the rules. On this he suports a wife and child.

Asked what pleasures there are in Bagamoyo, the market master replied: "Dances, sometimes once a week, sometimes once a month, according to arrangements."

One of the 200 Asians in Bagamoyo is Rahim Karim, 57, who has a wife and six children. They live with him at the back of his dry goods shop. He complained that busines was slow and told a little sadly of the routine of his life.

"As soon as we close shop we go to the sea beach and when we return we go to the mosque and pray and then we return to the shop," he said.

The most attractive part of Bagamoyo is the beach of white coral sand between the groves of coconut palms and the sea. There is the atmosphere of a tropical paradise, but it was not always so.

Some of the 5,000 Africans in Bagamoyo can remember when the tiny port was a slave-trading center. The sale of slaves to be sent to Arabia ended in Bagamoyo in 1902. A great baobab tree at the present market place is known as "the slave tree" and the story is that many Africans were sold into slavery under this tree.

Freedom Is Tanganyika Goal

The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Independence is the chief goal toward which Tanganyika is striving said Julius K. Nyere, a nationalist leader of that central African nation.

The next step will be the economic development of the country. They will then need economic aid but they are not willing to accept any foreign aid that would threaten their freedom.

Nyere, who will likely be candidate for Prime Minister when the British-ruled U. N. trusteeship territory gains self-government said he felt the United States was "dragging its heels" in the United Nations.

He foresees that Tanganyika will win its independence within the next five years.

THE 37-YEAR-OLD leader said he thought the United States, the most powerfull ex-colonial country in the world, should take a "definite, positive position" for Africa's freedom.

It should adopt a policy of giving whatever aid it can without regard to its NATO allies or Communist threats.

Nyere brushed off the old contention made by the colonial powers that many African countries are not yet ready for self-government.

"That old idea might make sense to the capitols of the colonial powers, or even to the United States," he said, "but it doesn't make sense to us."

"Every country has a rght to govern itself," he continued. "If we fumble, we are fumbling with our own affairs. We are not fumbling with other people's affairs. As it is now, other people are fumbling with our affairs.

"You can't keep down people on the grounds that they are not ready for self-government," he emphasized. "And who gives those self-appointed judges the authority to determine who is ready?"

The 'Key' to Tanganyika

The New York Times

Julius Kambarage Nyerere

New York

THE most influential man in Tanganyika is slight, mild and boyish. He is Julius Kambarage Nyerere, who weighs 124 pounds and stands 5 feet 6½ inches tall. Mr. Nyerere, who was here for a news conference and speech yesterday, has a Chaplinesque mustache and a quiet manner.

Man in the News

There is the first dusting of gray hair just below his temples; but his smile and his sense of humor bespeak a deep-seated youthfulness. Mr. Nyerere is 37 or 38 years old. He is reasonably sure the year of his birth was 1922 or 1923, but he has no idea of the date. That is because he was one of twenty-six children, born to one of the several wives of Chief Nyerere (pronounced NY-a-REH-ray) Burito. The chief headed the Zanaki, one of the territory's smallest tribes. It kept no records.

Mr. Nyerere attended the University of Edinburgh in 1949-52. He returned to Tanganyika a Master of Arts.

Reorganized Association

In his homeland, he renewed ties with the Tanganyika African Association, formed in 1929 as a social organization. He was chosen its president in 1953, and determined that it should be reoriented along political lines.

In July, 1954, a new constitution was drafted and it became the Tanganyika African National Union. Under Mr. Nyerere it swept elections and his sharp rise began.

Mr. Nyerere has also been chosen to head the Tanganyika Elected Members Organization. This is in effect the permanent, multi-racial Opposition; and it has been remarked, somewhat facetiously, that Mr. Nyerere has less trouble keeping it solidly behind him than the T. A. N. U., with its exclusively African membership of 800,000.

Dominates the Scene

Mr. Nyerere dominates the scene in Dar es Salaam, the capital of the territory. One Briton called him the "key to everything" in Tanganyika; another said he was "fifty years ahead" of anyone else in the African nationalist movement. His repute outside his own country was underlined by his election to head the Pan-African Freedom Movement of East and Central Africa.

Camera Press-Pix

'All Africa is impatient'

Mr. Nyerere knows he cannot get everything he wants in the time he would like. But he says, "All Africa is impatient; time is important."

And he continually cites the United States, in what seems like a negative way, to make a positive point. He says if Africans were "annoyed" by Little Rock, then by pursuing logic to its natural conclusion, they could never abide discrimination against people of any race in their own country.

Goal Is Independence

An independent Tanganyika, within democratic multi-racial lines, is Nyerere's goal. Last Dec. 15, the announcement by the Governor, Sir Richard Turnbull, that the territory would receive internal self-government during 1960, was received with rejoicing. And few doubt that when the ultimate step to independence is achieved, the first Prime Minister of the new state will be Julius Nyerere.

A chain smoker, Nyerere also likes to sip gin and tonic and remark that he has "all the vices." Actually, he is a tireless worker with no time for hobbies. He leaves home at 9:30 A. M. and usually returns about 11:30 P. M.

On informal occasions, he will go coatless and tieless, a gold-tipped fountain pen in his shirt pocket, a square signet ring on one finger, and an ivory-tipped cane under his arm.

He and his wife, Maria, have five children.

FREE TNGANYIKA BY '65 PREDICTED

The New York Times

Party Chief Says Here That 5 Years Is 'Longest Period' Territory Must Wait

New York Thurs. 2-11-60

By MILTON BRACKER

Julius Nyerere, who is expected to be the first Prime Minister of Tanganyika, predicted here yesterday that his territory would attain full independence by 1965.

"No date has been set," he told a questioner, "but the longest period you can give is five years."

A general election is scheduled for September, when Tanganyikans will gain internal self-government under constitutional changes announced last December.

Mr. Nyerere held a news conference yesterday morning and made a speech last night. He arrived on a State Department grant Jan. 30 and returned here last Tuesday after a visit to Washington. He will return here again March 5 after a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Trust Territory Since '46

Tanganyika, a former German colony, has been a trust territory of the United Nations since 1946. It has a long shoreline on the Indian Ocean between the British colony and protectorate of Kenya, and the Portuguese province of Mozambique.

The population includes about 9,000,000 Africans and fewer than 30,000 Europeans. The majority of the Europeans are civil servants. White settlers number only a few thousand members of individual farm families; and there is no reserved land as in the "white highlands" of Kenya.

The news conference was held at the African-American Institute, 345 East Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Nyerere answered every question incisively.

In Washington, Mr. Nyerere saw Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Joseph C. Satterthwaite, assistant-secretary for African Affairs. Asked what they had discussed, the Tanganyikan replied, "Not United States policy." After a laugh, he added, "I talked about my own problems."

However, Mr. Nyerere was outspoken yesterday on United States policy. He felt that in the past it involved some "fumbling." He also held that since Africans were already winning the political battle," the United States could be considered to have "missed the boat" with regard to the freedom movement. However, he said the United States could still catch "the economic and development boat."

Diplomacy of Rivalry

With regard to Premier Khrushchev's proposed visit to the West African state of Guinea, Mr. Nyerere said, "this is going to be one of our problems on the African continent—this diplomacy of rivalry."

Mr. Nyerere, leader of the Tanganyika National Union, was questioned on the tendency of new African states to develop one-party regimes.

"Let me say one should not be surprised to see that first governments will be largely one-party governments," he said.

He said this was because the dominant party was invariably a projection of a "patriotic" movement that had successfully concentrated on the unopposed issue of freedom.

But he insisted that it was a "mistake to assume that one-party rule was necessaritly undemocratic." He called the "freedom to shout" all-important.

"Democracy is essentially government by discussion," Mr. Nyerere said, "and nobody can teach Africans to discuss."

At night, Mr. Nyerere addressed a scholarship benefit meeting for Tanganyika at the Hotel Biltmore.

'Tanganyika Races Unite on Freedom'

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NEW YORK — Julius Nyere, head of the Tanganyika African National Union, told the New York press last week that he was hopeful of a successful multi-racial state in his country (now a United Nations Trusteeship administered by Great Britain) because the 20,000 whites and 72,000 Asians in the six million population regarded themselves as Tanganyikas, not aliens.

The 37-year-old, slightly built leader, a guest of the U. S. State Department, spoke at a crowded press seminar at the headquarters of the African-American Institute at 345 East 46th St.

He said that the white and Asian groups were agreed that the African majority should take over the government after the September elections, and were ready to work as a team. They would, he said, show that democracy could work.

There will be a new constitution after the election, with more liberal basis of suffrage.

■

THIS YEAR saw the first elected government: 12 ministers, five elected. Of the latter, he pointed out, three are Africans, one European and one Asian.

While the country will remain a U. N. Trust Territory, the target date for independence is about 1965. There was, he insisted, no white settler problem with areas set aside for them, but simply holdings on the basis of individual ownership open to all.

White settlers number only 3,000.

■

THE AFRICAN leader sees the next problem in Tanganyika as economic development in which he hopes the United States will help, although charging that it has "missed the boat" previously in its African policy.

In this connection he did not explain how the U. S. A. could by-pass the colonial powers and aid the colonies directly, just as other African leaders have failed to do when accusing this country of "fumbling."

He asserted that of the 4,000 civil servants in his country, there are only 300 Africans, in pointing the need for education and training.

A university is projected for 1963.

Text of Commonwealth Conference Communique

The New York

LONDON, May 18 (Reuters)—Following is the text of a communique issued at the end of the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference here today:

The meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers ended today. Pakistan was represented by its President. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland were represented by their Prime Ministers. South Africa was represented by the Minister of External Affairs and by the Minister of Justice.

This was the tenth of these meetings to have been held since the war, the first taking place at a time of great significance to the Commonwealth and the world.

The continuing growth of the membership of the Commonwealth was marked by the attendance at this meeting of the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, which achieved independence in August, 1957. The representatives of the other Commonwealth countries welcomed the presence of the Federation at the conference.

The Commonwealth is an association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies: but the primary objective of all is world peace and security. It is their declared purpose to do everything in their power to achieve that objective, and to continue to cooperate to that end with all the peace-loving nations of the world.

In this spirit the Commonwealth ministers have reviewed the major international problems of the day, on the eve of the impending summit conference, which is to be attended by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. They expressed their sincere hopes for a successful outcome of that conference as a further step in the relaxation of international tension.

They discussed, in particular, the problem of disarmament and they welcomed the progress made at the Geneva conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests.

Hope for Summit Voiced

They hoped that, on the basis of the preliminary work already done, the summit conference would be able to make some significant progress toward an eventual settlement, under international control, of the problem of disarmament. An advance toward a solution of that problem, linked with a progressive lessening of political tensions, would afford a firm basis for strengthening confidence between nations and promoting world security.

The Commonwealth ministers also discussed the problems of Africa, the Middle East, the Far East and Southeast Asia. They recognized that economic and social progress are essential for political stability. They welcomed the continuing contribution which mutual assistance under the Colombo Plan affords throughout Southeast Asia to these aims: and they agreed that there and elsewhere throughout the less developed areas of the world the best hope of peace, stability and political freedom lies in practical international cooperation of this kind.

The ministers reviewed the world economic situation. They noted that, while in general the outlook was favorable, the economic expansion which had taken place since their last meeting had been greater in the industrialized countries of the Commonwealth than in the primary producing countries.

They agreed that an important condition of the prosperity of these countries was their ability to develop their export trade. They also recognized the urgent need to maintain and, where possible, increase the flow of economic assistance to the less developed countries. They welcomed the decision to establish an International Development Association.

European Trade Discussed

The ministers discussed European trade problems. They expressed concern at the prospect of any economic division in Europe and its possible political implications. The countries of Europe form an important market for Commonwealth exports.

The ministers expressed their hope that these countries would follow trade policies in accordance with the principles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and thus avoid damage to the economies of the primary producing countries and those that are also developing exports of manufactured goods. In addition, European countries have an important contribution to make in assisting the economic development of the less advanced countries. The ministers hoped that these problems could be speedily and satisfactorily resolved, with due regard to the interests of countries outside Europe.

The Commonwealth ministers reviewed the economic development of Commonwealth countries in Africa which have recently attained or are approaching independence. They agreed that consideration should be given to the possibility of cooperative action among members of the Commonwealth in assisting the economic development of these countries. This possibility will be studied in the first instance by officials of Commonwealth Governments, and the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council will examine it at its next meeting.

The ministers also reaffirmed their belief in the value of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialized skills and experience. They agreed that further efforts should be made to foster and encourage these exchanges, whether on a regional or other basis, and that the Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council should take this question into urgent consideration.

Employers Get Plea

They trusted that employers in Commonwealth countries—whether Governments, statutory bodies or private companies—would be ready, wherever possible, to encourage members of their staffs to undertake a period of public service abroad and would do their best to insure that their prospects in their home countries would not thereby be prejudiced.

The ministers considered various questions of Constitutional development within the Commonwealth. They noted that the Federation of Nigeria would attain independence on Oct. 1. They extended to the Federation their good wishes for its future and looked forward to welcoming an independent Nigeria as a member of the Commonwealth on the completion of the necessary Constitutional processes.

The meeting was informed that in pursuance of the recent plebiscite, the Constituent Assembly in Ghana had resolved that the necessary Constitutional steps should be taken to introduce a republican form of Constitution in Ghana by July 1.

In notifying this forthcoming Constitutional change, the Prime Minister of Ghana assured the meeting of his country's desire to continue her membership of the Commonwealth and her acceptance of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the head of the Commonwealth.

The heads of delegations of the other member countries of the Commonwealth assured the Prime Minister of Ghana that the present relations between their countries and Ghana would remain unaffected by this Constitutional change and they declared that their Governments would accept and recognize Ghana's continued membership of the Commonwealth.

The meeting noted a statement by the South African Minister of External Affairs that the Union Government intended to hold a referendum on the subject of South Africa becoming a republic. The meeting affirmed the view that the choice between a monarchy and a republic was entirely the responsibility of the country concerned.

South Africa Issue Noted

In the event of South Africa deciding to become a republic and if the desire was subsequently expressed to remain a member of the Commonwealth, the meeting suggested that the South African Government should then ask for the consent of the other Commonwealth Governments either at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers or if this were not practicable by correspondence.

The ministers reviewed the constitutional development of the Commonwealth, with particular reference to the future of the smaller dependent territories. They agreed that a detailed study of this subject should be made for consideration by Commonwealth Governments.

Whilst reaffirming the traditional practice that Commonwealth Conferences do not discuss the internal affairs of member countries, ministers availed themselves of Mr. Louw's presence in London to have informal discussions with him about the racial situation in South Africa. During these informal discussions, Mr. Louw gave information and answered questions on the Union's policies and the other ministers conveyed to him their views on the South African problem.

The ministers emphasized that the Commonwealth itself is a multi-racial association and expressed the need to insure good relations between all member states and peoples of the Commonwealth.

'Storm' Will Subside, African Tells Herter

New York Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

Togo's President Calls Violence Of U. N. Debate 'Just Incidents'

Mon. 9-26-60

By David Miller

President Sylvanus Olympio of Togo, ranking United Nations delegate of the new African states, dismissed yesterday the violence of last week's U. N. exchanges as "just incidents" that will have no permanent effect on the organization itself.

"We are convinced," he told Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and the delegates of eleven African states and Cyprus, "that it is only a storm which is blowing, and this storm should blow over."

His remarks were interpreted at the U. N. as casting a moderating tone on the bitter discussions that erupted between President Eisenhower and Mr. Herter on the one hand and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana on the other.

President Olympio's soothing words came at a luncheon given at the Waldorf Towers by Mr. Herter and James J. Wadsworth, United States Ambassador to the U. N., in honor of the U. N.'s new members.

U. S. Aid Pledged

Mr. Herter assured the delegates of "full support" from the United States in realizing their hopes of social and economic progress, but added that the U. N. was their best guaranty of continued sovereignty.

But President Olympio, who first came to the U. N. in 1947 representing Togo when it was under French trusteeship, took the initiative in responding to a toast by Mr. Herter.

"I have been present at several discussions—some of them have been even more violent than the speeches we have listened to a few days ago," he said. "But, even then, means and ways have been found and things have been straightened out.

"So I think we are fully confident that whatever is happening now in the U. N. can only be just incidents, and they have no permanent effect on the solidity of the organization itself."

Mr. Olympio praised President Eisenhower's proposal that the U. N. guarantee the territorial integrity of the new independent states and clear the way for African development.

Herter Pleased

Mr. Herter, who speaks excellent French, said later he was very pleased with the outcome of the luncheon. He said it "could not have been friendlier" and was "a very good reception."

The countries represented at the two-hour luncheon were, in addition to Togo and Cyprus, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy, Niger, Somali, Upper Volta and the French Congo Republic. The Belgian Congo Republic has also been admitted to the U. N. but the delegates have not yet been accredited.

Zenon Rossides, chief delegate of Cyprus, also spoke and called for the formation of a United Nations army to guarantee peace and as a step to disarmament.

Associated Press

LUNCHEON GUEST—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter chats with Prime Minister Sylvanus Olympio of Togo yesterday at luncheon given by the United States for delegates of thirteen new countries admitted to the U. N. General Assembly.

African Defense Bloc Proposed

The New York Times March 12, 1960

The countries in the proposed bloc (diagonal shading).

DEFENSE BLOC DUE IN FRENCH AFRICA

The New York Times

Plan Also Said to Include Togoland and Cameroon in Move Aimed at Ghana

New York

Special to The New York Times.

LOME, Togoland, March 11—A plan to organize the French Community states in Africa and Togoland and Cameroon into a bloc was disclosed today by Togoland's Premier, Sylvanus E. Olympio.

Its key feature would be a defense pact, under which a military attack on any member of the bloc would be considered an attack on all.

The members of the proposed bloc are also planning close cooperation in other fields, Premier Olympio added in an interview.

The prime movers of the plan are the leaders of the Mali Federation, which includes Senegal and Sudan and which seeks independence by April.

The federation's Premier, Modibo Keita, recently toured French African states and discussed the idea of a bloc with various leaders.

The bloc is not envisaged as anti-British, Premier Olympio said.

The British West African colony of Nigeria, due to become independent next October, is being reasonable with its neighbors, he said.

Members of the Nigerian Federal Government are now in Niger, a member of the French Community negotiating for the free movement of goods and men across the Niger-Nigerian frontier, the Premier noted. He said the Nigerian leaders had never suggested integrating Niger into Nigeria.

Sylvanus E. Olympio, the Premier of Togoland, who outlined plan for alliance.

Togo Premier Calls Ghana Charge Ruse To Put More in Jail

The New York Times

Special to The New York Times.

LOME, Togoland, March 17—Sylvanus E. Olympio, Premier of the United Nations trust territory of Togoland in West Africa, dismissed today Ghana's charge of plans for an armed attack as a Ghanian pretext for jailing more political opponents without trial.

Togoland, administered by France but scheduled to achieve independence April 27, is Ghana's eastern neighbor.

According to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Togoland is about to be used as a base for an armed attack on Ghana.

Togoland has no army, Premier Olympio said in an interview, and France was never permitted to raise one there. In any case, Togoland would have enough on her hands building up her economy, the Premier added.

M. Olympio is a member of the Ewe tribe a million strong, which lives on Ghanaiau-Togoland frontier.

Prime Minister Nkrumah has charged that an armed attack was being prepared with Premier Olympio's secret support by Ewe leaders on the Ghanaian side of the border in the former territory of British Togoland, which was integrated into Ghana on her independence in 1957.

"Our brothers in former British Togoland were dead set against integration and still are," Premier Olympio said. "Occasionally rumor is spread among the Ghana Ewes that when we become indepedendent they would join us. Maybe Nkrumah thinks I support this rumor."

Asked if he did, the Premier replied: "Mind you, we on this side also object to Ghana's integration of the other half of Togoland. I warned they were going to have an Irish problem on their hands." He was alluding to the partition of Ireland.

But, he added, as the integration of British Togoland into Ghana had been sanctioned by the United Nations, "I have accepted it as a fact."

Premier Olympio agreed with Prime Minister Nkrumah that Ghanaian-Togoland frontier presented problem for the Ewes. It cuts across farms and villages and homes in some places. It prevents families on one side from attending funerals of relatives on other.

Mr. Nkrumah should have thought about this when he campaigned against Togoland unification and integrated one-half of Togoland against Ewe opposition, the Premier said.

He was asked if he considered Prime Minister Nkrumah's proposals to integrate French Togoland as well a solution to this problem.

TOGOLAND MAPS BORDER DEFENSE

The New York Times

French to Help Build Army After It Becomes Free—Threat by Ghana Noted

New York

LOME, Togo, April 7 (UPI)—Togoland will raise an army with French backing to defend its borders after receiving independence April 27, Premier Sylvanus E. Olympio said today.

Neighboring Ghana which includes the former British Togoland, has threatened to integrate Togoland as its seventh region when the country becomes independent. M. Olympio discounted the border threat but said defense was called for.

"We cannot be an independent nation without an army of some sort, although the army will not be big," he said. "We must start by replacing the French unit now stationed here."

M. Olympio made the comment in an interview after his return from eight days of talks in Paris on the problems of French withdrawal. His nation chose independence to end forty-sixe years of colonial rule.

On the threat from Ghana, he said:

"I know there has been restiveness there, but there is nothing to be alarmed about. I do not think Ghana has the means to conquer Togoland. If they tried they would eventually lose everything."

He emphasized that Togoland had no intention of invading Ghana.

Close Tie to France Planned

Although Togoland does not belong to the French Community, it would cooperate closely with France.

"I believe France is quite prepared to act as a steadying influence throughout the French Community," he said. "Later on we might pool our military resources with other members of the French African Comunity."

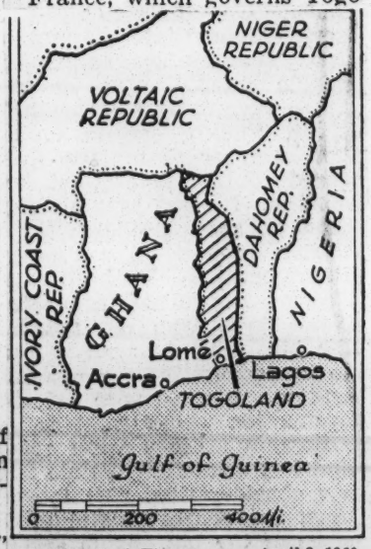
M. Olympio, 57-year-old graduate of the London School of Economics, has no intention of being drawn into the "cold war" despite his people's Western sympathies.

"We are too small to be involved in the East-West struggle," he said. "We should like to be left out of the battle of the giants. We have lived a long time with the West and we do not think the Russians will ask us to leave. If they did we would probaly say 'no'."

"The primary objective of our new Government will be to improve living conditions," he added. "We will not waste time on international politics. Time and money will be spent on our small economy, not sending delegations to conference tables."

M. Olympio said he hoped France would continue its assistance, but he also wants to make arrangements with other nations, including West Germany.

France, which governs Togoland as a United Nation trust territory, took over under a League of Nations mandate after Germany was deprived of the territory at the end of World War I. With independence the trusteeship will expire.



The New York Times April 8, 1960

Togoland (diagonal shading) proposes to raise army with the help of France.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 7 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah said today that as long as an incho of African soil remained under colonial rule, "there will be strife and conflict" in Africa.

"So long as any group on this continent denies the principle of one man, one vote, and uses its power to maintain its privileges, there will be insecurity for the oppressors and constant resentment and revolt on the part of the oppressed," he declared.

Mr. Nkrumah was opening a three-day "positive action" conference for peace and security in Africa. About 300 African delegates and observers attended.

Energetic Togo Leader

The New York Times

Sylvanus Olympio

New York

7-25-56

PREMIER Sylvanus Olympio, a 57-year-old man of many jobs, is not one to worry about portfolio niceties. For him the thing to do is to do.

Sometimes called "Mr. Togoland," he is also Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice, and he shortly will be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Man in the News

Yesterday he served notice that he intended to raise an army to protect Togoland after it became independent April 27. He is unusual among Premiers in that he has no civil rights in his own country.

In 1954 the French, the administrators of the United Nations trusteeship over Togoland, withdrew them for five years. But four years later, when M. Olympio's political party swept Togolese elections—although he could not run—the French were forced to call on him to form the government.

Premier Olympio expressed the belief recently that Togoland would not have to organize any kind of substantial defense force after it becomes independent. But Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of neighboring Ghana has been talking of making Togoland a Ghanaian province.

Premier Olympio, who was once a close friend of Mr. Nkrumah, has been doing some talking of his own, in return. Described as having a "splendid command" of several languages — English, French, German, Portuguese and his native tribal Ewe—M. Olympio has put a considerable amount of opinion about Mr. Nkrumah into two words: "black imperialist."

Question of Slave Trade

Togoland's Premier, who was born in the capital, Lomé, on Sept. 6, 1902, grins when he is prodded on reports that his forebears dealt in slaves, and notes that by the time his grandfather went to West Africa from Bahia, in Brazil, slave trading was already prohibited.

Young Sylvanus was brought up as a Catholic, attending a German Catholic school as a boy. In 1914, just as he was ending his elementary studies, the Germans were forced to flee the region. He continued his studies in an English School until 1920, when Lomé was turned over to the French. His father sent him to England, where he entered London University and later received a degree in commerce from the London School of Economics.

Returning to Africa, he went into the service of the Great West African Trading Branch of the Unilever Company, and had a career most unusual for an African. After working on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria and Togoland,

For him the thing to do is to do.

he became general agent for the big Unilever subsidiary, United Africa Company.

In 1942 he was interned in Northern Dahomey with others suspected of opposing the Vichy regime in France. He likes to make a comparison between his release from prison and the releas eof Togoland from French control. Political independence is not enough, he maintains, for all new nations are badly in need of aid for development. Then he recalls his own rewon freedom:

"The jailer told me, 'You are free.' But what kind of freedom was it when the jail was in the desert, hundreds of miles from my home, and there was no gasoline for the truck we were to travel in?"

In 1950 he had to transfer from his job in Africa with Unilever because of French pressure. He had made visits to the United Nations in New York in 1947 and 1948 to plead the cause of Togo independence. He went to the company's Paris office but was not happy there and resigned a year later.

He became dedicated to an all-out effort, through his Comité de l'Unité Togolaise, to win independence for his country. When his party won the 1948 elections, he declared at a victory rally: "I have always told you that no people was made by God to serve under another forever."

The Premier lives with his wife and five children in a large, well-furnished mansion near the sea at Lomé. Two or three times a week he drives out to visit his coconut plantation; on other days he works at home on business or politics. In the evenings he and his wife, Dinah, change from Western to African dress.

Togoland Head Rebuffs Ghana As 'Insulting' in Bid for Merger

Olympio Cautions Nkrumah —Both Nations Seek to Unite Border Tribe

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

LOME, Togoland, Feb. 4 — Premier Sylvanus E. Olympio rejected as "insulting" today renewed demands by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana that Togoland become the seventh province of Ghana.

"My reaction is: Nothing doing!" cried Premier Olympio, wagging a stern finger in an interview here.

"What Nkrumah wants is territorial expansion at the expense of Togo, the Ivory Coast and Upper Volta [Voltaic Republic]. Well, he won't get it.

"I wonder if he realizes what he's doing? Doesn't he know he's surrounded by former French territories that after struggling for freedom over many years have no intention of being absorbed by Ghana?

Ghanaian Leader Cautioned

"I can tell you that regardless of who's in power in Togo, Upper Volta or the Ivory Coast, none of these will ever submit to Nkrumah. He had better assume a friendlier attitude."

This tiny West African country, which is called Togo here although known officially in the State Department and in the United Nations Trusteeship Department as Togoland, becomes independent April 27. On that day France formally relinquishes United Nations trusteeship over this former German colony. Togoland is only half as big as Ohio but looked at another way it is as large as the Netherlands and Belgium combined.

After World War I German Togoland was split between Britain and France. The British or western region in the 1956 plebiscite voted for integration with the Gold Coast colony, now Ghana.

Premier Olympio recalled today that he had fought against the plebiscite in the United Nations. He wanted to reconstitute the two trust territories into an independent nation.

He said Prime Minister Nkrumah was "having a lot of trouble with the people in former British Togoland."

Tribal Unification Urged

Both Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Olympio contend that the industrious, intelligent Ewe (pronounced evvy) tribe split by the existing frontier should be reunited. The question is: under which flag?

[In Accra meanwhile, a Ghanaian Government spokesman insisted that Mr. Nkrumah's office was flooded with messages urging him to press for integraiton" in the interest of the Ewe people." The spokesman said this reaction followed "absurd and unrealistic statements" made in Lomé last week by Premier Olympio. "If Olympio is interested genuinely in Ewe unification," the spokesman continued, "he should accept Dr. Nkrumah's proposal for integration."]

Premier Olympio was interviewed in the plain two-story concrete building that is the headquarters of his Government. He said he had had good personal relations with Mr. Nkrumah until the Ghanaian "dropped the bombshell about

Sylvanus E. Olympio

our becoming the seventh region of Ghana."

"He was not very kind to make such a declaration," Premier Olympio added. "We take it as an insult. We have always believed in some sort of union with Ghana, at least a customs union so that people and goods can move freely across frontiers.

'Unitary State' Rejected

"But what we will never accept is a unitary state. We don't intend to throw away our identity. And Nkrumah in his heart knows we can't do it."

Mr. Olympio said he had a chance to explain his position to other African leaders during the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman in Monrovia, Liberia, last month.

"Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Dahomey and Guinean leaders agreed a loose federation rather than a unitary state was what West Africa needed," the Premier said.

Mr. Olympio suggested Togoland might ask the United Nations to guarantee her frontiers. The Premier said that when Dag Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary General, visited Togoland last month the Premier brought up the question of Mr. Nkrumah's "odd behavior."

"I told Hammarskjold it was extraordinary that one United Nations member should try to absorb another country in this way."

Despite Mr. Nkrumah's "threats," Togoland plans no sizable military establishment, Premier Olympio said.

"Nkrumah has two old minesweepers. A bit of a joke that. He could have spent the money on better things."

The New York Times Feb. 5, 1960

SELF-RULE PREFERRED: Togoland (cross) has barred consolidation with Ghana.

TOGOLAND LEADER SHOWS OPTIMISM

He Asserts New Country Will Stand on Own Feet—Sees No Need for Elections

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

LOME, Togoland, Feb. 4— When Togoland becomes sovereign April 27 she will be standing on her own two feet and "not asking one shilling of anybody," Premier Sylvanu E. Olympio said today.

Premier Olympio is Mr. Togoland. He is not only Premier but also Minister of Finance and Minister of Justice. When France relinquishes her United Nations trusteeship over the former German colony he will also pick up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

He is fiercely proud of his country and he challenged an interviewed who called it small.

"What do you mean we're small?" he said. "Maybe we're not as big as Texas but we're bigger than Israel and as big as the Netherlands and Belgium combined."

Coastal Togoland with its Palm-shaded beaches and pounding surf looks like a stage setting for the musical South Pacific.

Tribal Split an Issue

Only 1,100,000 Togolese live in the thin corridor that rolls back from a fifty-mile coast on the Guinea Gulf to the parched savannahs of Upper Volta [Voltaic Republic] more than 400 miles to the north.

Many of these people are members of he industrious Ewe tribe (pronounced evvy) that spills over into Ghana and seems destined to play an important role in the political evolution of West Africa.

Himself an Ewe, Premier Olympio is a champion of Ewe unification. He wants to unite the Togolese members of the tribe with some 200,000 Ewes that were "lost" when British Togoland merged with the Gold Coast, now Ghana, in 1955.

This brings him into conflict with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, who would solve the Ewe problem by making Togoland a province of Ghana. Premier Olympio called this proposition insulting.

Neighbors Confer

Relations between the two men, who were once close friends, are now severely strained. Premier Olympio revealed that Togoland had had "indirect discussions" with the Ivory Coast and the Voltaic Republic on how to contain Mr. Nkrumah's expansionist tendencies.

With no army, navy or air force, Togoland would seem to be a push-over for Ghana. Lome, the nation's capital and biggest city with 70,000 people, nestles right beside the Ghanaian frontier. Prime Minister Nkrumah could take the town with one of his "builders brigades" that are establishing settlements resembling Israel's Kibbutzim along Ghana's frontiers.

Yet Premier Olympio said he was not losing any sleep over this.

Togoland is planning no expansion of her security forces, he said. He felt that the pressure of world opinion would be sufficient to inhibit any Ghanaian temptation to swallow Togoland.

Exports Exceed Imports

Turning to domestic problems, Premier Olympio said Togoland was economically viable and had a balanced budget. Last year exports exceeded imports.

The exports were reasonably varied with cocoa and coffee representing 75 per cent of their total value, followed by copra, palm products and cotton.

Premier Olympio is trying to encourage such industrialization as cotton spinning and weaving and rope making.

The country's main hope of economic betterment, however, lies in phosphates. Huge phosphate deposits exist east of Lome and only twenty miles coast. A French company is building railroad from mines to the coast.

No Elections Planned

Premier Olympio said he saw no need for elections immediately following independence. He felt that the overwhelming victory of his National Unity party in 1958 gave him a "mandate to go ahead."

Togoland operates under a 1958 statute and the Premier said he believed the country could continue under this statute. Only the veto power of the French Commissioner would have to be deleted, he said.

Two weeks ago, Antoine Meatchi, the leader of the main Opposition party was assaulted by Government supporters at Blitta, an upcountry town.

"Not an organized thing," said Premier Olympio. "Just a personal quarrel."

He said that, unlike Ghana, Togoland had no political prisoners. "The Opposition is so harmless, why persecute them?" he shrugged.

There are only thirteen Opposition candidates in the forty-six-member Chamber of Deputies.

3 UGANDA CHIEFS BEATEN TO DEATH

Tax-Protest Riots Lead to Killings—Governor Gives Police Added Powers

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 19 (Reuters)—Three chiefs were reported to have been beatn to death by mobs today in the Bukedi district of eastern Uganda.

The reports said the body of a chief's wife also had been found.

The police also opened fire today on a rioting crowd in the same district of this British East African protectorate, but no casualties were reported.

Today's outbreak followed disturbances over tax assessments in the district, in Uganda's eastern province.

Sir Charles Hartwell, Acting Governor, signed an order earlier today declaring the Bukedi district a "disturbed area."

Crowds were reported to be still gathering tonight in the district where several chiefs' houses had been burned.

A team of detectives moved into the area to investigate the reported murders, arson and other incidents.

Three days ago, the police opened fire on an African crowd demonstrating against what were called unfair tax assessments near Mbale in the Bukedi district. One man died and two others were hospitalized.

Officials said the police opened fire after a chief and a British assistant district commissioner had been assaulted by the demonstrators.

Today's incidents were the latest of a series of demonstrations in the area. The Uganda Government will hold an inquiry into the system of tax assessment in the district.

The official statement declaring Bukedi a disturbed area said the police commissioner was empowered to prohibit or control the use of motor vehicles, possession of firearms and ammunition and the carrying of spears, sticks or other weapons.

The declaration also empowered the police commissioner to impose curfews and prevent persons from leaving or entering the area.

Congo Troops Battle Tribes

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Jan. 19 (UPI)—Belgian-led colonial troops battled tribesmen in Kasai province today in an effort to prevent a "war of extermination" between the Lulua and Baluba tribes.

One tribesman was known to have been killed and one soldier wounded in a clash near Tshikapa. Unconfirmed reports said there had been brushes between troops and tribesmen in several other places.

Dozens of arrests were reported.

At least 111 tribesmen have been killed in less than three months of fighting between the Luluas, historic residents of the province, and the recently arrived Balubas. Each tribe has threatened to wipe out the other.

The colonial troops were pitting rifles, submachine-guns, tear gas and light armor against the spears, blowguns and ancient muzzle-loading firearms of the tribesmen.

Uganda Women Taking Interest in Politics

By Priscilla Chapman

Probably the most exciting life to be had these days is being a young couple in a young country. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ntiro, who are here from Uganda, are exactly that.

To the gratification of New Yorkers who pride themselves on their harrowing pace of life, the Ntiros make the traditional admiring observation that every one here runs, not walks, to every exit in sight. But after a few minutes of conversation, it turns out to be sheer politeness. A day in their lives at home in Kampala makes us look as though we're dragging our feet.

There are elements New Yorkers haven't thought of since the United States was brand new. On a normal morning, Mrs. Ntiro, who is the first woman from Uganda to win an honors degree at Oxford and the politician of the family, sees her husband off to the university where he lectures. She has a few minutes with their four-month old son, then leaves him with a nurse and embarks on a round of work.

She can't just canvass from one neat suburban door to the next with the League of Women Voters. She has to get out and persuade village women in a country which isn't quite independent that they have a political responsibility. To see that there's an educated generation coming along to cope with independence, she works to improve schools and to get scholarships for students.

Mrs. Ntiro is a member of the legislative council of Uganda, and is one of just five women who are. If there's a meeting, she spends her afternoon there. "You know," she said in a gentle voice with overtones of Oxford, "the women in our country grow a lot of the food," and then added the understatement of the week: "I'm afraid I don't because I have other things to do."

It's Mr. Ntiro who forges ahead on the arts front, in the midst of all the political and material progress. He's one of Africa's leading painters, a lecturer at Makerere College, University of British East Africa, and determined that present-day students will be introduced to art properly.

"I'm really from Tanganyika," he explained. "I grew up on the southern slope of Mt. Kilimanjaro. It is a wonderful place to live and I treasure the experience, but I had never seen a museum when I began to paint. Later I went to Makerere College and the Slade School of Art in London, and I want other young artists to have still more of a chance."

Herald Tribune—Engels

Mrs. Sam Ntiro

The Ntiros have come to New York for an exhibition of his paintings on life in British East Africa, (Merton D. Simpson Gallery, 1046 Madison Ave., through June 1), which is the first showing in a New York gallery by a contemporary African painter.

They are both confident about the coming independence for their country, and Mrs. Ntiro, who is something of a modern-day, non-militant suffragette, is sure women will have a voice in government.

She has her own experience for justification. "In 1957, before I was married, my tribe asked me to serve on its top council. I was the first woman to do it, but what counted is that they made good use of me once I was there."

Her only worry is making her counrtywomen recognize their rights and responsibility. "I haven't had much chance to talk to American women, but I plan to see members of the League of Women Voters. I can learn a lot from them; if they have trouble getting people to vote, you can imagine how much more I'll have."

When asked about her interest in painting, Mrs. Ntiro answered, "I admire painting. Sam wants me to learn, but I tell him it isn't my medium."

"Oh you can learn in your leisure time," he countered.

But Mrs. Ntiro put her foot down at one more accomplishment and said firmly, "I'll play tennis."

King's Request Turned Down

LONDON (AP) — Britain rejected a Negro king's plea to Queen Elizabeth for permission to take his people and country out of the East African protectorate of Uganda.

A public rebuff by colonial secretary Iain MacLeod was addressed to Frederick Mutese II, the young Kabaka of Buganda, whose territory is one of four Ugandan provinces.

King Freddy, as he is known here, petitioned the queen earlier this year for leave to proclaim Bugandan independence Jan. 1. The Kabaka and his Lukiko (parliament) fear their rights and powers will wither away as the 94,000 square-mile protectorate and its six million people move toward statehood.

NEVER BEEN SLAVES

The Tall Senegalese Strut as No Other Men

The Atlanta Journal Atlanta, Ga

By HAROLD MARTIN

Dakar, French West Africa.

IT WAS A FINE trip across. We came up to Rio and I wandered down to the docks in the morning to see the crew of the Navy ship Glacier that had just come in from crunching around in the pack ice off Antarctica and there was a good story there, but I didn't have time to dig into it for my plane was leaving.

We took off just at dusk in a little rain, pulling up out of Rio in the sun's last light, with the city a glowing jewel through the misting rain and the great statue of Christ standing with sun on its head and clouds at its feet.

THE FRENCH

The French know how to do things nice, as the saying goes, and I kept thinking of how an old gourmet would have enjoyed the dinner while flying at 19,000 feet over the Brazilian jungle, eating such food. It started off with foie gras, stuffed with a little slice of truffle on a thin piece of Melba toast and went on from there to poulet saute Forestiere, which was chicken, boned and cooked in a wine sauce, and the best piece of tender ham I ever tasted, broiled in what tasted like port wine. I took both, which seemed to please the chief pilot very much for he was a merry man with a bay window and it was easy to see he liked his nourishment. But he didn't drink champagne with the passengers, as the French pilots are said to do. He just came back and visited with us and beamed on us as we ate. There was plenty of champagne though and red wine with the cheese and cognac with the coffee.

Which is maybe why that was so weird and beautiful a sunrise which I watched as we came in over the African coast to land at Dakar. It was a light lemon yellow at the horizon and above that a blue like an aquamarine and in the blue one white star was shining like a diamond. There wasn't a cloud in the sky, just this layer on layer of strangely beautiful colors, with the one star shining and finally fading.

We had a one-day layover before we left for Liberia and we spent it wandering in the markets down town. I remember Dakar as a flea-bitten semidesert town with nothing but the great airfield which served us so well in the war.

Now it's big and full of new buildings and cleaner than I ever expected, and not hot and dusty at all but swept by a wind from the sea with the first wonderful chill in it I've felt since I left home in January. And the people weren't the scaly-legged scarecrows draped in bed sheets that I remembered from my last trip here.

Harold Martin appears regularly in the daily Atlanta Constitution.

They celebrated the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan yesterday and they were out in all their finery—hawk-nosed men from the desert in robes of purple and the tall coal-black Senegalese, proud and straight, the women dressed in all the colors you ever thought of, with every style of headdress their ingenuity could conceive.

WORE BANGLES

They all wore bangles and bracelets of gold and silver and they looked, as they thronged in the streets, like the Arabian Nights come to life again. They were quietly celebrating the end of the month of prayer and fasting by dressing up, moving about, laughing and talking and strutting in their finery. And if you've never seen a six-foot six-inch Senegalese strut you've never seen a proud man walk.

These folks, they tell me, never have been slaves. They were the ones who caught other folks and sold them as slaves to the Arab traders and there is a little island called Goreet, where you can still see the rock houses and the caves they kept them in while waiting for the pious Yankee shippers to come with their slave ships to carry them away.

Native Children Sold In[illegible] Slavery, British Declare

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Thur. 6/23/60

LONDON — (UPI) — British authorities in West Africa are alarmed over an epidemic of kidnapings of native children for sale into slavery or for ritual sacrifices, it was reported Wednesday.

The report was made by the British Anti - Slavery Society, a non-governmental organization which has been consultant status in the United Nations.

The problem was said to be particularly serious in Britian's large West African colony of Nigeria, which receives its independence this summer.

In an exchange of correspondence with the British government, the society said the Foreign Affairs Under - Secretary Lord Lansdowne admitted the increase in child kidnapings in West Africa.

The anti-slavery society said one recent letter from a Nigerian official pointed out that parents or relatives sell children into slavery or offer them for sacrifice in making "juju," which is native witchcraft.

The official said in many cases mutilated bodies were found and it was established the children were kidnaped. In the Ibadan Region this year, he continued, police investigated the case of a kidnaped child whose mutilated body had been found, apparently after a ritual sacrifice.

Smuggling of both children and women as slaves from Nigeria to the nearby Spanish island colony of Fernando Po in the Gulf of Guinea also occurs from time to time, it was reported.

18a (2) 1960

222 Students From Africa Arrive For Studies In U. S.

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

NEW YORK — Airlift Africa 1960, consisting of 222 students from East and Central Africa to attend colleges and universities in the U. S. and Canada, arrived in Idlewild Airport on Monday, Sept. 12. Students from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia are traveling under the auspices of the African American Students Foundation, Inc., which has been aided in this project by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation. Fri. 9-16-60

"This is the greatest number of African students ever to be brought to America at one time," stated Mr. Frank C. Montero, president of the Students Foundation. He revealed that the Foundation, through the efforts of Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche — a member of its Board of Directors — helped the students accumulate a total of more than a half million dollars of scholarships in American institutions. The students applied for scholarship aid directly to American institutions after careful and thorough screening by a selections board consisting of American-educated Africans. They then had to prove further qualification to their colonial office to secure visas. Many of the students have received further aid through private sources, including the Lutheran Council, the African-American Institute, and other agencies. Page 6

The students will stay in New York City for five days for an extensive orientation program. This will include meetings with prominent American educators, a visit to the U. N. with briefings by representatives of the Trusteeship Council, and discussions of patterns of American life and culture. They will be entertained at a dance given by the Kenya Students of America and at a reception given by the American Committee on Africa.

To complete arrangements for the Airlift and to initiate advance orientation, a five-member advisory group from the Kennedy Foundation visited Kenya briefly during the week of August 28th.

Co-chairmen of this delegation were Mr. Theodore W. Kheel, President of the National Urban League, and Dr. Aaron Brown of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Other members were Gordon Hagberg of the African-American Institute, Father Gordon Fournier of the Foundation for all Africa, and Mr. Albert Sims of the Institute for International Education.

The African American Students Foundation was established in 1958 by Mr. William X. Scheinman to help increase the pace of educating Africans in the U. S. from non-self governing areas in East and Central Africa. In addition to Airlift Africa 1959, which included 81 students who are now successfully continuing their schooling in 50 colleges in the U. S. and Canada, the Foundation has helped individual African students with scholarships, emergency problems, and summer job placements. Mr. Frank C. Montero is president of the Foundation. African board members include Julius Nyerere, first Chief Minister of Tanganyika; Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya African National Union; Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independent Party of Northern Rhodesia; and Dr. Hastings K. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland.

148 African College Students Airlifted Here

The N. Y. Times

256 Due by End of Week to Attend 200 Institutions

New York

Two planes filled with African students arrived here early yesterday in the vanguard of an airlift that became a minor campaign issue last month in the Presidential race. 15-60

Cries of "Uhuru" from a welcoming party of fifty African students greeted the 148 new arrivals at New York International Airport. Two more planes are scheduled to arrive later this week bringing the total of airlifted students to 256.

"Uhuru" is the word for "Freedom" in Swahili, the pidgin-Arabic used as a lingua franca in East Africa.

The airlift was financed by a $100,000 grant from the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation, a family philanthropy named for Senator John F. Kennedy's elder brother, who was killed in World War II. Partisans of Vice President Nixon had prodded the State Department for funds in an attempt to forestall the Kennedy foundation grant. It was made after the Kenya African leader, Tom Mboya, visited the Democratic candidate at Hyannis Port, Mass., on July 26.

William X. Scheinman, vice president of the African American Students Foundation, Inc., which sponsored the student movement, said the Africans would be distributed among about 200 colleges and universities. They span the country from Harvard and the Inter-American University in Puerto Rico to Hawaii University and the Alaskan Methodist University.

Mr. Scheinman said many of the institutions had offered scholarships to the African students totaling $1,600,000. He said the students themselves had raised about $250,000 in their own communities.

"People who could not give money sold their goats and sheep to help," a woman student said at a press conference at the New Yorker Hotel.

Samuel G. Ayany, 38-year-old Kenyan history teacher, chosen by the students as their spokesman, said:

"I can only say that if the Congo is what it is today because of lack of education, then I think that makes it especially important that we come to America for education."

The students came from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. A number of them wore the beaded hat of elders of the Luo tribe of Kenya. The hat and accessory fly whisk have been made symbols of African nationalism by Mr. Mboya.

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Seven Seas Airlines

Samuel G. Ayany at news conference here yesterday.

Transportation Is Paid by the Kennedy Foundation

WHAT SCOTT HAS TO SAY

Washington —I am writing to make quite clear my position on the African Airlift which would transport about 240 African students to study in the United States.

In the political controversy which has raged around this situation, it was to be expected that some people would misinterpret my motives.

I became interested in this very worthy project several months ago when I had dinner with Jackie Robinson, retired ball player who is now a successful business executive in New York.

He urged me to add my voice to that of Vice President Nixon's in an effort to have the Department of State assist in transporting these students to our country. I did see that such requests were renewed.

My friend, Jackie Robinson, has been good enough to refer to my continuing interest in his newspaper column.

My statements about the actions of the Kennedy people were not an attempt to question the value of the airlift itself. quite the contrary. I was objecting to the political maneuvering by the Kennedy people.

The important thing is that these students come to the United States to study under scholarships, which others have so painstakingly arranged.

The young people of Africa should be given every opportunity to study here to learn at first hand the workings of a free constitutional form of government. Both we in the United States and they in that great emerging continent will gain by such projects.

The AFRO can be sure that my interest in helping to bring students here from Africa will continue, as will my efforts in connection with civil rights legislation. We could have used more help than we got on that issue in the August session.

MRS. T. B. WILSON, dean of girls and counselor at Douglass high school, counsels new African enrollee Tabitha (Nlambi) Wauri. The teenage, who plans to complete high school work here, joins an older brother, George Wauri, sophomore pre-med student at Oklahoma university.

JOINS BROTHER . . .

African Girl Enrolls at DHS

The Black Dispatch

The latest addition to the Douglass high school enrollment, which has already gone over the 1400 mark, is Miss Tabitha (Nlambi) Warui, a ninth grade girl who traveled more than 7,000 miles from Kenya, East Africa, to Oklahoma City.

In the city, she resides in the home of Rev. and Mrs. Goree James, 3332 N.E. 16th, with her brother, George Warui, who is a sophomore at Oklahoma City university where he ist a pre-med student.

Little Miss Warui, who comes from a family of three sisters and eight brothers, plans to spend the next eight years in this country to complete her secondary and college education. She, too, is interested in science, but has not made any definite plans for a future in this field. In Kabete intermediate school where she did her elementary school work, her favorite subject was science because "I like to grow things."

When asked why she made the decision to come to America, Tabitha replied very politely, "I wanted to learn to be clever."

TELL REVERSAL ON STUDENT AID FOR AFRICANS

Chicago Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Nixon Man Intercedes, State Dept. Says

Wed. 8-24-60

Washington, Aug. 23 (AP)—The state department acknowledged Tuesday it agreed to offer funds to transport African students to this country after intercession by a political aid to Vice President Nixon.

William B. Macomber, Jr., assistant secretary of state, said the department's approval, reversing decisions dating back to August, 1959, was communicated directly to James Shepley, Nixon campaign assistant last week.

Released by Fulbright

Macomber's letter was made public by Sen. J. William Fulbright [D., Ark.], who, in a Senate speech called it "a sorry performance," deploring "a department which is so susceptible to outside pressures."

Fulbright, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, said Shepley and the state department "entered the project on a crash basis" after learning that the family of Sen. John F. Kennedy [D., Mass.]—Nixon's rival for the Presidency — had agreed to put up $100,000 to transport the students here.

"It is quite clear that the department reversed itself on what it construed to be the orders of Mr. Shepley," Fulbright said.

Misgivings Cleared Up

Macomber's letter said the department, after looking further into the project at Shepley's request, found that some aspects about which it had had misgivings had been cleared up.

One point with which the department had been concerned, he said, was "the manner in which the students were looked out for once they reached this country."

He said these doubts were cleared away when sponsors of the project to bring 250 African scholarship students to study in United States colleges agreed to work with the Institute of International Education.

This decision was reached a week ago Monday — just two days after Shepley telephoned to Macomber and urged the state department to review its earlier refusal to provide funds for the project.

Calls for Nixon

Macomber said that Shepley, in his telephone call on Aug. 13, said he was calling on behalf of the Vice President.

"I understand that the Vice President was unaware of Sen. Kennedy's interest at this time or any time prior to when the department's ultimate offer and the foundation's rejection was reported in the press," Macomber wrote.

Macomber advised Fulbright that the next day, Sunday, Aug. 14, he reported Shepley's call to Undersecretay of State Douglas Dillon.

"Undersecretary Dillon telephoned to Mr. Shepley and indicated that he was sympathetic to the request," Macomber added.

Daughter of Kenya politician enrolls at Boston University

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON, Mass.—The daughter of an internationally-known African political leader who spent 4½ years in a British detention camp in Kenya for alleged Mau Mau affiliations is enrolled this fall as a freshman at Boston University after graduating from Newton High School last spring.

Miss Mary Gichuru, daughter of James Gichuru, president of the Kenya African National Union, is at the University's College of Basic Studies and plans to major in sociology.

* * *

MISS GICHURU will return to Kenya to teach after completing her studies in America because "teaching is the best way for me to contribute something to my country."

In this respect, she will be following the footsteps of her father who also began his career as a teacher, although, unlike him, she has no immediate plans to enter politics.

There are few women politicians in Kenya, the African student added, partly because women are not educated for the field, and partly because politics is considered a man's sphere. At present the Kenya Legislative council can boast of only one woman representative, she said.

* * *

MARY'S FATHER has been active in politics for several years. As chief of the Kikuyu tribe, he was both representative and vice president of the African District Council. Mr. Gichuru was elected chief in 1951 and resigned two years later.

It was in 1955 that Mr. Gichuru was detained by the government because of alleged Mau Mau affiliations. Although he reportedly admitted taking the Mau Mau oath, Mr. Gichuru was quoted at the time as saying, "I believe the real reason they detained me was that I had more power in the district than the chief who succeeded me." He was released in January of this year.

Soon afterward he was elected president of the newly formed Kenya African National Union, a party designed, Mary said, "To bring together all the different parties so that they act as one unit."

* * *

MISS GICHURA, who is 21 years old, is one of five children. She has two brothers and two sisters, all of whom are younger than she. One of her brothers is studying in India and hopes to eventually come to this country to attend college.

Most of Mary's time is taken up with studying, she said. Whatever spare time she had in high school was devoted to the International Club, to membership on the badminton team and to playing "some" tennis.

On occasion, when Mary has a little extra time, she participates in a past - time familiar to most American students trying to supplement their income - "baby - sitting."

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100 African Students Leave Iron Curtain

Chicago Defender Sat-Oct. 22-28, 1960

By DONALD MAY

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The State Department has revealed it has quietly helped about 100 African students leave Iron Curtain countries and come to the U. S. for study.

Officials said the students had accepted offers to study in Communist countries, most of them in Russia, but found they didn't like it and appealed to the United States for help.

The State Department said the program to bring them to this country has been going on quietly for about a year. The U. S. paid their stransportation costs and tuition at American universities out of education grant funds.

P. 10

KEPT SECRET

The program was kept secret to avoid furor with the Communists. It was the first education grant program in officals' memory specifically amied at weaning students away from the Iron Curtain.

The State Department revealed details after newsmen began to make inquiries. Earlier, the State Department issued a statement saying only that there are some African students in Iron Curtain countries who had asked for U.S. help and that this country was doing "everything it could properly do" for them.

Later, the State Department said all but 10 or 12 of those students who asked for help are in this country.

VARIOUS REASONS

The students gave various reasons for wanting to leave the Communist countries. Some objected to indoctrination and said their living expenses payments from the Soviet government were reduced when they did not "cooperate in political activities."

Some said they were not allowed to mingle with Russian students or other foreign students. Some criticized the standard of education, housing and food.

The problem — an extremely delicate one in the cold war — began arising last spring. Several African students who had gone behind the Iron Curtain to study told the U. S. embassies they were fed up with communism and would like to continue their studies in the west.

TWO MAIN OBSTACLES

Prior to the State Department announcement, officials said privately, that two main obstacles stood in the way of snapping up the students' offers to switch to the West.

One was the furor the Communists might raise if this country set up an exchange program designed to wean students away from the Iron Curtain.

The other problem was screening the applicants to decide which ones genuinely want to study in the West and which ones were loyal Communists who would only make trouble.

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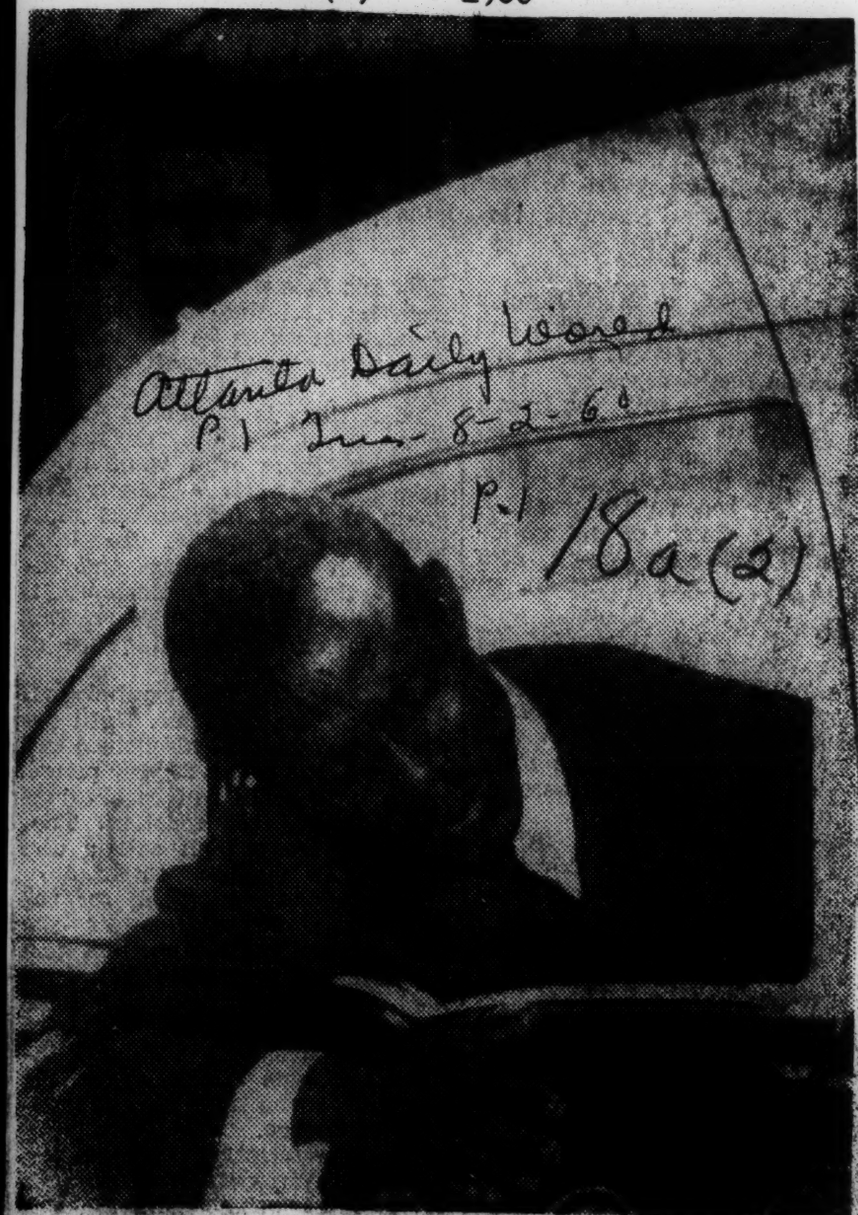


AFRICAN MEDIC LIVES AS AN ATLANTAN—Cameroun's Dr. Joseph Sende gets personal experience by living as an Atlantan for two full days. The young surgeon will return to Paris, France, within the month. (Perry's Photo)

Atlanta Daily World

African Doctor Tours Gate City

Atlanta, Ga

Tues. 8-2-60

By PAUL DELANEY

Atlanta was visited by an African medical doctor the past weekend who came to America to, as he said, fill a "vacuum" of ignorance of this country. Dr. Joseph Sende, a native of Cameroun who is now studying surgery in Paris, was in the Gate City to "experience segregation."

His experiences included a segregated taxi cab, the drinking fountain in Municipal Market and other signs familiar to southerners.

Saying that in the south "the people live a serious drama," Dr. Sende blasted the practice of segregation:

"Segregation," he stated, "is a situation where selfishness uses absurd prejudices which can be justified by no biological, moral, or genuine presupposition. I think, therefore, that segregation must be fought. Better than that, the processes of integration have to be accelerated."

He has visited New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. Atlanta was his first trip south. He plans to go on to Chicago and Detroit and possibly Minneapolis and Boston.

About the northern cities he has been in thus far, he pointed out that he had not found "any apparent segregation, although it may exist." Saturday night he went to the Amphitheatre and saw a production of "South Pacific." Sunday, he worshipped at First Presbyterian Church and was very cordially received, he said.

Dr. Sende will spend a total of five weeks in the U. S., before returning to his studies. When he goes back to Africa, he will be one of the first African surgeons in Cameroun.

He said that Africa has much respect for America, but bad race relations here certainly have had bad reactions there.

"Every African student in France, and there are 7,000 of them, knows the names of Little Rock and Alabama because of segregation."

Dr. Sende said he was "very astonished" to meet Dr. Martin Luther King. He praised the student movement for their determination to work for an end to all segregation by all means. That is the only way they can have confidence in their future in the American society."

He predicts cooperation between the U. S. and new African states. However, he feels that "segregation does not serve the interests of the United States in Africa. More than that, segregation decreases the prestige of the United States in the world."

18a(2)

Heads Nigerian Technical School

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 24-60

IBADAN, Nigeria — An American technical education expert from West Michigan University, Frank Scott, has arrived in Indiana as head of a six-man team of American instructors of teach in new technical colleges in the Western Region. The remainder of the team arrives in September.

Under the 1955-60 development plan, two technical colleges are being established by the Western Nigerian government. One is being built at Ibadan and the other will be built at Benin City for the benefit of students in the Mid-West area of the Region.

The Ibadan Technical College will be opened next January and will at first offer pre-technical courses, to which sixty students will be admitted. In the latter part of next year the College will start higher course in electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering at the level of the ordinary national diploma and production engineering at the level of the higher diploma.

TRADE SCHOOLS

Eligible to take these courses will be those Western Nigerians who have satisfactorily completed the pre-technical courses or selected apprentices from the region's trade centers. Six trade centres are being established in Western Nigeria. The Sapele trade centre has been considerably expanded and new centres opened at Ijebu-Ode and Oshogbo. Other centres are being complete at Agege, Oyo and Owo.

Products of Secondary Grammar Schools and students possessing satisfactory experience and sponsored by the Government o rindustry will also be eligible for admission to the technical colleges.

In addition to two full years of study in the technical colleges students will be required to spend at least fifteen months as apprentices in industry to give their courses the necessary technical bias and give the students practical experience. In order to improve the technical know-how of those already in industry, day-release and evening courses will be given at the Ibadan Technical college.

Arrangements have been made under the International Co-operation project to train Nigerians who will later take over from the American instructors.

Education

New York Herald Tribune

U. S. Urged to Widen Africa Student Plan

New York P. 9

Thurs. 8-25-60

18a (2)

By TERRY FERRER

Education Editor

Some fifty educators, foundation officials and interested citizens yesterday called on the United States government to bring "some thousands of students per year" from the countries and territories of Africa to study in this country.

While private organizations and educational institutions can play a larger role in bringing African students here, the group said, only the government has the resources "to finance promptly and adequately a scholarship program of this magnitude. Without such a program the United States will have failed to do what it can and should do on behalf of African nations."

Ferrer

The group's statement was made public yesterday by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, 297 Park Ave. South. The fund, together with another foundation, the Fund for Tomorrow, 5022 Waldo Ave., the Bronx, sponsored a meeting of the fifty here on July 25.

Groups Represented

Among the groups represented were the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the African-American Institute, the Asia Foundation and the American Council on Education.

Yesterday's statement was not connected in any way with the Washington political controversy over the African student airlift, which will bring 250 East Africans here with funds from the Joseph P. Kennedy jr. Foundation.

The group of fifty called for more government scholarships such as those recently offered to Guinea and the Belgian Congo Republic. The United States has offered 150 scholarships to Guinea, and the African-American Institute, 345 E. 46th St., is under contract with the International Co-Operation Administration to begin bringing the scholarship holders over here next month, Lloyd Steere, the institute's executive vice-president, said yesterday. The Congo has been offered 300 scholarships, but no further action has been taken.

1,959 Studied Here in '59

Last year, 1,959 students from thirty-one African countries studied in the United States as graduates and undergraduates, according to the Institute of International Education.

Yesterday's statement called for a co-ordinated but not centralized effort for African scholarships, coming from both public and private sources. It declared that, if possible, each student's first year should be adequately financed in advance with opportunities for self-help and the co-operation of American business and labor in providing summer employment. African students should be selected "only on merit and in open competition."

222 Students From Africa Arrive For Studies In U. S.

B'ham World B'ham, Ala.

Wed 9-21-60

NEW YORK — Airlift Africa 1960, consisting of 222 students from East and Central Africa to attend colleges and universities in the U. S. and Canada, arrived in Idlewild Airport on Monday, Sept. 12. Students from Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia are traveling under the auspices of the African American Students Foundation, Inc., which has been aided in this project by the Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation.

"This is the greatest number of African students ever to be brought to America at one time," stated Mr. Frank C. Montero, president of the Students Foundation. He revealed that the Foundation, through the efforts of Mrs. Ralph J. Bunche — a member of its Board of Directors — helped the students accumulate a total of more than a half million dollars of scholarships in American institutions. The students applied for scholarship aid directly to American institutions after careful and thorough screening by a selections board consisting of American-educated Africans. They then had to prove further qualification to their colonial office to secure visas. Many of the students have received further aid through private sources, including the Lutheran Council, the African-American Institute, and other agencies.

The students will stay in New York City for five days for an extensive orientation program. This will include meetings with prominent American educators, a visit to the U. N. with briefings by representatives of the Trusteeship Council, and discussions of patterns of American life and culture. They will be entertained at a dance given by the Kenya Students of America and at a reception given by the American Committee on Africa.

To complete arrangements for the Airlift and to initiate advance orientation, a five-member advisory group from the Kennedy Foundation visited Kenya briefly during the week of August 28th. Co-chairmen of this delegation were Mr. Theodore W. Kheel, President of the National Urban League, and Dr. Aaron Brown of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Other members were Gordon Hagberg of the African-American Institute, Father Gordon Fournier of the Foundation for all Africa, and Mr. Albert Sims of the Institute for International Education.

The African American Students Foundation was established in 1958 by Mr. William X. Scheinman to help increase the pace of educating Africans in the U. S. from non-self governing areas in East and Central Africa. In addition to Airlift Africa 1959, which included 81 students who are now successfully continuing their schooling in 50 colleges in the U. S. and Canada, the Foundation has helped individual African students with scholarships, emergency problems, and summer job placements. Mr. Frank C. Montero is president of the Foundation. African board members include Julius Nyerere, first Chief Minister of Tanganyika; Tom Mboya, secretary of the Kenya African National Union; Kenneth Kaunda, president of the United National Independent Party of Northern Rhodesia; and Dr. Hastings K. Banda, president of the Malawi Congress Party of Nyasaland.

GIFT TO GHANA

Garveyite gives $550

The Afro-Am Baltimore Md.

Sat 9-10-60

MONTCLAIR —Joseph Wadell, 77, of 58 Maple Ave., a retired General Motors machinist helper, last week, donated $550 to a college in Ghana.

The certified check was mailed to the registrar of the University College of Ghana in Legon, a town near the Ghanian capital of Accra.

Mr. Wadell, a former member of the nationalist movement in the United States headed by Marcus Garvey, said: "I've lived long enough to see some fruits of the movement."

• • •

REFERENCE WAS to Ghana's becoming an independent nation.

Arrangements for him to make the donation were made through the Ghanian Embassy in Washington, D.C. The thanks of Ambassador Halm were conveyed to Mr. Wadell by W. L. Tsitsiwu, embassy education attache.

"Such a generous grant will make a significant contribution to the scholarship fund of the college," Mr. Tsitsiwu wrote.

• • •

A NATIVE of Brunswick County, N.C., Mr. Wadell has been a resident of New Jersey since 1917. He retired from General Motors in 1959 after 30 years.

A widower, he is the father of two sons, James of Montclair, and David of Leland, N.C.

He was assisted in making arrangements for the gift by a friend, David Scott of 5 Hollywood Ave., Montclair.

Political Fat in the Fire On Africa Student Aid

The Washington Post
Washington, D.C.
Aug. 8/19/60

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

Everybody on Capitol Hill was for Africa yesterday but both Democrats and Republicans were up in arms over who gets the credit.

It all centered around the $100,000 being provided as transportation costs to bring 250 African students to the United States.

And it appears that the man who brought on the political furor is Jackie Robinson, Negro baseball hero who now is devoting his bench years to business, politics and to writing a newspaper colume.

Robinson, at the beginning of the year, was campaigning for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) as his No. 1 candidate for the Presidency. When Humphrey lost out, Robinson switched to Vice President Richard M. Nixon. He has bee endorsing him ever since in his regular colume in the New York Post.

It came to pass that Robinson, through his association with the African-American Student Foundation, learned that the family foundation of another presidential hopeful, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), was about to donate the necessary $100,000 to bring the African students to the United States. This would enable them to utilize the $200,000 in scholarship funds already raised for them.

Robinson was familar with the need. A few months ago he had gained Nixon's help in making a special plea to the State Department.

But even the Vice President got a turn-down, from J. C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Robinson shelved his plea until last week, when he learned through the student group that the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation (named for the Senator's late brother) had been approached for the funds and was willing to donate.

He sought out James Shepley, the Time Magazine editor-on-loan for the Nixon campaign. Shepley succeeded in getting the State Department to reverse itself and approve the $100.000 grant.

But Shepley's good news failed to gain acceptance from Frank C. Montero, president of the student group. Montero refused Shepley's pleas to leave the Kennedy money untouched. He explained that the Kennedy Foundation had been willing when neither the State Department nor other foundations were. Moreover, the Kennedy group promised to give a helping hand to the African students during their stay in the United States.

Name Kept Out

Until then, the group had kept the name of its benefactor silent, at the Foundation's request.

But Wednesday night on the Senate floor, Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), a former Republican National Committee chairman, critized Kennedy for "the apparent misuse of tax-exempt foundation money for blatant political purposes." He also criticized the students for knuckling under to "pressures brought by the Kennedy people."

Yesterday Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee threatened an investigation of the State Department aid program to learn why a newspaperman named Shepley is more successful in gaining student exchange expenditures than either he or his committee have been.

Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.), a Negro, declared: "The State Department showed interest in the matter only when their inaction was about to prove embarrassing to the Republican Party."

Proposal Broadened

The State Department countered that its reconsideration was based on a change in the proposal: Originally the requests was for students from Kenya only and there was no adequate provision for the students once they arrived.

Now, the Sate Department explained, the project has been widened to include students from Uganda and Tanganyika and other objections also have been met.

But since the Kennedy money was available, State said it would pocket its $100,000 and use it for "regularly appropriate projects."

Nixon's press aide, Herbert G. Klein, told his news conference yesterday that the issue was being sidetracked: "The basic point involved is that the Vice President is interested in increasing the exchange of students." He mildly reprimanded Shepley as not "speaking for the State Department."

Baseball's Robinson, meanwhile, had a quiet lunch at the Capitol with Nixon. Explained Klein: "Teh subjects ranged pretty widely."

HERTER QUERIED ON STUDENT FUND

N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.

Fulbright Asks Why Offer to Africans Was Made on Nixon Intercession

Aug. 8/19/60

By TOM WICKER
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Democrats demanded today to know if the State Department was giving political aid and comfort to Vice President Nixon, the Republican Presidential candidate.

Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, the influential chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, took the lead. He wrote to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter for an explanation of the department's off-again, on-again decisions in the case of 250 African students seeking transportation to the United States.

Lincoln White, State Department press officer, told reporters that $100,000 had been set aside to bring the students here only after two intercessions from the Vice President's office.

On the Senate floor last night Hugh Scott, Republican of Pennsylvania, charged that a charitable foundation operated by the family of Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic Presidential candidate, had "outbid" the Government and would foot the $100,000 bill. He said this had been done for "blatant political purposes."

Kennedy Takes Floor

Senator Kennedy took the floor and read a telegram from Frank Montero, head of the African-American Students Foundation, refuting this charge. The Massachusetts Senator said it was the "most unfair, distorted and malignant attack I have heard in fourteen years in politics."

Mr. White's statement today plus the telegram from Mr. Montero, established the fact that the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation would provide the $100,000 Mr. Montero wired the Senator that the "State Department has repeatedly turned a cold shoulder" to the student transportation project — known as Airlift Africa.

The statement conceded that the State Department had turned the project down when the original request for the funds came in from Mr. Nixon early in July. "The sponsors then asked for reconsideration," he said, and the decision was reversed.

Mr. White said this was communicated to the Vice President on Monday, Aug. 15. Senator Scott had said, however, that James Shepley of Mr. Nixon's staff had given the news "last Saturday" to Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, who had acted as Mr. Nixon's liasion with the African-American Students Foundation.

The Democrats were contending today that, far from "outbidding" the Government for what might be a politically profitable project, the Kennedy Foundation had picked up the $100,000 tab only when it appeared the State Department would not. Senator Kennedy said the foundation had stipulated that it not be publicly connected with the project.

Senator Fulbright's letter centered on the role of Mr. Shepley, a Time-Life employe on leave to work on Mr. Nixon's campaign staff. The Senator said the sequence of events was "most disturbing" and asked for an answer to thirteen specific questions "not later than next Monday."

Senator Fulbright said he would ask for copies of all State Department memorandums, letters and communications on the Airlift Africa matter.

"If it is true that the State Department was pressured into allocating funds, it was an unacceptable interference with the orderly conduct of our foreign policy by the State Department for partisan, political purposes," he said.

Scott Appears Alone

Senator Scott, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, appeared to be alone in his position. Republican Senators John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Jacob K. Javits of New York expressed reservations about his remarks. A spokesman for Mr. Nixon said today it was a "fair answer" that the Vice President did not share Senator Scott's views.

Herbert G. Klein, Mr. Nixon's press secretary, said the Pennsylvania Senator had not discussed the speech with the Vice President. He added that Mr. Nixon had not been aware that the Kennedy money was available when he urged the State Department to reconsider its original refusal.

"It was not a matter of politics," Mr. Klein said.

Pierre Salinger, Senator Kennedy's press spokesman, said Mr. White's announcement at the State Department backed the Kennedy version and refuted Senator Scott.

Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr., a member of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, accused the State Department of "playing politics." He said the department showed interest only when "their inaction was about to prove embarrassing to the Republican party."

A number of Democratic Senators took the floor last night, after Senator Kennedy had replied to the Scott attack, and castigated the Pennsylvanian. Among them was Senator Fulbright, who cited some of his own difficulties in getting funds for student exchange. He observed:

"I think it is most unusual that a man such as Mr. Shepley, whoever he may be, can go down to the State Department and say, 'give $100,000 for this purpose."

Politicos Raise Uproar

Montgomery Advertiser

Over Africa Student Aid

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department acknowledged Tuesday it agreed to provide $100,000 to help 250 African students come to this country within two days after a campaign aide to Vice President Richard M. Nixon requested it. 8-24-60

The aide, James Shepley, in asking for reversal of an earlier decision, said he was calling on Nixon's behalf, the department said.

It added that appearently Nixon was not aware that Sen. John F. Kennedy, his Democratic opponent for the presidency, also was interested in helping the students —although Shepley knew it.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), putting the department's version of the politically entangled affair into the Congressional Record said:

CRASH BASIS

"It is quite clear that the department reversed itself on what it construed to be orders of Mr. Shepley."

Fulbright said Shepley entered the picture "on a crash basis" only after it became known that the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation had agreed to put up the money.

"A sorry performance," declared Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"I deplore, as strongly as I can, a department that is susceptible to outside pressure," he added.

"A sorry spectacle," echoed another Democrat, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, told a news conference the State Department decision was nonpolitical.

"At the time we were working on it we didn't know the Kennedy Foundation was interested," in the matter, Klein said.

He said he was not sure when Shepley became aware of the Kennedy Foundation's interest. But Nixon, Klein added, has long been interested in providing for exchange students, especially students from Africa and Asia.

Democrats in the Senate also turned back on Republicans the charge that Kennedy-for-President backers outbid the State Department to help the students for political campaign purposes.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) had raised the charge against Kennedy in the Senate last week, leaving the impression that the Kennedy Foundation wanted to win favor with Negro voters in this country.

Kennedy's defenders Tuesday stressed that the Kennedy Foundation—a memorial to his brother killed in World War II—agreed to pay the cost with the understanding no publicity would be given its participation.

'NOT FROM KENNEDY'

Stressing the no-publicity angle, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the assistant Senate Democratic leader, said:

"If there is politics in this—and no one can deny it—it is not from Sen. Kennedy and the Kennedy Foundation."

Fulbright, saying the foundation acted only after the government refused to do so, said the situation is exactly the opposite of an effort by Kennedy to outbid the government.

U. S. STUDENTS WORKING IN TEN NEGRO NATIONS

Chicago Sunday Tribune

Chicago Ill.

New York, July 2 [UPI]—American students are working with their hands on construction projects in 10 African nations to gain understanding of the forces remaking the face of Africa.

About 180 students from 75 American colleges are participating in the work camps project, Operation Crossroads Africa, directed by the Rev. James H. Robinson of New York.

Sun. 7-3-60

The broadly representative cross-section of students includes 35 Negroes, 25 southern white persons, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews, divided about equally between men and women. Canada and Uruguay are also represented.

P. 13

Divided into Groups

Divided into 14 groups with matching numbers of African students, they are putting in work days on construction projects specified by the nations they are visiting in Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Dahomey, Togo, Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon.

It is the second student study and work camp project to be sponsored by Operation Crossroads Africa. In 1958, a pilot project of 60 Americans was undertaken in five African countries which earned the enthusiastic approval of the state department and the White House.

President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Robinson, Negro minister of the Church of the Master in Harlem and originator of the program.

Work Is Welcome

"The contribution made by the participants in Operation Crossroads Africa, working their private 'people-to-people' chanels is most welcome. I feel confident it will help establish strong bonds of understanding and friendship with the eager young people of Africa," the letter said.

Only one of the nations selected for the mutual awareness and understanding program—Liberia—has a long history of independence. The nine others are either in the process of severing colonial ties or have been recognized as sovereign nations within the last three years.

To Get Acquainted

It is the intention of the sponsors that the American students have the opportunity come "to grips" with the African personality during the seven weeks they will spend working with them.

At the same time, Africans will have an equal opportunity to see the face of America in the interracial and interreligious groups of American students.

After completion of their individual missions in Africa, the students will meet again here for evaluation sessions and a study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

18b 1960

Jordan Premier Slain By Bomb In Major Crisis

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

BEIRUT, Lebanon — (UPI)—A bomb explosion in the Jordanian capital of Amman Monday killed Premier Hazza Al-Majali and destroyed the foreign ministry building. The blast threatened the Middle East with another major crisis.

Amman radio broadcast reported up to 10 other persons killed and 50 injured in the explosion that came as Al-Majali, an anti-Communist, met with his cabinet in the shattered building. Cairo reports said two time bombs went off.

King Hussein, a frequent target of attack by enemies within and without his troubled kingdom, was in his own palace and escaped injury, the radio reports said. He immediately clamped a curfew on the city and placed it under martial rule.

NAME PRIME MINISTER

Troops of the loyal Arab legion patrolled the deserted streets of Amman to guard against uprisings. All Jordanian airports were closed to arriving and departing aircraft, and the government declared a state of emergency, the radio reports said.

Reliable reports reaching Beirut said Hussein had named Bahjat Talhouni, chief of the royal cabinet, as the new prime minister. Talhouni, known to be loyal to Hussein, is a former minister of the interior and chief judge of the court of appeals.

The Jordanian embassy in London said Zaha Humoud, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Asem Tagi, director of tourism, were victims of the explosion that killed Al-Majali.

EXPLOSION KILLS 10

Wasfi Tel, Amman's director of broadcasting and information said at Beirut that 10 persons were killed and more than 50 injured when the explosion crumbled the building.

Cairo reports said Hussian summoned his chief aides, including the national military chiefs, shortly after the blast and set up a commission to investigate the blast. The streets of the Jordanian capital were reported almost deserted.

There were no immediate reports on who the assassins might have been. But Jordan has a history of assassinations, crises, anti-government demonstrations, wars and near wars since Britain created it as a Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan May 25, 1946.

Stabbed to death by rightwinger—

Anti-West Japanese leader assassinated

Mob of 10,000 demands revenge

The Birmingham News

Birmingham Ala.

BY JOHN RODERICK

TOKYO, Oct. 12—(AP)—A fanatic rightwing student today assassinated Socialist Party Chairman Inejiro Asanuma, an avowed friend of Communist China and the militant leader of Japanese opposition to the U. S.-Japan alliance.

Wed 10-12-60

The assassin, a slender 17-year-old named Otaya Yamaguchi, stabbed Asanuma twice with a foot-long sword as Asanuma spoke to a political forum on clean campaign practices. Members of the audience hurled the youth to the floor and carried him off to police headquarters.

P. 1

A LEFTIST THRONG of 10,000 marched on the police headquarters and then on the official residence of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda, demanding Ikeda's resignation and prolaiming, "down with terrorism."

A few of the marchers broke windows in an ineffectual attempt to break into the police headquarters but otherwise there was no violence. The demonstrators began to disperse after a cabinet official received leaders of the leftist labor federation Sohyo and told them the government would proceed with firmness.

Police reported that the young killer confessed he had plotted the assassination for the past three days and said he had no accomplice. Police said he told them Asanuma was a traitor who was trying to sell Japan to the Communists.

IT WAS the first major political murder in 34 years in a country where "government by assassination" was prevalent before World War II. But it was the third political stabbing by a rightist fanatic in four months—the other two victims recovered—and it raised fears that ultranationalist terrorism once again is becoming a major factor in political life. Demands were expected for a police crackdown.

Asanuma, a stocky, 61-year-old was in the midst of a speech at a meeting urging a clean campaign for the parliamentary elections next month when Yamaguchi rushed forward from the left side of the stage.

The youth wore a raincoat over his black school uniform and boots, a trademark of the greater Japan Patriotic Society. Wild-eyed, he struck twice with his sword. Asanuma staggered two or three steps, held his chest, mumbled some words and collapsed on the blood-spattered stage.

Japan's three major political parties were participating in the forum on fair election practices, and Conservative Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda was sitting less than two yards away.

During the wild scramble to grab the assassin, Asanuma was temporarily neglected.

P. 3

AT THE HOSPITAL doctors administered oxygen and a heart stimulant, but he was dead when he reached the operating table.

The slaying gave the left wing a martyr and could help the Socialists in the campaign to cut down the Conservatives' strong parliamentary majority next month. The Socialists were expected to argue that the Conservative government of former Premier Nobusuke Kishi and Ikeda had failed to make good on their repeated pledges to eradicate terrorism from Japanese society.

The Greater Japan Patriotic Society is a Nazi-like group that dreams of restoring Japan to its prewar greatness. It clashed repeatedly with the leftist demonstrators whose riots last Spring against the U.S.-Japanese treaty forced cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan.

The leader of the society, Bin Akao, often called Japan's Hitler, said Yamaguchi had quit the group in May or June, probably because the society's discipline is strict and he wanted more freedom to fight the Communists and Socialists.

AKAO DENIED any connection with the youth's act and said he felt sorry for Asanuma, "but this is punishment from heaven—it was bound to happen."

Police said Yamaguchi was a student at Daito Cultural University in Tokyo. A drunken student from the same university last November fatally beat an American professor at a neighboring university, Dr. Charles E. Perry of Canton, N.Y., who had admonished him for being drunk and throwing rocks.

Asanuma was known as the "human locomotive" of the Socialists because of his driving energy. He emerged into prominence in 1948 when he was elected secretary of the party. In 1950 he was among a group of parliamentarians that visited the United States.

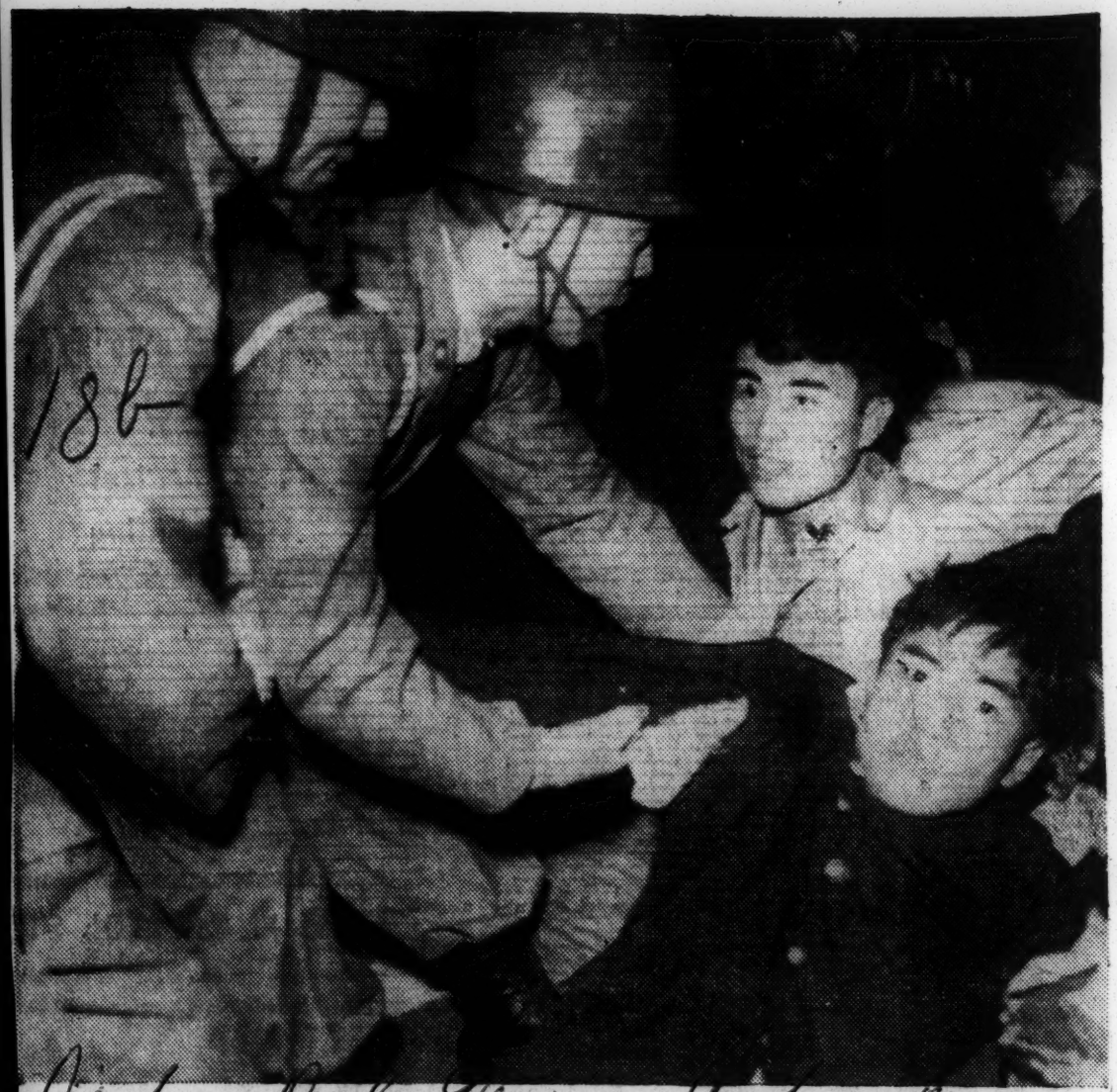
Associated Press wirephoto via radio from Tokyo

ANTI-WEST LEADER IS ASSASSINATED

. . . Inejiro Asanuma, eyes shut and wincing, as student stabbed him at rally last night

On a trip to Peiping last year he joined Chinese Communist leaders in declaring that U.S. imperialism was the common enemy of China and Japan. Last spring he led the leftist campaign of parliamentary obstruction and violent street demonstrations against the new U.S.-Japan security treaty that forced cancellation of president Eisenhower's visit to Tokyo.

18b 1960



Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.
Jan 10 - 1960

POLICE VERSUS SIT-DOWN STUDENT—A policeman pulls at one of the students who staged sit-down demonstration in front of the official residence of Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda in Tokyo. The students demanded the resignation of Ikeda who, they claimed, was responsible for the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma, chairman of Japan's Socialist Party.—AP Wirephoto.

18b 1960

AMERICANS ALOOF IN AFGHAN 'EXILE'

The New York Times

Foreign Aid Personnel Have All the Comforts of Home and Shun Local Life

New York

By PAUL GRIMES

Special to The New York Times

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan, Feb. 29—Few Afghans are invited to parties given by any of the thirty-three American families who live in Kandahar, the major city in southern Afghanistan.

Sat. 3-12-60

Most of the American men and many of their wives are with the United States International Cooperation Administration, the Federal Aviation Agency or Pan American World Airways.

They are concerned with the near-by Helmand Valley irrigation and agricultural development project, the construction of an international airport ten miles from here or the guidance of Afghans on how to operate an airline.

A "little America" has sprung up in Kandahar's most fashionable residential district. It consists of neat, one-story stone homes, many with spacious gardens. The homes have refrigerators, freezers, modern American furniture and a variety of knickknacks that indicate shopping trips to many Asian bazaars.

Garages House Autos

The garages house Chevrolets, Fords, Plymouths and at least one Cadillac. The larders are well stocked with canned and bottled delicacies from the United States, cases of American cigarettes and the choicest of liquors—all imported duty-free.

It is easy for the casual visitor to criticize this abundance of comfort for servants of the United States taxpayer. Patience and an attempt to understand reveal that it takes many comforts of home to lure most qualified United States technical advisers to remote underdeveloped lands.

Many of those in Kandahar acknowledge that some of their colleagues appear to confuse comfort with ostentation. They concede that there is little justification to display a Cadillac here, where most of the motive power is provided by camel, horse, burro or human foot.

They insist, however, that most Americans here are sincerely devoted to their jobs and have developed cordial working relationships with their Afghan counterparts. They say they would like to know the Afghans socially but that insurmountable barriers of language and custom prevent this.

Clannishness Charged

Some observers maintain, though, that the barriers can be crossed with a little effort. They accuse the Americans of clannishness, of baseless fear of experimenting with local food and mingling with the masses on local transport, of unwillingness to let their children play with young Afghans.

These observers often point to the many Soviet technicians in Afghanistan, most of whom live side by side with Afghans and buy almost all their necessities in the bazaars. This impresses many Afghans, who tend to overlook the fact that the Russians are not paid enough to live and shop elsewhere, often have no choice but to come to Arghanistan and have virtually no social contact with the Afghans who live next door.

In Kandahar, as elsewhere in the foreign aid program, the visitor finds an occasional self-sacrificing American who, out of sheer determination to learn how other people live, succeeds in crossing the barriers. But most United States officials in South Asia recognize that if the program is to depend on recruiting such persons, it might as well quit.

Rhee Quits Under Fire Of Rebellious Koreans

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

★ Wed. 4-27-60 ★ ★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON PRODS

U. S., 13 Allies Demand Swift Solution To Crisis

P. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States prodded the South Korean government Tuesday to redress swiftly "the grievances of the people." Then it joined 13 Korean War Allies in demanding early solution of the Korean political crisis by democratic means.

Diplomatic representatives of 14 nations which fought to save South Korea from Red invaders met behind closed doors and reviewed the riotous situation which has forced President Syngman Rhee to resign.

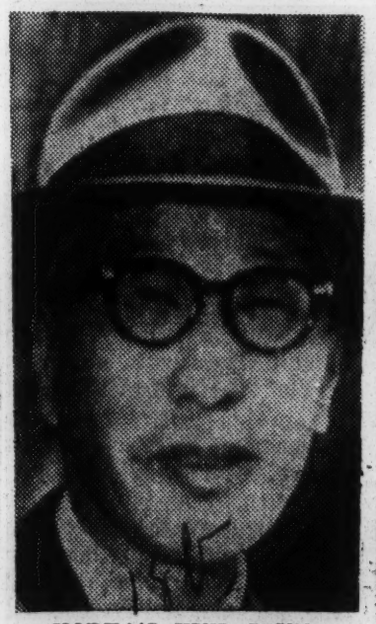
Afterward the State Department —which set up the conference — issued a statement on behalf of the entire group. It said in part:

"Those present joined in expressing the hope that there would be an early resolution of the situation in a manner which would permit the orderly functioning of democratic government in the Republic of Korea."

The meeting capped a day which also saw:

1. The United States formally call for reforms to quiet unrest which has erupted into disorders in South Korea. Rhee's foes have charged widescale irregularities and strongarm tactics in elections last month.

2. South Korea's Ambassador You Chan Yang announced he is handing in his resignation after nine years here "because I have made mistakes."



KOREA'S HUH CHUNG
May Head Government

The 14-nation meeting was attended by representatives of all but two of the Allies which went to South Korea's defense after the Communists crossed the 38th parallel in 1950.

Absent were the South African and Ethiopian representatives. South Korea was not invited.

Sources said the talk centered on the political turbulence which has engulfed South Korea and did not get into the military aspects.

Some strategists fear the unrest in the South will tempt the heavily armed Communists to invade once again.

Nor was there an exchange of views on what steps the Allies might take to remedy the Korean political situation, it was said. The diplomats were pictured as feeling it is up to the South Koreans themselves to put through necessarry reforms.

Yang said that under instructions from his government, he had wrongly declared in public that the Communists fomented the demonstrations seething in his homeland. He said he found out from a friend in Korea that this was not so and "I want to publicly apologize for the statements which I have made."

JAPAN'S LEADER STANDS BY GUNS IN GRAVE CRISIS

The News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Sun. 6-19-60

Kishi Defies Socialists and Labor Group Opposing Pact With U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi charged Wednesday that pro-Communist elements are behind the movement to void the new military treaty he signed with the United States last January.

The conservative Japanese leader, facing the biggest crisis of his postwar political career, took the offensive against the Socialists and the Sohyo labor federation, leaders of a noisy campaign of huge demonstrations demanding his resignation.

They have also been urging defeat of the new U. S.-Japan security treaty and suspension of President Eisenhower's visit here this month.

Kishi pointed out that many opposing the new security treaty had previously been urging revision of the 1951 treaty signed under U. S. occupation and allowing U. S. military bases in Japan.

"Among these people are those who clearly support communism, and people who are trying to split Japan and the United States under the name of neutralism and bring Japan one step closer to communism," he said.

"Approval or rejection of the security pact is a choice between defending Japan's peace and security and cooperation with the free world countries and peace on the side of the Communist countries."

Kishi defended his government's policy at a meeting of the House of Councillors special committee debating the treaty. The session was boycotted by all parties except his own. The lower house of Parliament ratified the pact May 20 and it automatically goes into effect June 19, the day Eisenhower is due to arrive.

In separate meetings with government and party aides, Kishi also mapped measures for marshaling a huge welcome of 600,000 people to drown out the "go home Ike" demonstrations planned by antigovernment forces.

Two prominent women leaders — Mrs. Kano Jodai, president of the Japan Women's University, and Mrs. Umeki Umura, national chairman of the YWCA—joined the demand for cancellation of the visit.

Mrs. Uemura was one of three labor organization officials selected by the left-wing Sohyo to go to the United States on a special mission to urge Americans to cancel the visit. The others are Prof. Shigeto Tsuru of Hitosubashi University and Prof. Hyoe Ouchi of Tokyo University.

Sohyo opened a special convention of workers, its general council unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the trip and charging the U. S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. Japanese newspapers quoted Herter as telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the area covered by the new treaty includes the Soviet Union.

over a statement attributed to the White House statement reaffirming the President's plans "was to prop up the tottering Kishi Cabinet."

A new storm is threatened

18b 1960

AMERICANS ALOOF IN AFGHAN 'EXILE'

The New York Times

Foreign Aid Personnel Have All the Comforts of Home and Shun Local Life

New York

By PAUL GRIMES

Special to The New York Times

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Sat. 3-12-60

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They are concerned with the near-by Helmand Valley irrigation and agricultural development project, the construction of an international airport ten miles from here or the guidance of Afghans on how to operate an airline.

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Rhee Quits Under Fire Of Rebellious Koreans

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

★ Wed. 4-27-60 ★ ★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON PRODS

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"Those present joined in expressing the hope that there would be an early resolution of the situation in a manner which would permit the orderly functioning of democratic government in the Republic of Korea."

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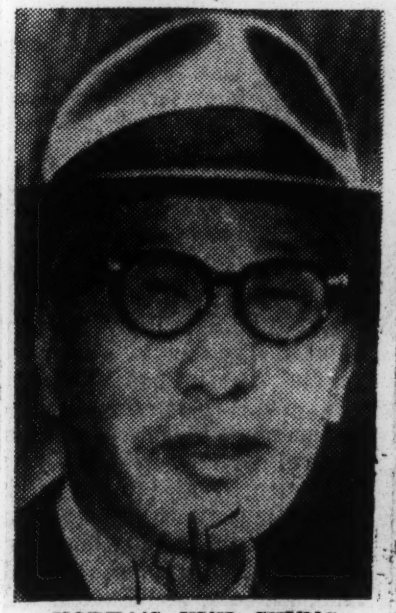

KOREA'S HUH CHUNG May Head Government

The 14-nation meeting was attended by representatives of all but two of the Allies which went to South Korea's defense after the Communists crossed the 38th parallel in 1950.

Absent were the South African and Ethiopian representatives. South Korea was not invited.

Sources said the talk centered on the political turbulence which has engulfed South Korea and did not get into the military aspects.

Some strategists fear the unrest in the South will tempt the heavily armed Communists to invade once again.

Nor was there an exchange of views on what steps the Allies might take to remedy the Korean political situation, it was said. The diplomats were pictured as feeling it is up to the South Koreans themselves to put through necessarry reforms.

Yang said that under instructions from his government, he had wrongly declared in public that the Communists fomented the demonstrations seething in his homeland. He said he found out from a friend in Korea that this was not so and "I want to publicly apologize for the statements which I have made."

JAPAN'S LEADER STANDS BY GUNS IN GRAVE CRISIS

The News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Aug. 6, 1960

Kishi Defies Socialists and Labor Group Opposing Pact With U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi charged Wednesday that pro-Communist elements are behind the movement to void the new military treaty he signed with the United States last January.

The conservative Japanese leader, facing the biggest crisis of his postwar political career, took the offensive against the Socialists and the Sohyo labor federation, leaders of a noisy campaign of huge demonstrations demanding his resignation.

They have also been urging defeat of the new U. S.-Japan security treaty and suspension of President Eisenhower's visit here this month.

Kishi pointed out that many opposing the new security treaty had previously been urging revision of the 1951 treaty signed under U. S. occupation and allowing U. S. military bases in Japan.

"Among these people are those who clearly support communism, and people who are trying to split Japan and the United States under the name of neutralism and bring Japan one step closer to communism," he said.

"Approval or rejection of the security pact is a choice between defending Japan's peace and security in cooperation with the free world countries and peace on the side of the Communist countries."

Kishi defended his government's policy at a meeting of the House of Councillors special committee debating the treaty. The session was boycotted by all parties except his own. The lower house of Parliament ratified the pact May 20 and it automatically goes into effect June 19, the day Eisenhower is due to arrive.

In separate meetings with government and party aides, Kishi also mapped measures for marshaling a huge welcome of 600,000 people to drown out the "go home Ike" demonstrations planned by antigovernment forces.

Two prominent women leaders—Mrs. Kano Jodai, president of the Japan Women's University, and Mrs. Tmaki Umura, national chairman of the YWCA—joined the demand for cancellation of the visit.

Mrs. Uemura was one of three labor organization to go to United States on a special mission to urge Americans to cancel the visit. The others are Prof. Shigeto Tsuru of Hitosubashi University at Omuta in southern Japan and Prof. Hyoe Ouchi of Tokyo University.

Representing 3½ million workers, its general council unanimously adopted a resolution opposing the trip and charging the U. S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. Japanese newspapers quoted Herter as telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the area covered by the new treaty includes the Soviet Union.

Sohyo opened a special convention to prop up the tottering Kishi Cabinet."

A new storm is threatened over a statement attributed to White House statement reaffirming the President's plans "was to cancel

18b 1960

AMERICANS ALOOF IN AFGHAN 'EXILE'

The New York Times

Foreign Aid Personnel Have All the Comforts of Home and Shun Local Life

New York

By PAUL GRIMES

Special to The New York Times

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan, Feb. 29—Few Afghans are invited to parties given by any of the thirty-three American families who live in Kandahar, the major city in southern Afghanistan.

Post 3-12-60

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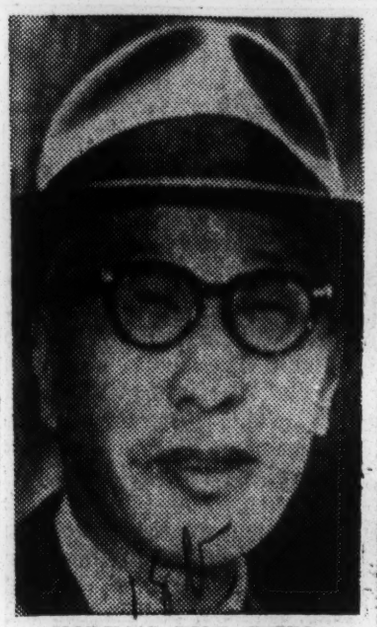

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Tues. 6/7/60

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"Among these people are those who clearly support communism, and people who are trying to split Japan and the United States under the name of neutralism and bring Japan one step closer to communism," he said.

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over a statement attributed to U. S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter. Japanese newspapers quoted Herter as telling the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the area covered by the new treaty includes the Soviet Union.

posing the trip and charging the White House statement reaffirming the President's plans "was to prop up the tottering Kishi Cabinet."

A new storm is threatened

Text of Rhee's Statement on Korean Political Crisis

The Washington Post

SEOUL, April 24 (UPI) Following is the text of President Syngman Rhee's statement today on the government crisis:

Washington, D.C.

The terrible tragedy of April 19 has left a deep scar upon Korea and the hearts of our people. Our beloved nation has been shaken and our prestige in the Free world has been grievously damaged.

I have no words to express the depth of my sorrow for the shocking loss of life. All who died are members of our ancient Korean family and our grief is that of close relatives mourning the loss of their loved ones.

Especially our boundless sympathies go out to the fathers and mothers and the brothers and sisters of those young people who laid down their lives so prematurely.

We pray to God that the wounded will be healed quickly, and that never again shall we suffer such pain and such disgrace.

Mon 4-25-60

[redacted] Conscience

Examine

In examining my own conscience I have carefully considered my thoughts and actions as the nation's chief executive for almost 12 years.

I believed it was essential to establish strong political parties in order to have a democratic nation and to help bring about liberation of the northern half of our country from the Communists. It seemed that partisanship would permit moderate differences and lead to a national policy reflecting various points of view.

Political parties would eliminate excesses of factionalism, I though, and strengthen the application of democratic principles. As in other free nations this should have led to free and strongly constructive government—or so I hoped.

Consequently I not only founded the Liberal Party but sought to encourage a sound opposition.

Right or wrong, for better or worse, parties are now established. They cannot be wished out of existence—only made better.

But I have come to think that it will be better for me—as the president—to divorce myself from the Party and seek to serve the nation solely as its chief executive as the head of its administration.

From such a position and without partisan interest or inclination I can join our people in encouraging political parties to purify themselves and serve the interests of the nation unselfishly.

Fresh Approach Cited

All our parties should stand for freedom and for democratic practice in all things. When they do, the liberties and the safety of the people will be augmented, and our parliamentary representatives will be able to enact sound laws and develop healthy and honest institutions to serve nation and people.

Additionally, and to encourage the implementation of these changes, I hope that our government administration will be taken completely out of politics. Public servants then will be able to carry out their duties with honest and complete fairness. Thus can we correct the mistakes of the past and assure Korea of efficient and corruptless administration.

At the same time, such a fresh, objective approach to government will assure impartial justice in punishing those whose guilt is connected with the recent civil disturbances. We want no retribution, but we do want the punishment of any who murdered and destroyed, and we must have a government trusted by all to make certain that such is the case.

These are fundamental changes, and they will be made as rapidly as possible.

Members of the Cabinet have already tendered their resignations in order to accept the responsibility for what has happened. These resignations will be accepted.

Seeks New Leaders

I am now trying to find new and able men to head the various departments of the government. Only those who command the trust and respect of the people will be considered. In order to obtain such persons, I am consulting with elder statesmen and leaders from various walks of Korean life, and this without regard to their former political interest or lack of it.

Any delay will be solely because it is difficult to find men who are sufficiently outstanding, and also because I want to be absolutely sure that they measure up to the expectations of the people.

Government work is now piling up, and the appointments will be made and announced publicly at the earliest possible moment.

After that I know that the people will support the new ministers in their efforts to bring order and public service into the government, to enhance morale, to develop the nation's strength, and to lay sound strong groundwork for the unification of Korea under freedom and democracy.

I am personally confident that Korea will emerge from this time of trouble stronger and more united than ever before. As always, I pledge my own best endeavors and my very life to this cause.

The sorrow that has afflicted us strengthens my own determination to serve the nation and people selflessly and with greater success for all the days that may be left to me.

Syngman Rhee Offers To Resign Presidency If People Desire It

The Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Sue. 4-26-60

Rioters Seem Appeased By Statement

Pg. 1

From Wire Dispatches

Seoul, April 26 (Tuesday)—President Syngman Rhee, 85-year-old father of his country, has offered to resign and permit new presidential elections, Seoul's martial-law command announced Tuesday.

The announcement was issued as a milling, shouting mob of many thousands jammed downtown Seoul in menacing anti-Government gestures.

The demonstrations began at dusk Monday and went on noisily through the night and day.

One person was killed and 21 were injured Monday night.

Statement Issued

The announcement that Rhee would quit if the people want him to followed a third strong United States Government statement proposing that Rhee speed action on "justifiable grievances" of the Korean people.

The statement, issued by the U. S. embassy, called on Koreans to support efforts to restore order, but said "there is an equally deep obligation on the part of the authorities to take immediate adequate action to meet justifiable grievances."

"This is no time for temporizing," the Embassy said, adding it was "watching with deepening concern the anguish of this nation."

The martial-law command quoted Rhee as saying "since the March 15 elections are said to have been greatly fraudulent, there will be new elections called."

'I Will Resign'

"If the people want, I (Rhee) will resign from the presidency," said the statement broadcast by the Government radio.

In a four-point statement, Rhee also promised that there would be a constitutional amendment setting up a parliamentary-cabinet system of government.

And he said that Lee Ki-Poong, his controversial Assembly Speaker and vice-president-elect, is to resign all public positions.

Rhee's offer to resign followed his decision on Sunday to sever himself from his ruling Liberal Party. The party is blamed for alleged frauds and strong-arm tactics in the election that returned Rhee to a fourth four-year term.

Young Koreans, unappeased by Rhee's move to quit partisan politics, to dismiss his old Liberal Cabinet, and to take steps to choose a new independent Government, defied martial law and troops in the renewed demonstrations starting Sunday night.

Troops, Tanks Defied

More than 100,000 persons defied troops and tanks near the President's hillside mansion, shouting demands that he resign. They seized at least six army tanks and about 10 army trucks.

The students, winners in what was virtually a "student's revolution," broke into wild cheering when they heard Rhee's statement.

Only moments before they had threatened to storm the Presidential Mansion, Kyung Mu Dae.

The mob battle cry called for Rhee to resign.

Boy Shot In Head

An 18-year-old high-school boy demonstrator was killed in the turmoil. Seoul National Hospital said he had been shot through the head.

Sue. 4-26-60

Heedless of troop reinforcements and tanks pouring into Seoul, mobs were repelled twice by gunfire when they tried to break into the home of Vice-President-elect Lee.

Martial-law headquarters implied the shots were fired by police.

4 Buildings Damaged

Student bands destroyed or damaged at least four buildings, including a police substation near Lee's house and two homes and a theater owned by alleged leaders of a pro-Government gang that attacked demonstrating students April 18.

The night of demonstrations was touched off by a parade of 200 college professors, trailed by 5,000 youths and adults, who marched to the National Assembly demanding that Rhee, the Assembly, and the Supreme Court all resign.

Troopers, wearing gas masks and standing shoulder to shoulder, halted the marchers with tear gas.

18b 1960

INDIA

Discrimination Of Untouchables Is Ended In India

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss
Aug 18 1960

New Delhi, India — The new non-Communist Government of Kerela has put an end to the discrimination previously practiced against Harijans (low caste Hindus) who have been converted to Christianity.

The Harijans are commonly known as Untouchables. Many because Christians under the former Communist administration, which was defeated last February, and were excluded from various concessions for schools, books and financial aid. This discrimination has now been abolished.

A new state regulation provides that Harijans who are converted to Christianity shall be entitled to the same financial aids and concessions as are granted to non-Christian Harijans.

U. S.- Japan Security Ratified While Reds Make Last Block Try

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 6/30/60 p.1

Mob Melts As It Learns Of Pact's Success

TOKYO — (UPI) —The new U. S. — Japan security treaty was ratified automatically a moment after midnight Sunday while a howling Red-led mob of 200,000 leftists besieged Parliament and threatened to burn the prime minister's home in a futile burst of fury.

The surging sea of humanity melted away with the realization the pact had gone through, but a horde of 10,000 fanatic students, many of them armed with axes, surrounded the residence of Prime Minister Kishi and made him virtual prisoner behind its locked gates.

Kishi in victory suffered personal defeat and shame. The mobs had forced him to cancel President Eisenhower's trip scheduled for Sunday in their campaign to smash the new security pact that keeps Japan on the Western defense team. And observers agreed Kishi now would have to resign, dissolve the Diet Parliament and call new elections.

Ten thousand policemen swarmed around the Diet, the Kishi home and the U. S. Embassy to cope with possible Communist or Zengakuren Student Federation attempts to storm the buildings in a rage over their failure to prevent ratification. Most of the police carried tear gas masks.

TREATY EFFECTED

The new treaty went into effect at a minute after midnight under a law making such documents legal within 30 days after approval by the House of Representatives. The House acted May 20.

The Socialist opposition party declared the treaty "null and void." But it would be law as soon as the U. S. Senate ratified it, an action expected quickly.

Police received word that the Zengakuren, spearhead of the extremist riots which began a month ago, would try to storm the Diet to plant a Red flag atop it and then try to burn down Kishi's home around him.

Estimates of the number of people who surged shoulder to shoulder through Hibaya Park before the Diet Saturday night ranged as high as 400,000, but the best conservative estimate seemed to be 200,000.

As the midnight hour passed, the "amateur" demonstrators - workers mostly - dwindled, leaving a hard core of Zengakuren students.

The students were in the vanguard of the mob that surged Saturday night in a sweaty mass through the park. The Zengakuren thoughtfully brought along a 500-member "hospital corps" to care for casualties should riots develop similar to those outside Parliament last Wednesday.

The mob chanted, sang, and snake - danced in lines that surged and heaved like ropes through the mass of humanity. There were various groups, each with its own leaders and signals. Communists tried to exhort the crowd to fury. Zengakuren student leaders shrieked "Kill Kishi" and shouted that they had scored a "victory" by forcing cancellation of the Eisenhower visit.

But the hate spark that triggered the bloody riots that left one coed trampled to death and 1,000 other people injured last Wednesday was missing Saturday night.

50,000 GATHER

Jap-U.S. Pact Stirs New Student Protest

TOKYO, Friday, June 3 (UPI)—Thousands of leftist students began massing in Tokyo early today for another mammoth protest against the U.S.-Japanese security treaty. The city alerted its 25,000-man police force in anticipation of violence.

About 50,000 members of the fanatical left-wing Zengakuren Students Federation were expected to turn out for day-long demonstrations at the Parliament Building and the U.S. embassy. The Zengakuren has been in the forefront of the most violent demonstrations against Premier Nobusuke Kishi and the new treaty.

(Tokyo is 13 hours ahead of New York time.)

The students vowed to storm the Diet (parliament) compound and the adjacent official residence of the Premier to back up demands for his resignation and the scrapping of the security pact with the United States.

Hundreds Injured

Hundreds of demonstrators and police were injured in previous demonstrations by students, members of the Communist-dominated Sohyo Labor Federation, and other anti-American elements.

Police officials said a task force of 12,000 policemen was mobilized to try and keep the demonstration from erupting into violence while the remainder of the police force stood by on special alert. The guard at the U.S. embassy, the scene of previous nonviolent protests, also was reinforced.

The students planned to demonstrate throughout the day and night. Early Saturday, they expect to march on railway stations to stage sitdowns on the tracks in conjunction with the nationwide protest strike called by Sohyo.

The demonstration and strike call came while the Japanese government was gripped by a serious political crisis. There was dissension in Kishi's ruling Liberal-Democratic party; the opposition parties were boycotting Parliament, and the 125 members of the opposition Socialist party have announced their decision to resign from the lower house.

The Socialists accused Kishi and the Liberal-Democratic party of abusing its majority in the Diet and thereby threatening the "very existence" of parliamentary democracy in Japan. The Liberal-Democrats approved the treaty on May 20 after 500 policemen bodily ejected Socialist members who tried to block the session by force.

Saburo Eda, secretary general of the Socialist party, said it believed the en-masse resignation of the members of the lower House was the only way to force Kishi to step down and dissolve Parliament.

The Red-led Sohyo called a general three-hour strike throughout Japan for Saturday, accusing Kishi of disregarding public opinion and therefore forcing his opponents to resort to force.

"We appeal to the nation that the general strike was inevitable to restore democracy and parliamentarianism in Japan and to block ratification of the security treaty," a Sohyo statement said.

Strike Illegal

The government has warned that such a strike would be political and therefore illegal.

There were these other developments:

1.—The International council of Youth Organization — which claims a membership of seven-million—endorsed President Eisenhower's visit June 19. It charged fifth columnists were behind the demands that the visit be cancelled.

2.—The opposition Socialists demanded that U.S. U2 reconnaissance planes be removed from bases in Japan. It charged the presence of the planes—the United States admitted three are based at the Atsugi Naval Station outside of Tokyo—placed Japan in "potential danger of nuclear destruction." The Socialists referred to Soviet Defense Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's recent warning that Russia would strike at bases of foreign planes violating Soviet air space.

Rioters Paid, Says Keating

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY) told the Senate that Communist demonstrators in Japan were being paid $1.65 a day "to light the fires of revolt and keep them burning until Communist objectives were achieved."

He said his information on what he called a fantastically high rate of pay for Japan came from a highly reliable source.

Blaming the Communists for instigating and financing the rioting, Keating said Japan "has been sabotaged by evil forces operating from without and within."

"It was not President Eisenhower, nor Secretary of State (Christian A.) Herter nor the United States of America, it was the act of an enemy," he declared. "Anyone who seeks to make this administration the whipping boy is closing his mind to reality and the truth."

Kishi Steps Down In Japan; Leftists Maintain Pressure

TOKYO (AP)—Hayato Ikeda, an able and respected administrator but a question mark as a diplomat, Thursday took over from Nobusuke Kishi leadership of a bitterly divided liberal-Democratic party and prepared to step in as premier too.

The transfer of command from Kishi to Ikeda, remembered for the tough anti-inflation program which laid the foundation of Japan's postwar industrial boom, assured continuation of the basically pro-Western policies of the Japanese government.

An attack on Kishi by a knife-wielding ultranationalist at a victory celebration for Ikeda shocked the nation and marred the relief with which most of the country, tired of the anti-Kishi violent riots, welcomed the changeover.

STABBED 6 TIMES

Kishi was stabbed six times in the left thigh by Taisuke Aramaki, 65, who told police he only wanted to injure Kishi, not kill him. The Premier was rushed to a hospital, where doctors took 30 stitches and predicted he would recover in 10 days.

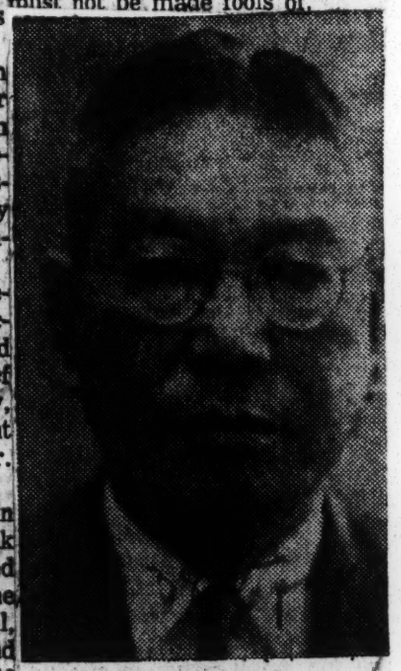
Undeterred by the incident—in fact, ignoring it—the leftist opposition which engineered the riots against Kishi gave notice it would continue the same pressure against Ikeda, as it staged a parade of 50,000 persons assailing the new conservative leader as a carbon copy of Kishi and demanding that he call early general elections.

Kishi, carrying out the first step of a promise made after seeing the new U.S.-Japan security pact come into force last month, resigned as president of the Liberal-Democratic party Thursday morning. In a party convention which followed, Ikeda, 60, defeated Mitsujiro Ishii, candidate of an anti-Ikeda coalition, on the second ballot 302-194.

In a victory statement, Ikeda told newsmen his first task would be to restore Japan's international prestige, damaged by the riots which forced cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit last month.

DEEP PARTY RIFT

"We must pursue a policy that will command the respect of the Communist nations," he said. "We must not be made fools of."



HAYATO IKEDA
Takes Command

Japanese Author Says: 'We Feel Akin to Negroes'

Black Doll Craze Hits Japan

TOKYO, Japan — A black-skinned plastic doll has shaken the traditional stoicism of the Nipponese here to such an extent that sociologists believe that Negro culture now seems to be Japan's one attraction.

In the fourth month of a phenomenal and hysterical craze "dakkochan," the name given a ring-eared red-eared doll, has been selling close to the 500,000 mark at the rate of better than 7,000 dolls per day.

The dolls' sale has surpassed that of the hula hoop which eventually found its way around the world and into the 5 and 10 cents stores of America.

■

DADDY of "dakkochan" (which means embraceable in Japanese) is 27-year-old Yoshihiro Suda who heads the planning section of the Tsukudaya Company, a toy-making concern.

When Suda introduced the doll to the Japanese market he was not too enthusiastic about its sale. Today, plagued by a mountain of unfilled orders, he cries, "the whole thing is crazy."

• Sociologists here have been quick to tag the craze as having deep social implications. The Japanese, having already attracted to Negro jazz more than any other American art form, are now being swept by "a Negro culture wave," according to Artist Setsu Nagasawa.

• Tensei Kawano, best-selling Japanese author, who has featured Negro characters in his last four books, declares, "We of the younger generation are outcasts from politics and society. In a way we are like Negroes, who have a long record of oppression and misunderstanding, and we feel akin to them."

The little doll is usually worn on the left arm, close to the heart. It is now seen all over this city with sales at such a hard pace that the big department stores along the Ginza have been forced to issue tickets which entitle customers to first

DAKKOCHAN
. . . an expression of kinship?

choice when their depleted stocks are refilled.

■

ALREADY, the black market and underworld profiteers have been scalping these tickets for which long lines of people stand all night along entire blocks, waiting for stores to open in order to buy tickets.

Although the dolls cost a mere 50 cents in American money and the tickets entitling one to purchase "dakkochan" are free, the scalpers have been selling their tickets as high as $1.39 for a low-numbered ducat.

Dakkochan, 12 inches tall, is made of air-filled black plastic. Its U. S. plastic eye appears to wink when the light hits it at certain angles. The toy comes as girl dolls which have plastic grass skirts and boy dakkochans.

Kishi in Hospital; Ikeda New Premier

Washington Post, D.C., Fri. 7/15/60, P. A4

United Press International

Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi was carried from his official residence by members of the Liberal-Democratic Party early yesterday following the stabbing of the Premier by Taisuke Aramaki, shown in panel at right surrounded by photographers and police. Tokyo police said Aramaki, a rightiest fanatic, stabbed Kishi six times.

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—Hayato Ikeda, an able and respected administrator but a questio nmark as a diplomat, today took over from Nobusuke Kishi leadership of a divided Liberal Democratic Party and prepared to step in as Prime Minister too.

The transfer of command from Kishi to Ikeda, remembered for the tough anti-inflation program which laid the foundation of Japan's post-war industrial boom, assured continuation of the basically pro-Western policies of the Japanese Government.

An attack on Kishi by a knife-wielding ultra-Nationalist at a victory celebration for Ikeda shocked the nation and marred the relief with which most of the country, tired of the anti-Kishi violent riots, welcomed the changeover.

Kishi was stabbed six times in the left thigh by 65-year-old Taisuke Aramaki, who told police he only wanted to injure Kishi, not kill him. He would not explain the reason for the attack. The Premier was rushed to a hospital, where doctors took 30 stitches and predicted he would recover in 10 days.

[Kishi was attacked while strolling out of the dining room of his official residence, Reuters reported. The attacker, who posed as a convention delegate of Kishi's party, was immediately seized by Kishi's aides. He was identified as a member of extreme rightist Genyosha (Black Dragon Society).]

Undeterred by the incident—in fact, ignoring it—the leftist opposition which engineered the riots against Kishi gave notice it would continue the same pressure against Ikeda, as it staged a parade of 50,000 persons assailing the new conservative leader as a carbon copy of Kishi and demanding that he call early general elections. Elections are now planned for August.

Kishi, carrying out the first step of a promise made after seeing the new U. S.-Japan Security Pact come into force last month, resigned as President of the Liberal Democratic Party Thursday morning. In a convention which followed, Ikeda, 60, defeated Mitsujiro Ishii, candidate of an anti-Ikeda coalition, on the second ballot, 302-194.

In a victory statement, Ikeda told newsmen his first task would be to restore Japan's international prestige, damaged by the riots which forced cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit last month.

But the fight for party leadership had split the party deeply into two camps—the old-time party politicians and the bureaucrats-turned-politicians like Kishi and Ikeda.

Some party members speculated that Kishi's assailant was attempting to avenge an alleged "double cross" by the Premier in the fight over the party presidency. Bamboku Ono, party vice president under Kishi, charged Wednesday that Kishi had gone back on a written promise last year to make him the next Premier.

Past Troubles a Shadow Over New Japan Premier

The Washington Post
D. C. Fri. 7/15/60

By Day Inoshita

TOKYO, July 14 (AP)—"Let the people eat barley if they can't afford rice."

"We can't help it if 5 or 10 small businessmen starve to death."

These were statements made by Hayato Ikeda, ticketed to become Japan's Premier, as he pressed the measures which laid the groundwork for this country's postwar economic boom.

They made him no friends at the time and the latter statement cost him his job as Trade Minister in 1952, but big business, which fought him all the way, now respects and backs him.

The 60-year-old Minister of International Trade and Industry trounced Mitsujiro Ishii, candidate of a coalition rallying to the cry of "politicians against the bureaucrats," for the post of Liberal Democratic Party President, succeeding Premier Nobusuke Kishi.

Few question Ikeda's ability, toughness, or integrity as an executive. The question is Ikeda's ability as a politician.

Does he have the flexibility tact and skill to win over political enemies, to keep his party together and maintain a stable government?

He has that reputation for brusqueness which got him in trouble more than once. But many politicians feel the edges now have been rounded off the Ikeda personality. They say he is now more diplomatic and considerate in his dealings with others.

Ikeda, born Dec. 3, 1899, once was considered the wilful playboy son of a wealthy Hiroshima sake-brewing family. He has learned a great deal, his friends say, since his days as Cabinet Minister under the wing of pro-Western statesman Shigeru Yoshida.

He is beginning to talk more and more like a politician and less like a bureaucrat—a term in Japan synonymous with inflexibility, red tape and arrogance.

He recently told newsmen, "After ratification of the U. S.-Japan Security Treaty, our next task is reopening trade with Red China." He denied that this indicated a departure from his pro-American stand. A few weeks later, he followed it with a plan for doubling the income of every Japanese in 10 years.

Associated Press

HAYATO IKEDA
. . . to succeed Kishi

Tear gas used on students, 473 injured

Birmingham News Birmingham Ala. Wed. 6/15/60

BY GENE KRAMER

TOKYO, Thursday, June 16—(AP)—Police fired tear gas today in attempts to disperse leftwing mobs in the most violent and bloodiest outbreak so far against Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi's pro-Western government.

Thousands of howling students stormed the Japanse Parliament grounds yesterday, overpowered police and occupied buildings in a savage near-insurrection that ran on through the night.

At least one person and perhaps five were killed, and 473 were injured.

Kishi's cabinet met in an emergency session to deal with the uprising which broke only four days before President Eisenhower is due to reach Tokyo on his four-nation Asian tour.

KISHI

Kishi's ministers convened shortly after midnight at his official residence.

The cabinet branded the outbreak as a Communist attempt to overthrow the government by revolution and warned that it will not be intimidated.

Scarcely two blocks away, fanatical pro-Red students burned at least 10 police trucks in a show of force against the government and the U. S.-Japan security treaty.

STUDENT MOBS had torn down the Parliament gates, hurled bricks and staves at the outnumbered police in Kamikaze (suicide) charges and sacked a two-story annex to the granite Diet (Parliament) building. The latter was left intact.

More than 3000 rioters occupied part of the Parliament grounds for hours, shouting "Kill Kishi . . . Crush the U. S.-Japan security treaty" then joined thousands of socialists, communists and unionists rioting in the streets outside.

The opposition Socialist Party's secretary general, Saburo Eda, predicted the death toll would hit 10. Although his party has criticized violence, Eda said the heavy casualties have plunged Japan into new crisis which make it impossible for President Eisenhower to visit here next week-end.

The police had used only clubs and fire hoses in efforts to block the attacks on Parliament. They opened up with tear gas this morning.

Tear gas was last used here in 1952 May Day Communist riots which left one person killed and more than 650 persons injured.

OFFICIALS SAID in the new demonstrations 285 policemen were injured and 178 demonstrators.

Police followed up their tear gas barrage with a club-swinging charge into the crowd, littering the street with fallen students, including many co-eds.

"Smack them, smack them, don't let anybody get away!" shouted the police storming into the crowd.

Birmingham News

It put diehard students in full retreat.

Birmingham Ala.

The violence broke out shortly after Kishi's government yielded to socialist pressure and abandoned efforts to gain final ratification of the new U. S.-Japan military treaty in time for President Eisenhower's arrival in Tokyo Sunday.

Wed. 6/15/60

Kasaku Shinoda, public relations spokesman for Kishi's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, told newsmen the administration would recess Parliament for a "political truce, so that President Eisenhower's visit can be made a success."

More than 1000 police tried to hold the mob at bay.

"It was tantamount to an insurrection," said Shojiro Kawashima, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democrats.

IN CONTRAST WITH previous demonstrations, however, there was little initial expression of opposition to President Eisenhower's visit. The demonstrations carried only a handful of signs demanding cancellaiton of the visit he is to start Sunday.

Some injured students and police lay at the parliament gate, splashed with blood and mud.

The rioters overturned three police trucks and set fire to at least eight which had been massed inside the parliament gates.

MORE THAN 3000 students tore down the gates. Swinging staves and uprooted trees, they rushed into the grounds to rally for hours shouting "Kill Kishi! . . . Crush the U. S.-Japan treaty."

One mob wrecked a two-story administrative annex near parliament. The students evidently had enough strength to lay waste the imposing granite parliament tower itself, but they left it intact.

The violence broke out shortly after Kishi's government abandoned efforts to gain final ratification of the new U. S.-Japan military treaty in time for President Eisenhower's arrival in Tokyo Sunday.

While hundreds of students penetrated inside the Parliament grounds, thousands outside pelted police with stones and hurled epithets.

WAVES OF STUDENTS repeatedly charged into ranks of club-swinging police. More than a dozen ambulances shuttled between Parliament and hospitals.

Here and there, bleeding students lay in the mud, unmoving and unattended. Every so often a mother or father would appear and try to pull their son or daughter away from the violent scene.

But the demonstrators, who included a number of co-eds, shrugged away from their relatives and tried to push forward.

Two hours after the invasion started, police said 3000 students were still massed inside the Parliament grounds. Students shouting over loudspeakers in the streets outside urged them on.

Demonstrators snarled words such as "murderers" at the police.

Milling about in the turmoil were several Socialist members of Parliament, identified by their red party sashes.

THE SOCIALISTS insisted they were trying to calm down the mob.

The parliamentary truce on the treaty was aimed at taking the heat off the Eisenhower visit.

Kosaku Shinoda, public relations spokesman for Kishi's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, told newsmen the administration would recess parliament for a "political truce, so that President Eisenhower's visit can be made a success."

Without the recess, the treaty automatically would take effect Sunday—the day of Eisenhower's arrival.

The treaty, providing for American bases in Japan for at least another 10 years, and Kishi's efforts to ram it through in time for Eisenhower's arrival had become major targets of a gigantic leftwing campaign **in Japan.**

THE U. S. SENATE foreign relations committee unanimously approved the pact yesterday, and final U. S. ratification is expected before Eisenhower arrives.

It was too soon to determine, however, if the parliamentary recess would halt the demonstrations against Kishi and the treaty.

A truckload of rightwing youths rammed into a group of leftist students outside the Parliament building today and a five-minute, stick-swinging fight ensued. Riot police restored order, and four injured were carried off.

Some 10,000 labor unionists snake-danced in nearby streets, carrying placards and shouting slogans denoucing Kishi and the security treaty.

But the demonstrating mobs carried only a handful of signs demanding cancellation of Eisenhower's visit to Japan.

Twenty-six persons were hurt in clashes between railway authorities and leftwing unionists who stopped or forced cancellation of nearly 800 early morning communter and freight trains in a widespread area from Hokkaido in the nort hto Kyushu in the south.

REPORT FROM TOKYO-

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Japan seeks to end student protests

Sat. 7-16-60

By CONRAD CLARK

TOKYO, Japan — A top favorite with night clubbers in Japan is Jackie Wilson who recently closed a two - night engagement at Shinjuki's Club Lee.

A Victor Recording artist here, Wilson is under contract with the same organization that is sponsoring the appearance of Harry Belafonte in Japan in July.

Following Harry's tour, it is expected that Nat "King" Cole will also be sponsored by the same organization in an appearance here, before the end of the year.

Wilson holds the featured spot at the club, and following his closing tonight, he will go on a five - night stand outside of Tokyo. Emcee at the club is Jimmy Allen, who introduces Wilson in Spanish, English and Japanese. My host for the evening will be Tetsurou Kojima of the Nihonbashi Gallery in Tokyo.

Foreign newsmen, trying to cover the document exchange ceremony of the newly ratified U.S. - Japan Security Treaty were shut out of the Foreign Minister's press conference here, this week.

CONRAD CLARK

When the newsmen tried to enter the conference room, they were told that the conference was for "qualified Japanese reporters only."

A Foreign Office official inside the conference room held his foot against the door and shut it in the face of two Japanese - speaking reporters representing American wire service, and a British correspondent who was about to enter through another door, received the same treatment.

All that was said by the official was that the conference was "restricted."

* * *

TWO OF America's favorite Western TV films, "Have Gun, Will Travel," and "Sugar Foot," will disappear from hte TV screens here, after July 3, it was announced this week by the Japan Broadcasting Company.

Other pictures to go on the same date, are two samurai pictures, "Gekka no Bikenshi" and "Uzushio no Chikai," of Japanese make. These and other changes will become effective July 4, in line with NHK's new TV programming schedule to feature family shows.

* * *

AN ANNOUNCEMENT was made today by the Chuo University, closing the school until the beginning of the next semester in September, due to the political situation.

Another school, Meiji University, which had been closed since the bloody June 15 riot, will resume classes on Thursday (June 23), it was decided on Monday night at a meeting of professors.

Another educational note pertaining to the high schools was that the Metropolitan Education Board on Monday issued orders to the senior high school principals in Tokyo to do their utmost "to prevent students from participating in political demonstrations." The instruction further warned the principals to be most careful to be neutral while imparting political education to students.

Japanese Students: 'Rebels Without Cause?'

—Associated Press Wirephoto by Radio From Toky

Demonstrators Take Final Fling

. . snake dancers coil down Tokyo avenue toward Diet

By KEYES BEECH
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

TOKYO — After talking with Japanese students who have been demonstrating against Premier Nobusuki Kishi and the U.S.-Japanese Security Pact you are likely to walk away wondering who is crazy.

Take, for example, Miss Jun Yoshimura, 21, a medical librarian and surely the cutest little demonstrator I have set eyes on in weeks of demonstration watching.

We sat on the pavement outside the capitol building compound with about 20 other students who wanted to know what I thought as much as I wanted to know what they thought. As usual I was in the middle.

"I'm not brave," said Miss Yoshimura who stands about 5 feet and wore a blue beanie and slacks. "I'm even afraid to go to the bathroom at night.

"But I feel so strongly about Kishi I'm ready to risk my life. Eisenhower, Adenauer and De Gaulle are strong men. They do what they think is right even if people are against them.

"But Kishi — he goes every which way just to stay in office."

"But aren't you here tonight because Kishi won't do what you want?" I asked.

Several students giggled. Miss Yoshimura lapsed into mortified silence.

Another student, a handsome youth in an open-collared sport shirt, said he had come to demonstrate against the security treaty but wasn't sure it was a good idea.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because the stock market fell yesterday," he replied. "If the stock market is going to fall maybe we had better be for the treaty."

The conversation shifted to "police brutality" and "police-state tactics."

"It isn't fair that the police have pistols and clubs while the poor students have only their shirts to protect them," said Miss Yoshimura returning to the fray.

I pointed out that the police have never used pistols against the students and have used clubs only when ordered to in self-defense.

"If this was a police state you wouldn't even be here," I argued. "In Korea under Rhee, the police wouldn't have used clubs. They would have used carbines.

Red-hot Zengakuren students jumped in to say the police led them into a "trap" last wee when a 22-year-old co-ed wa trampled to death in a battle with police inside the capito compound.

"And how did you get into the trap?" I asked.

There was embarrassed silence while I pointed out they pulled down the Diet (parliament) gate and rushed inside to atack the police.

"But the police raised their clubs all the way up here when they are only supposed to raise them to here," one student protested.

I had no ansswer to that.

"If this is a democracy why are the gates to Kishi's house locked and barbed wire strung all around it?" another student demanded.

"Because you would go inside and tear the house apart," I said. There were chuckles from the group which had by now grown to 50 or more.

I read in an American newspaper that neutrality is best for Japan," another student said. "What do you think?"

"If you think you can trust the Communists then perhaps neutrality is best," I replied. There was a long thoughtful silence.

"We hate war," announced Yoshimura. "So do we," I said.

Another group of students pushed forward to replace the old one. "We want you to know there are many shades of opinion in Zengakuren," their spokesman said.

"We don't approve of the extremist leaders and violence We are not Communists."

"The why don't you speak up and do something?" I asked.

Mob Action By Majority Vote

That Japanese students who participated in recent Tokyo riots are more than a little confused is evident in some of the answers they gave in a lengthy session with a *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* reporter.

He talked to a dozen members of Zengakuren, the federation of Japanese student bodies, in their University of Tokyo dormitory. A little understanding of democracy, it appears, can be more dangerous than a little learning.

The students said their assault on the Diet was very democratic because they had voted to do it. They couldn't understand how the police could have seen the mob as anything but an extension of the legislative process, as the following extracts from the colloquy indicate:

Q. What should the police do in a case like that, where a minority interferes with parliamentary procedures? [Police used clubs and tear gas to resist the students.]

A. The police should defend the demonstrators . . . It is not proper that Parliament should be protected in this way against the people.

Q. Would you give the same right to the fascists if the situation were reversed?

A. We did it to prevent such circumstances [as fascist interferference with Parliament]. If the Parliament should be attacked by the fascists, we would go to its defense and help the police.

The reasoning then offered for this was tortuous, but it can be summarized this way: The student mob had the will of the majority on its side as proven by a recent newspaper poll. The newspaper had reported 58% of the people interviewed were opposed to the new U.S.-Japanese security treaty. Thus the "fascists," a vaguely defined group which presumably includes all those who favored the treaty, would not have had public sanction for their demonstration and the police would have been justified in suppressing it.

So much for that line of warped reasoning. The reporter later asked about the shouts from the rioters to kill Premier Kishi. The response was typically nutty:

A. If we killed him he would not die. He is a war criminal and essentially a fascist. He should have died after World War II. That he still lives means he could not die.

And so on, one absurd rationalization after another. It is apparent that some American ideas have rubbed off on the younger generation of Japanese but responses such as these leave considerable doubt that the inculcation of democratic principles has gone much beneath the epidermis.

Murder Of Youth, 16, Sparked Rhee Crash

Body Was Dragged From Masan Harbor, A Tear-Gas Shell Protruding From Eye

By GENE KRAMER
Associated Press Writer

Seoul, April 26.—For a moment the fisherman thought he had a big catch. Hopefully he pulled in the line. Then he froze with horror.

On the other end of the line, in the dirty waters of Masan Harbor, was the corpse of a 16-year-old country boy named Kim Chu-yul.

The single incident, three weeks ago, touched off the explosion of mass demonstrations which brought the all-powerful regime of President Syngman Rhee to collapse. The cost: at least 145 killed, more than 800 wounded, and a nation in political chaos, ruled by martial law.

Kim had disappeared during a riot in Masan protesting the March 15 elections. Rhee had been returned to office for a fourth term and his running mate, Lee Ki-poong, defeated four years before, had been elected vice-president.

Demonstrators charged wholesale fraud and police coercion.

In the demonstrations, Kim, who had come from a farm community 60 miles away to sit for the Masan Central High School entrance exams, disappeared.

When his body was found, the throng in Masan's dismal slums were horrified at what they saw. A tear-gas shell protruded from one of Kim's eyes.

Speculation still continues whether he was struck and killed by the shell or whether some policeman pounded the shell into his head and then clumsily threw the body into the sea.

But for two days thousands sullenly viewed the body at a Masan hospital. Throughout Korea it was pictured on newspapers' front pages.

Emotions erupted into Masan's second riot in a month. Demonstrators burned police substations and demanded the right to carry Kim's body to Seoul to confront the central Government.

Kim became a symbol of the victims of Korean police brutality. For years Koreans had seen increasing evidence of governmental and police restrictions, voting violations, and political interference in schools.

Repression by police is an old story in Korea—first under the Japanese occupation. Death and suffering became commonplace during the Korean War.

But this was a new generation of Korean youth, educated since World War II in the workings of democracy, no longer accepting any philosophy that life is cheap and suffering inevitable.

"We know how democracy is supposed to work and we don't think it's working right here," summed up a 19-year-old Seoul demonstration leader whose ambition is to be a banker. "We know too well the defects of communism to go for it."

The young people no longer would take such police actions as described by Kim Key-woo, the 19-year-old daughter of an ice manufacturer. Miss Kim was arrested in Masan while searching for brothers who had participated in demonstrations.

"When my turn for questioning came," she reported later, "a policeman struck my back with a piece of firewood. . . . During 30 minutes he hit me about 20 times with his club, all over my body, shoulders and back. I was in such a state of tension I didn't feel the pain."

The Government has announced it is investigating complaints of police brutality.

Book-carrying schoolboys and their brothers in college played the central role in the Seoul uprising.

More closely knit than students in America, the demonstrators, carrying placards with anti-Government slogans, were led out by their elected student-body president, cheer leaders, and heads of the student corps. Ironically, the Government promoted such groups, intending them to be a pro-Government force.

The impact of the first-day demonstrations closed major colleges of Seoul.

Rivers of students poured downtown. With an air of fatalism, they challenged police at the National Capitol. They surged into the most heavily guarded area in town, near Rhee's presidential mansion.

When they reached the barricade in front of the mansion's gate, all hell broke loose.

Tear gas exploded. Police fired blanks, then live bullets.

"We were temporarily stopped by tear gas and then suddenly something terrible happened," said a wounded student. "A couple of students beside me fell on the streets. Fear spread all over. Everybody started running in all directions."

But the marchers, now joined by thousands of high-school boys and nonstudents, became a charged mob. They seized fire engines. They attacked and set fire to what they considered symbols of a police state—Government-controlled newspapers, police stations, and the anti-Communist center which is headquarters for bully boys of Rhee's Liberal Party youth squads.

They were finally sent fleeing by the proclamation of martial law. Troops came. Police cleared streets with point-blank fire.

More than half of those killed have been high-school and college boys. Schoolgirls were killed, too.

But as one wounded survivor put it last week:

"I kept telling myself that I had fought for my country."

His Election Triggered Riots Rhee's VP Quits In Korean Crisis

SEOUL—(UPI)—Vice President-elect Lee Ki Poong, whose election touched off fraud charges that led to bloody rioting, has decided not to take office, his secretary said Saturday night.

The secretary said that Lee also had decided to quit his post as national assembly speaker.

The development came as a young reformist group within President Syngman Rhee's own Liberal Party announced it had enough votes to ram through the National Assembly a constitutional amendment limiting Rhee's power and establishing a parliamentary form of government.

Han Kap Soo, secretary to Lee, focal point in the worst political crisis Rhee has faced, said that the 63-year-old Lee had at first intended to say he had decided to relinquish the vice presidency when he said Friday that he was "considering" doing so.

He quoted Lee, assembly speaker, as saying that he did not make a definite announcement then "because of the confusion that would result if I resigned without measures to cope with the consequences."

Meanwhile, Pak Se Kyung, a spokesman for the reformist group in Rhee's party, said it had crossed party lines and gotten enough support from the opposition Democratic Party to pass the constitutional amendment in the assembly.

Associates said Rhee, who has been under pressure from the United States to redress "the justifiable grievances" which led to Tuesday's bloody political rioting, was contemplating a parliamentary-prime ministerial form of government.

He would retain the title of president but under such a system the presidency would lack the power the authoritarian Rhee now holds.

Part of the reorganization would include the 85-year-old Rhee's resignation as head of the ruling Liberal Party.

It was the worst political crisis for Rhee since he assumed power in the Republic of Korea after World War II.

A formal statement of his intentions was expected Monday.

The Liberal Party founded by Rhee was losing friends fast. The Korean Federation of Trade Unions announced it was severing ties with Rhee's party.

Students Run Wild In Korea

Few Are Injured In New Protest; Troops Fire in Air

By Edgar E. Clark
Herald Tribune News Service

SEOUL, April 25—The South Korean capital went riot-happy again this afternoon and far into the night, but this time, thanks to almost unbelievable control of troops, there were no confirmed deaths and only nine persons were reported injured.

The outbreak, again by university and high school students, was sparked unwillingly by the cream of the nation's intellectuals, some 200 university professors who felt they had to take some action or never again face their students without shame.

[U. S. Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy was reported at President Syngman Rhee's troop-guarded palace for urgent talks as the 10,000 students milled through the streets screaming "Kill Lee Ki-Poong . . . Deport him" and shouting "Down with Rhee," United Press International said. There were reports in Tokyo and Vice President-Elect Lee had fled the country.]

Rhee's Ambassador here blames Reds for Korean riots; denies widespread election frauds. Page A4.

Troops Wear Gas Masks

Troops in gas masks had fired dozens of tear gas shells and a couple thousand rounds o carbine and rifle ammunition—but all into the air—and tanks and inantry had torn back and orth in scores of directions.

The harm was done to the house of the more than unpopular Vice President-Elect. A group of students broke into it and ransacked it. Otherwise, there has probably been nowhere so much noise and activity with so little coming of it.

A really amazng angle was that all this could happen while the capital is under martial law. Time and again officers and soldiers stopped demonstrators and bystanders to explain "we are soldiers but we are Koreans too, and these are our people."

Frequently in the excitement and frenzy, youngsters would break through troop lines, bowling over soldiers, knocking their rifles to the ground and helmets from heads. At the worst of these tussles, mobile army loudspeakers warned that the troops would fire—and perhaps point blank—if the roughing up of troops continued. Not one such round was fired.

Professors Meet

Professors from the capital's 27 institutions of higher learning started it all by holding a meeting in the Seoul

National University hall. The session was illegal under martial law, but the professors went ahead with it after notifying the military governor.

In a lengthy, scholastic-like discussion they finally agreed unanimously on a 15-point declaration which supported the students. It called for new elections for Vice President, release of jailed students and punishment for those who red on and killed students. It also supported last weeks demonstration, excused damage students caused, demanded firing of politically-appointed professors and told students to stay out of politics.

Mustering up courage, 200 then marched some three miles into the capital center to the steps of the National Assembly building. There a elderly professor read the declaration, point by point, to the repeated cheers of speedily gathering crowd of students.

Rhee Stays In Seclusion

The Montgomery Advertiser

HONOLULU (AP) — Syngman Rhee, deposed Korean president whose flight to Hawaii stirred sharp criticism in his homeland, stayed in seclusion at a beach home Monday.

Newsmen were told the 85-year-old Rhee was resting when they asked comment on reports from Seoul that acting President Huh Chung had offered to resign because of National Assembly protests over Rhee's departure.

On his arrival by chartered plane Sunday night, Rhee said he and his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, would return to Korea. But neither said when they might go back.

Rhee said he had come to Hawaii for "rest and recuperation." Rhee lived in exile 25 years in Hawaii before World War II while leading efforts to win Korea's independence from Japan.

Rhee said he never had heard before of charges by Kim Yong Kap, vice minister of finance, that 20 million dollars in foreign exchange had been misappropriated while Rhee was president.

In Seoul, Huh told Assembly critics he considered Rhee's departure politically advisable because of the danger that the deposed president might be abused by counter revolutionaries.

Battle Sank Red Ship, Seoul Says

Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 7/30/60

SEOUL, South Korea (AP)—The South Korean navy reported one of its destroyer escorts shelled and sank a Communist North Korean patrol ship Saturday in a running gun battle.

The announcement said the action occurred in South Korean waters.

Three North Korean survivors were picked up off the east coast of Korea four miles from Kojin and 12 miles south of the truce zone dividing North and South Korea, the navy announcement said.

Four South Korean navy men were reported wounded.

The action lasted five minutes and was carried out at 5,000-yard range, the Navy added.

It was the first reported sinking of a Communist Korean navy craft by South Korea since the 1953 armistice ending the Korean War.

Tear Gas Breaks Up Students' Sit-Down in Korea

SEOUL, May 7 (UPI)—Republic of Korea army troops fired two bursts of tear gas bombs today to break up a sit-down demonstration of students in front of the Seoul City Hall.

A force of some 100 troops moved in to disperse about 100 demonstrators. Later the troops broke up a crowd of some 2000 who had been watching the demonstration in City Hall Plaza.

One student was reported injured. The demonstrators were demanding the resignation of their high school principal, Kim Jun Joon, who they charged had been affiliated with the Liberal Party of former President Syngman Rhee.

Martial Law has been in force since April 19.

The students dispersed as soon as the troops fired several tear gas bombs. The demonstrators soon regrouped and tried to rush in again, only to be met with another burst of tear gas.

The Seoul demonstration followed a series of student protest actions in big Korean cities this week demanding the resignation of the National Assembly in the wake of a bloody student uprising that forced the resignation of Rhee.

The army allowed a five-man delegation to present the students' complaint to city education officials, who told the delegates that since their high school is a private institution—founded by Kim himself—the Government cannot force him to resign.

At the same time, the District Attorney's office ordered the arrest of Kwak Yung Joo, former chief of Rhee's bodyguard, on charges of ordering "hoodlums" to attack student demonstrators on April 18.

Earlier today, Han Hi Suk, who was vice chairman of the Central Committe of Ex-President Syngman Rhee's Liberal Party and manager of its campaign, turned himself in at the Seoul District Attorney's Office. He had been hiding for almost two weeks.

He is accused of manipulating the March 15 elections to assure victory for Rhee and his running mate, former Assembly Speaker Lee Ki Poong. Rhee resigned last week, and Lee and his whole family committed suicide.

[The United States today assured acting President Huh Chung of its "fullest sympathy and cooperation" in running South Korea's caretaker government, the Associated Press reported.

[U. S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter pledged support in a message delivered by American Ambassador Walter P. McConaughy.

[It was the first message from Washington to Huh since he took over from Rhee last week.

[Herter said the United States was "deeply appreciative of your expressions of friendship and cooperation on behalf of the interim government which you head," and added:]

["You can be assured that you have our fullest sympathy and cooperation in undertaking the multitude of difficult tasks which lie ahead, and in serving the cause of justice and peace for which your great Nation so bravely stands."

[Reconstruction Minister Chung Ye-Yong expressed hope earlier that the United States would increase economic aid to Korea as an expression of support to the Remocratic Revolution here.

[United States aid amounted to $210 million last year but has been cut to $180 million in the 1959-60 fiscal year.]

Village Chief Lynched

SEOUL, Korea — (AP) — A former village chief was lynched in revenge for a massacre nine years ago during the Korean war, the Donghwa News Agency reported.

Park Yungbo, 44, a brewery owner and former chief of Shinwon-myon, 150 miles southeast of Seoul, was burned to death by 70 relatives of the massacred.

It was the first vengeance death since the overthrow of Syngman Rhee's regime last month.

The agency said the villagers visited the graves of the victims and then went to Park's house. They accused him of failing to bring to justice those responsible for the shootings, beat him up and then burned him.

Eight policemen and 18 soldiers rushed to the house but were surrounded and attacked. More troops and policemen were called before order was restored.

The massacre—known as the "Kochang incident"—took place in February 1951. The mountainous area was infested with North Korean Communist guerrillas who relied on the villages for food and supplies. South Korean authorities ordered three villages in the area cleared to deny their aid to the guerrillas, and troops opened fire on villagers who refused to get out.

Rhee Destitute?

By Herald Wire Services

OUSTED President Syngman Rhee is portrayed by sources close to him as dazed and almost destitute. Some friends in Seoul, who decline to be identified, are casting out feelers for a pension for the 85-year-old statesman who founded the republic of Korea in 1948 and ruled it until a student revolt toppled him last month.

The idea of a pension, which South Korea does not provide for high officials, is under study by some members of the National Assembly, but they have felt it premature to talk publicly about it.

One party behind the move said Rhee and his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, have almost nothing to live on that their private home, Pear Blossom Villa, is in such shape that it cannot be heated in winter without costly repairs.

The picture of an almost destitute Rhee is disputed by critics. The stories while he was in office were that Rhee and his wife were at least as well off as the leaders of the president's free-spending Liberal party and that they owned considerable property in Korea and abroad.

18c 1960

IMMIGRANT WIVES SLOW TO INTEGRATE

WINNIPEG, Man. (Canadian Press)—The woman's confining world of the kitchen may be one of the major problems facing immigrants to Canada, according to the Netherlands Ambassador to Ottawa, D. J. von Balluseck.

Mr. von Balluseck, as one of the aspects of his diplomatic job, watches the progress of families coming to Canada from the Netherlands in their efforts to fit into the Canadian way of life.

Of the 3 per cent of the families who have failed to integrate and have returned to Europe, most moved at the urging of the wife, he said in an interview.

"The children have no trouble," he said. "They go to Canadian schools, associate with Canadian children and soon they are Canadians, speaking English and forgetting their native tongue.

"Men too get out of the home, meeting Canadians on the job and acquiring Canadian interests.

"But for the women it is different. They do not have the same opportunities to learn the language. They sometimes feel isolated in their homes."

STANLEY CLYKE, director of Montreal's Negro Community center and an outstanding civic leader is shown above with the community agency's secretary, Mrs. Lucille Coward, formerly of Chicago.

Chicago Defender

Lauds Canadian Head Of Agency

Chicago, Ill. P. 22

Sat. 9-10-60

MONTREAL, Canada — Stanley Augustus Clyke, executive director of the Negro Community Centre, Montreal, is preparing to wind up the busiest summer to date since he became its director 11 years ago.

In those few short years he has done as much as any one could in successfully coordinating the organization into solid body, making educational, recreational, and social opportunities available to the community regardless of race or color.

P. 22

Social work to Clyke is not only a job, it is indeed his life. There in the plain surroundings of his headquarters, located on the main floor of the huge Graystone building on Coursol street, he encounters many of the complexities of life which demand he be lawyer, doctor and social worker.

Montrealers are well aware of the role Clyke has played in important issues affecting the whole community.

Born and raised in Truro, a small town in Nova Scotia, Clyke completed high school and entered Acadia university in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, planning to study medicine however, in the thirties, at the height of the depression, work of any kind was hard to setg. He worked at a variety of odd-jobs to help finance his schooling including golf caddie and landscape gardener. Economic conditions worsened and he was compelled to leave college in 1931 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. . .

The next 18 years were spent as a railroad porter until he resigned in 1948 to enter McGill university, Montreal, to study Sociology. After his graduation with a Bachelor of social work, he accepted a position with the welfare Federation, Montreal's leargest social agency, becoming a director of one of its branches.

18c 1960 CANADA

Canadian Rights Bill Bolsters All Freedoms

Washington Post, D.C., Sat. 8/6/60

C. A-6

OTTAWA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Canada's Parlianment has approved a bill of rights spelling out its many civil rights long guaranteed by existing Canadian law and legal precedent.

The formality of a third reading and final passage by the Senate was expected Saturday. The bill was whisked through the Upper House and approved on second reading last night after unanimous passage by the House of Commons.

"Now all that is required is that each of us mobilize in our hearts to make freedom work to a greater extent than ever before," said Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, who had made the bill a personal legislative project after introducing it on July 1—Canada's national holiday.

In a number of ways the bill parallels the U. S. Bill of Rights, but the Canadian bill goes a step farther and declares that Canadian rights exist "without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, color, religion or sex."

The bill then goes on to say that Canadians have the right to life, liberty, security of the persons and enjoyment of property and the right not to be deprived of them without due process of law.

It guarantees freedom of the press, religion, speech, assembly and association, and says all Canadians are equal before the law and guaranteed equal protection under the law.

18d 1960

French to Raze 'Temporary' U.N. and NATO Buildings

The N.Y. Times
N.Y. N.Y.
Tues. 6/7/60
p. 3

Structures Erected in 1951 Will Give Way to Gardens

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 6—The weathered, cracked nine-year-old "temporary" buildings at the Palais de Chaillot finally are coming down.

After almost a decade of international conferences, the gardens, water basin and fountains of the Palais will once again become the domain of children, nursemaids, lovers and strollers and no unlovely edifice will spoil the view from the Palais to the Eiffel Tower and beyond to the Ecole Militaire.

The prefabricated structures, which over the years had earned many an unfriendly comment for marring one of Paris' loveliest sites, have been sold to a wrecking company for the equivalent of $60,000.

That is $1,940,000 less than the buildings cost when they were erected in the summer of 1951 for the United Nations General Assembly session.

Buildings Used By NATO

The next year they were turned over to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They remained the alliance's administrative headquarters for eight years until the permanent North Atlantic seat was opened last December at the edge of the Bois de Boulogne.

Ironically, the final function of the buildings was to serve as a setting for the alliance's archenemy to attack the West. It was there last month that Premier Khrushchev denounced the United States and blamed President Eisenhower for sabotaging the summit conference by sending spy flights over the Soviet Union.

It is expected that the destruction of the buildings will take several months. When the material is cleared away, work will begin to restore the ramps and garden areas that flank the central basin and its fountains. This will cost $200,000.

Jacques Carlu, architect of the Palais de Chaillot and designer of the "provisional" buildings, does not regret their coming extinction.

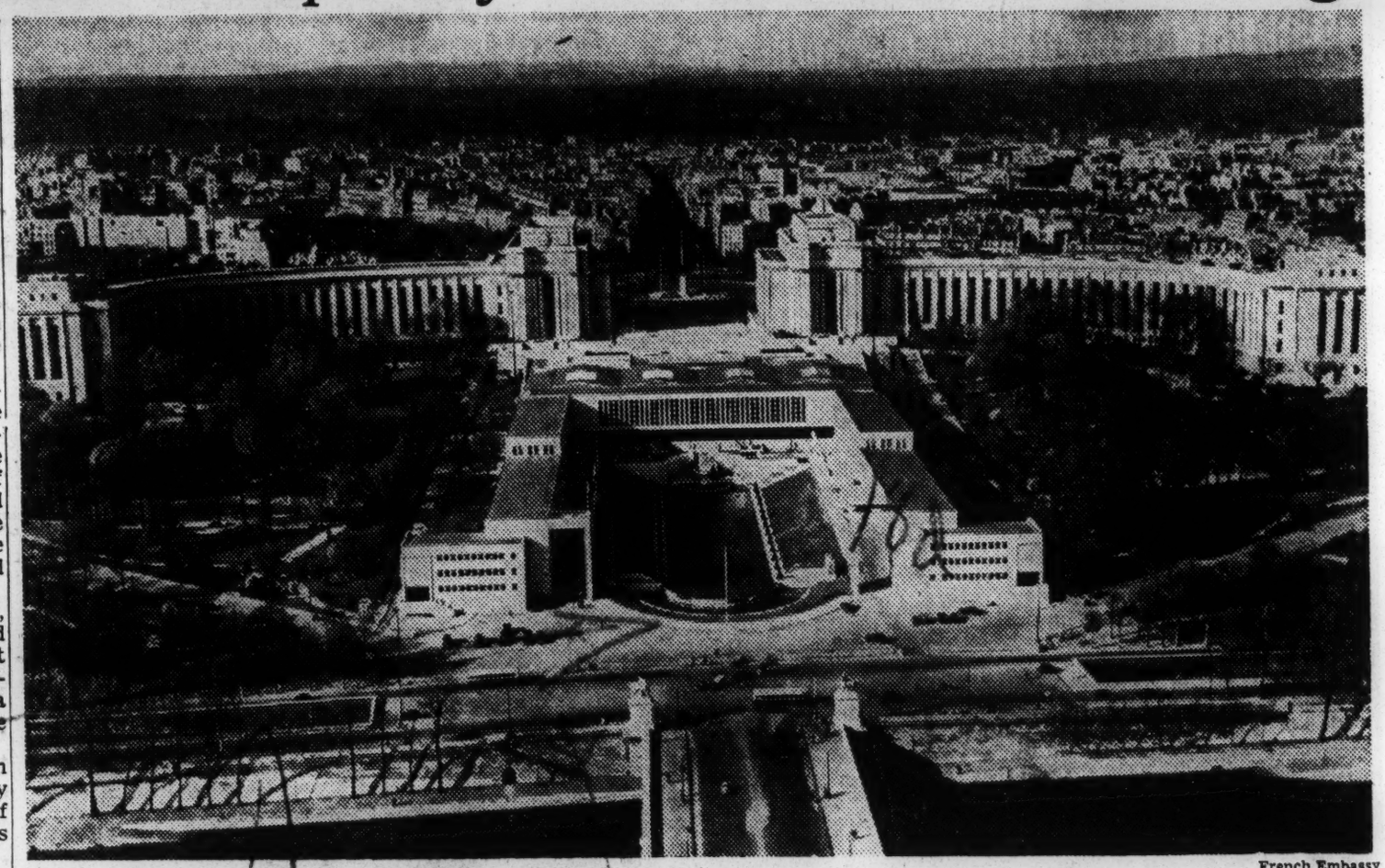
"Ugly as they are," he says, "it should be remembered that they served a useful purpose with the United Nations and NATO."

M. Carlu, who built the original palais buildings for the Paris fair of 1937, expressed regret that his "temporary" structures were not destined to be dismantled and saved for use as a conference hall elsewhere in Paris.

The gardens and fountains of the Palais de Chaillot are public property. The last time the fountains were turned on was in 1951 for the United Nations session. The pumps and other water equipment will have to be repaired after their long period of disuse.

M. Carlu said the cost of running the fountains—$60 an hour—would restrict their use to week-ends and holidays after the grounds had been restored. This is the case with other fountains in Paris that are operated at the city's expense.

The permanent Palais de Chaillot contains a theatre and museum halls.



French Embassy

In view from the Eiffel Tower, Palais de Chaillot is in background. The group of buildings in foreground will go.

Integration in England

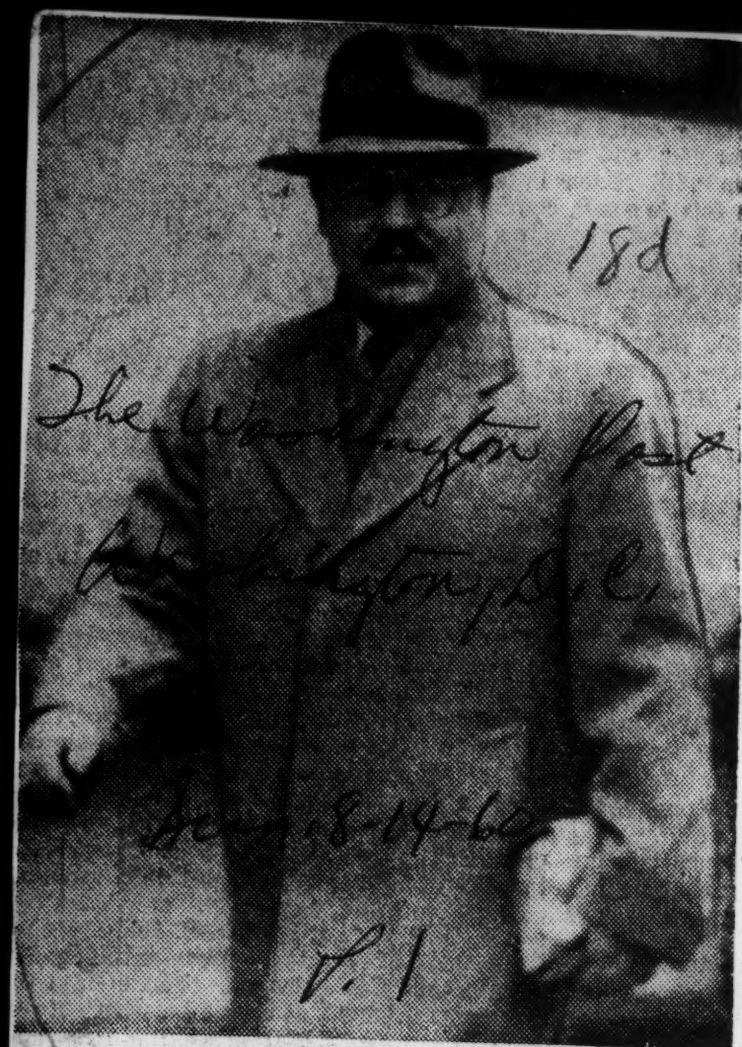
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to pay tribute to the cheerful way in which many colored immigrants to the British Isles, mostly West Indians, are adapting themselves to and integrating themselves into our ways of life. Speaking solely from my observation and personal contacts, it warms my heart to see these cheerful, philosophical people accepting strange conditions and environment with the utmost good humor, and settling down to do a thoroughly good job of work.

Most of those I see are in the employ either of British Railways or London Transport, and I am quite certain that the traveling public is the better off for their good service.

I can recall many dissenting voices being raised when the first batches of immigrants began to arrive a few years ago, and it is greatly to the credit of those same immigrants that those voices should now be silent. A. K. M. WESTON WEBB

Cambridge, England



SOVIET FIRST SECRETARY VALENTIN M. IVANOV
... ordered to leave the United States

Paid $500 To Federal Job Seeker

Red Diplomat Hoped For Future Service By Self-Styled Nazi

By Leslie H. Whitten
Staff Reporter

The State Department ordered Valentin M. Ivanov, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy out of the country yesterday for giving a self-styled American Nazi $500 to get a government job and wait for a chance to serve the Reds.

The 39-year-old deplomat, widely known here as a man about town, was declared person a non grata one day after The Washington Post reported how Roger C. Foss, 32, forged a 10-month link with Ivanov, then broke it June 14 to join George Lincoln Rockwell's tiny American Nazi Party.

Deputy Undersecretary of State Raymond A. Hare called in Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov to tell him Ivanov "grossly violated the established norms of diplomatic behavior."

Comments on Weather

Menshikov was pressed for comment as he left his 10-minute session with Hare and walked into the drizzling rain. "The weather is not very pleasant. That's all I can say," he told reporters.

A State Department spokesman said later that Ivanov was the highest placed Russian diplomat expelled from Washington in the past decade, and probably as highly situated as any forced to leave the country in America's 27-year relations with the Soviet.

Hungary expels U. S. military attache in reprisal for American ban on their envoy. *Page A4.*

Ivanov could not be reached for comment on his departure plans, but it was understood the State Department expected him to leave soon, probably through New York.

His wife, Antonina, an attractive gray-eyed woman of 34, and their son, Vladimir, 4, left for Moscow 3, apparently planning then to stay only for the summer.

File on Diplomat

Although the FBI declined comment on the case, it was known that United States counter-intelligence agents have compiled a thick file on the Moscow-born diplomat.

It stretches back to 1952-53 and 1953-55 when his activities while a member of the United Nations Secretariat in New Your brought him under scrutiny. Ivanov came to Washington in July, 1957.

Another Russian diplomat, Third Secretary Petr Y. Ezhov, was ordered out July 22 after he paid an American $1000 for aerial photographs of United States naval bases only to discover that the man was an agent for the FBI.

The Russians retaliated Aug. 10 by expelling E. M. Kirton, United States Air Attache in Moscow. Col. Kirton was charged with making "intelligence trips."

Red Reprisal Expected

Since then two American tourists have been told to leave Russia for "anti-Soviet activities." The State Department has branded the action part of a "somewhat hysterical" campaign to set the stage for the espionage trial next Wednesday of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

Officials expected the Russians to answer Ivanov's ouster with a new expulsion order just before of after the Powers trial begins. Such reprisals have been normal practice in the past.

The State Department said the stocky Ivanov "importuned . . . Foss to obtain employment in a United States government agency and gave him substantial sums of money for this purpose."

Foss said the sum was $500, but that Ivanov promised to pay for completion of his education broken off in 1951 after a freshman year at the University of Minnesota.

Foss, a sometime sailor, cook, counterman and clerk, claimed he always was a "Nazi in spirit" but decided to get information on emigrating to Russia because no one was waging the sort of fight against Communism he wanted.

"If you can't fight them you might as well join them," he said was his reasoning.

15 Meetings Held

A trip last September from his job in New York to the Russian Embassy here led Foss to Washington and some 15 encounters with Ivanov—known to him only as "Val," he said.

Foss said he took a Civil Service examination and Ivanov purged him to try to get a Government job. The two met often, drank, smoked foul-smelling cigarettes that were half filter, and ate Chinese food which "Val" loved, Foss said.

But Foss said he tired of waiting for the job and accepted a final $50 from Ivanov for a trip to Florida. Instead he headed for Arlington to join the Rockwell's party, of which he had read last spring.

Foss was told to register with the Attorney General as an agent for a foreign power after he told Rockwell of his Communist link and Rockwell set him to the FBI.

Two Charges in Rallies

Foss twice has been charged with disorderly conduct in connection with Sunday rallies held here by Rockwell's Party.

Ivanov, it was learned, made several efforts to reach Foss after the rapport ended. Menshikov, commenting on published rfeports of Foss statements, said yesterday "whatever was mentioned in the newspapers is not [illegible]

Ivanov became a well-known about-town during his three years here. iHs party list [illegible]hed from the homes of some of Washington's top hostesses to Capitol Hill and back to his own apartment at 3900 16th st. nw.

Moscow-Trained Economist

An economist, educated in Moscow, he also took a course on Central Europe at Columbia University, New York City. Ivanov's duties ranged from handling press relations here to helping arrange the Khrushchev tour.

After parties, he often invited guests to wind up the evening at his apartment, acquaintances recalled, where he talked of music and argued social systems.

Ivanov frequently visited the National Press Club where he played chess and drank with correspondents at the all-male [illegible]

White, Colored Leaders Pray Together In London

LONDON (AP)—Feuding white and black leaders of the shaky Central African Federation carried their woes to a little country church Sunday and prayed for guidance, elbow to elbow in the same pew.

It was a rare sight in the 13th century Church of St. Peter and St. Paul which serves the Anglican community around Chequers, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's country home.

The weekend conferees—guests of the prime minister in a move designed to sweep away some of the controversial cobwebs of the constitutional review which started in Lancaster House last week—all came to church together. Those who have been calling each other names worshipped side by side.

Sir Roy Welensky, the federation's white prime minister and leader of the fight to block the Africans from winning the right to secede, sat between two powerful enemies, Dr. Hastings Banda of Nyasaland and Kenneth Kaunda, political leader in Northern Rhodesia.

Nearby sat Joshua Nkomo, of Southern Rhodesia, Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead of that state; Duncan Sandys and Iain Macleod, Macmillan's top ministers for Commonwealth and colonial affairs.

Dr. Banda read one of the lessons, a chapter from Isaiah which included the words, "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in."

Banda has walked out of the formal conference and has assailed Welensky and the other white leaders of the two Rhodesias and his native Nyasaland. He demands secession now and has threatened strong measures — not excluding violence—to break up the seven-year-old federation.

Whether the peace of the church service indicated progress toward a compromise was uncertain.

SUKARNO DEMAND

The Montgomery Advertiser

Asia, Africa Summit Seats Asked

Montgomery, Ala.

SURABAJA, Indonesia (AP) — President Sukarno demanded Monday seats for Asia and Africa at the May Summit conference in Paris. He challenged the ability of his guest, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, and three western leaders to settle the issues of the earth among themselves.

"Let all the leaders who are going to attend the summit meeting be convinced that there will not be world peace without a real solution of the Asian and African problems," Sukarno told 50,000 Indonesians at a rally for the visiting Khrushchev.

This Communist-run city is a Red stronghold on East Java, but Sukarno's ringing speech drew greater applause than the words of Khrushchev, who once more made light of U.S. strength and endurance in the cold war. He compared the United States to a worn-out marathon runner.

Khrushchev, however, got the biggest welcome of his Indonesian tour on his arrival from Jogjakarta. Officials estimated 300,000 had turned out to cheer his ride through the city's streets.

The Soviet Premier spoke first in the public square, smiling from the palm-fringed platform at a sea of cheering, flag-waving Indonesians.

"The Soviet Union openheartedly is prepared to extend to countries in the East not only moral or political support but also material support which will grow every year," Khrushchev said.

The Premier said "the supremacy of the Soviet Union" had been proved by the launching of a rocket to the moon and next would come Soviet rockets to the planets.

"Our competition in the economic field with the United States can be compared to a marathon race," he said. "We are still trailing the United States, but this does not mean anything because they started first. Now the speed of the United States is slower. They are exhausted."

Afro-Asian Seat Asked At Summit

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

SURABAJA, Indonesia, Feb. 22 (AP) — President Sukarno today demanded seats for Asia and Africa at the May summit conference in Paris. He challenged the ability of his guest, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, and three western leaders to settle the issues of the earth among themselves.

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Interplanetary Flight

[Khrushchev also said that Russia's "tremendous" new rockets, tested over the Pacific recently, will be used for flights to the planets and for launching a heavy earth satellite, Reuters reported.]

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Sukarno Takes Over

After the 65-year-old Russian sat down, Sukarno took over with an arm-waving speech that had the crowd applauding thunderously.

"I am surprised no representatives of Asian and African nations have been invited to thesummit," Sukarno declared. "I am very surprised indeed that only four big nations will participate in these peace talks.

"You know the first atomic bomb was exploded in Asia. Where are the most troubled spots in this world? In Viet-Nam, in Algeria—I tell you all are in Asia and Africa.

"I tell you Korea is divided, Viet-Nam is divided. Now let me ask you: Why are we not invited to participate in the talks for world peace?"

Reply to Khrushchev

At one point, Sukarno seemed to reply to Khrushchev's attacks on the United States and to the Soviet Premier's invitation to students at Jogjakarta Sunday to visit the Soviet Union and learn from it. Sukarno said Indonesia will follow its own road to socialism, maintaining friendly relations with both East and West. Then he added:

"Indonesia is friendly with all nations. It invites and receives presidents of all countries with equal warmth and open heart."

Once Sukarno gently kidded Khrushchev, and the crowd laughed. He had replied to those who criticized him for inviting Khrushchev to Indonesia by saying Communists were not devils. Then referring to his guest, the Indonesian President added:

"Look at him here before you. He is not tall. He is a little fat, He is quite simple, very modest and he represents 212 million people. More than that, this modest man represents some one billion people who follow communism."

Out Of Uniform

No Bus Jobs In Turbans, Transit Firm Tells Sikhs

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Fri. 8/12/60

Badges On Headdress, Matching Colors Won't Help Any, British Company Says

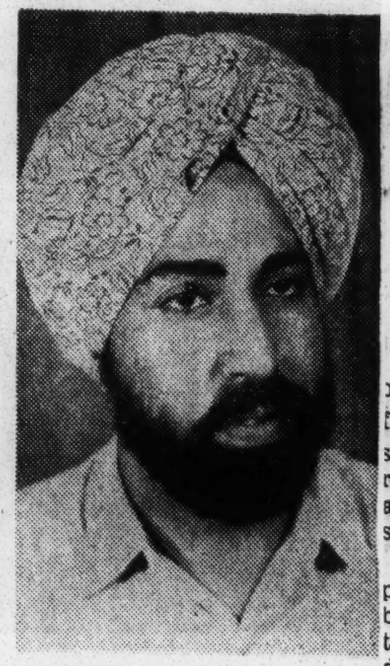
By The Associated Press

London, Aug. 11.—The Sikhs of Manchester are pretty upset. The City Transport Company won't let them work as bus conductors in their turbans.

And even the sickest Sikh wouldn't think of wearing a uniform cap over his traditional headdress.

Applicants for the job offered to wear the company's insignia clipped to the folds of the voluminous material—the way Sikhs do in the army—but the company refused. They offered to wear uniform blue turbans, though Sikhs usually wear turbans of pastel blue or pink or brown and green. The company turned that down, too.

"We are not discriminating against the Sikh community on religious grounds," said Councilor C. R. Morris, who supervises the transit system. "It has just been a condition of employment that drivers and conductors must wear the uniform cap."



A Sikh in India wears a double-decker turban like those that Sikhs in Manchester, England, want to wear when driving buses.

Gyani Sundar Singh Sagar and five other Sikhs argued their case before a municipal committee Wednesday. The tale of the turbans started unfolding last year when Sagar applied for a job as a bus conductor. Sagar made these points on the side of the turbans:

The turban is part of a "proper Sikh's" life and has religious significance to him. More than 82,000 turbaned Sikhs were killed fighting in the two world wars.

"If Sikhs could die with the turban they should be allowed to live with it," Sagar said.

Appealing to civic pride, he said the nearby city of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne already employs six Sikhs on its buses—with their turbans.

'Turbans Would Add Color To The Scene'

"Turbans would add color to the scene," he said, "and probably would bring more passengers to see how hard and well we work."

Sagar said there are only 700 Sikhs in all of Manchester and it seemed unlikely the transport company would be flooded with job applications from them. Councilor T. U. Thomas agreed with the Sikhs, saying few people appreciate the significance of the turban.

"In the eyes of the Sikh," he argued, "it is the visible sign of his spiritual grace."

Writer tells Sammy Davis Britons abhor race abuse

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-18-60

LONDON — Sammy Davis Jr. was assured by prominent British columnist that most Britons are decent folk who abhor the racial abuse hurled at the famed entertainer June 7 by fascist whites resentful of his engagement to a white girl.

William Connor, columnist of the Daily Mirror writing under the pen name "Cassandra," wrote an open letter to Sammy which said:

"This is just to tell you that the beastly racial abuse to which you were subjected has nothing to do with what English people think and feel.

"I, and maybe I can speak for a fewothers (say 51,680,000 minus 100 of the population) feel revolted, an-;gry and ashamed at what happened."

West Indian Migration to Britain Is Up

N.Y. Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.
Fri. 10-28-60

Trend Follows Drop After '58 Race Riots

LONDON, (UPI).—The flow of colored migrants o Britain from the West Indies, which slacked off last year following race riots is increasing again, according to a Home Office spokesman.

Experts estimate that if the present rate continues the number of West Indian immigrants this year will be 40,000 or double the figure for 1959.

The rush of West Indians to Britain has brought the non-white population close to the quarter-million mark. Most of them have arrived since the war riod this year.

Riots Slow Influx

So far the influx has resulted only in flashes of racial disorders. The worst of thes occurred in 1958 in the Notting Hill district, last year there was a new outbreak in the same district, and a colored man was killed.

The publicity given to the riots frightened off new migrants for a time. In the first five months of 1959, three were 3,500 West Indian newcomers to Britain, as compared with 14,800 in the comparable pe-

There appears to be on end to the migration. The West Indians are Commonwealth nationals and there is nothing to stop them coming to this country legally

At the moment there is little difficulty in absorbing them. Thousands of jobs are vacant in Britain, and the West Indians help fill them

Place in the Economy

"The Financial Times," commeting on the problems of the migrants, said it appears that "there is a real and permanent place in the economy for a large number of West Indians."

It said, however, that some prejudice against non-white workers still exists.

It said: "This is the major reason for the fact that West Indians are to be found mainly in the jobs that are least popular with British-born labor."

Among the jobs which the new arrivals are filling increasingly are those of platform attendants on the London Underground and as ticket collectors on the buses. This brings them into close contact with the public.

There has been little friction. The London Transport Board is reported keen to recruit more employees in the West Indies and bring them over here.

18d 1960 ENGLAND

2,000 Shout 'Murderer' At S. Africa Leader

Chicago Defender

Commonwealth Heads Also Denounce Bias

Sat. 5-14-60

LONDON — (UPI) — Hundreds of Londoners, some shouting "murderer," demonstrated against South Africa's External Affairs Minister Eric Louw Wednesday in an angry outburst against "apartheid," or race segregation.

The crowds were held back by strong police cordons outside the South African High Commission (Embassy) office in Trafalgar Square. But they yelled at Louw as he left to drive to No. 10 downing st. for the Commonwealth prime ministers' talks.

Estimates of the crowd fanged from about 800 to 2,000. But it was far the biggest, noisiest Anti-Apartheid demonstration since Louw's arrival last Sunday for the Commonwealth Conference.

Earlier, other commonwealth leaders in a private meeting at British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's residence at Downing st. took Louw heavily to task on the apartheid issue.

They were President Mohammed Ayub Kahn of Pakistan and the Prime Ministers of Australia, New Zealand, Ghana and Malaya. India's Prime Minister Jawzharlal Nehru also was present.

It was the first of a series of such private, informal sessions on South Africa which the Commonwealth prime ministers agreed to hold outside the conference room instead of making "apartheid," or racial segregation, a formal conference issue.

A spokesman announced that Louw would meet with other Commonwealth leaders, either individually or in groups, to discuss apartheid.

Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and Malaya's Tunku Abdul Rahman are two of the most outspoken opponents of "apartheid". Ayub Khan also has come out strongly against it.

British urged to pass rights law

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

LONDON — Great Britain needs legislation outlawing racial discrimination, the Church of England declared in a booklet issued Thursday.

"There are good arguments for supporting a campaign for legislation against certain forms of discriminatory behavior," read the handbook, put out by the Church Assembly Board for Social Responsibility.

"We have fortunately no set patterns of discrimination in this country, and many people are puzzled and hesitant in their reaction to their colored neighbors.

A law defining discrimination and forbidding acts of unwarranted discrimination (in jobs, housing and places of amusement) would set the tone we want and prevent the spread of the few acts already practiced."

The manuel also dealt with interracial marriage, asserting: "Those who marry across racial boundaries are pioneers. But in terms of general principle it is our considered view that there is no essential difference between marriages contracted by persons of the same race and interracial marriage."

There is good reason to hope the parents of interracial marriages would pass the pioneering spirit to their children. the book said.

'LIKE MISSISSIPPI'

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

'Nigger' Hecklers Besiege Sammy

LONDON (UPI) — Negro entertainer Sammy Davis Jr., wept today over insults from British fascists who told him to "go home, Nigger" at the end of his nightclub act.

Wed. 6-8-60

The demonstrators met Davis Tuesday night outside the Pigalle, where he has a $12,000 a week engagement, and heaped abuse on him for his plans to marry Swedish actress Mai Britt, 24.

Davis, 34, tearfully described the demonstration as "the most savage racial attack I have ever come across."

About 30 followers of Sir Oswald Mosley, British fascist leader and head of a "keep Britain white" campaign waved banners at Davis. They said: "Go home, Nigger," "Sammy, back to the trees, says Mosley," and "Get divorced first, Slag." (Slag is an uncomplimentary term for a white woman who associates with Negroes.)

As Davis rode away in his chauffeur-driven limousine, the demonstrators followed in a loudspeaker truck and repeated their slogans.

Davis, contacted in his Mayfair Hotel room, was upset and said he hoped "the news of this thing won't be spread all over the U.S. because this way it will only do me a lot of harm."

"This thing is the result of a lunatic fringe, but I never expected to see it here in England," he added. "This could never happen in the U.S. — maybe in the South, like Mississippi.

Davis said Monday that he and Miss Britt probably would make their home in Los Angeles. They hope to be married in London in September, after her divorce is final.

Rioting Ends British Beaulieu Jazz Festivals

The Christian Science Monitor

By Reuters

Boston, Mass.

London

London newspapers have found a small band of teen-agers guilty of the concluding of the five-year-old Beaulieu Jazz Festival.

Mon. 8-1-60

[A similar riot this year ended the Newport, R.I., Jazz Festival.]

The mass-circulation Daily Mirror, Daily Mail, and News Chronicle took a dim view of the group of some 100 teen-agers from a crowd of from 8,000 to 10,000 whose rampage July 30 nearly prevented the opening of the festival.

Boys wearing lion and bear skins and derby hats and girls with men's shirts flowing outside slacks caused a near-riot at the opening, held at Lord Montagu's stately home at Beaulieu, Hampshire County.

They swarmed over the musicians' platform and television lighting equipment, smashed bottles and glasses, and wrecked instruments before the artists could begin to perform.

Over-all damage exceeded $2,800, festival organizers said. Four persons were treated at hospitals for injuries, and two teen-agers were arrested for assaulting police.

Lord Montagu permitted the festival to continue July 31 but said, "We cannot have a festival of this form again."

"I think I owe that to local people and my staff, who are not trained pugilists," he said.

White, Colored Leaders Pray Together In London

The Montgomery Advertiser

LONDON (AP)—Feuding white and black leaders of the shaky Central African Federation carried their woes to a little country church Sunday and prayed for guidance, elbow to elbow in the same pew.

Montgomery, Ala.

It was a rare sight in the 13th century Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which serves the Anglican community around Chequers, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's country home.

The weekend conferees—guests of the prime minister in a move designed to sweep away some of the controversial cobwebs of the constitutional review which started in Lancaster House last week—all came to church together. Those who have been calling each other names worshipped side by side.

Mon. 12-12-60

Sir Roy Welensky, the federation's white prime minister and leader of the fight to block the Africans from winning the right to secede, sat between two powerful enemies, Dr. Hastings Banda of Nyasaland and Kenneth Kaunda, political leader in Northern Rhodesia.

Nearby sat Joshua Nkomo, of Southern Rhodesia, Prime Minister Sir Edgar Whitehead of that state; Duncan Sandys and Iain Macleod, Macmillan's top ministers for Commonwealth and colonial affairs.

Dr. Banda read one of the lessons, a chapter from Isaiah which included the words, "Open ye the gates, that the righteous nation which keepeth the truth may enter in."

Banda has walked out of the formal conference and has assailed Welensky and the other white leaders of the two Rhodesias and his native Nyasaland. He demands secession now and has threatened strong measures — not excluding violence—to break up the seven-year-old federation.

Whether the peace of the church service indicated progress toward a compromise was uncertain.

Showgirls Come To Sammy's Aid In London

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

LONDON — (UPI) — American entertainer, Sammy Davis, jr., said tearfully Wednesday, that a demonstration staged against him here Tuesday night by 30 British Fascists was "the most savage racial attack I have ever come across."

The demonstrators, followers of pre-war Fascist leader Oswald Mosley, who now heads a "Keeep Britain White" movement, shouted "Go home, Nigger" at Davis as he left the London night club at which he is appearing.

Scantily clad showgirls and a stagehand came to Davis' aid with a counter demonstration that caused a brief scuffle before Davis rode away in his chauffeur - driven limousine. His car was followed by a van blaring insults over a loudspeaker.

Twelve tall redhaired showgirls from the night club's chorus line then walked out of the club and told the Mosley followers, "Go home and grow up." They were joined by a stagehand, who remonstrated with the placard-carrying men.

The demonstrators met Davis Tuesday night outside the Pigalle, where he has a $12,000 a week engagement, and heaped abuse on him for his plans to marry Swedish actress Mai Britt, 24.

Sept. 6-18-60

Davis, 34, contacted in his Mayfair hotel room, was upset and said he hoped "the news of this thing won't be spread all over the U. S. because this way it will only do me a lot of harm."

LUNATIC FRINGE

"This thing is the result of a lunatic fringe, but I never expected to see it here in England," he added. "This could never happen in the U. S. — maybe in the South, like Mississippi.

"It could never happen in cities like New York, Chicago, or Los Angeles."

Davis said Monday that he and Miss Britt probably would make their home in Los Angeles. They hope to be married in London in September, after her divorce is final.

Daily Mail columnist Anne Scott-James described his decision to be married in London as "the compliment that Sammy paid us" and said she believes "race barriers in this country are slowly but steadily melting away."

The Daily Herald quoted demonstration leader Ronald Clucas, 37, as having said: "If Mr. Davis wants to do his race mongering in the states, let him. But we do not want it here."

SAMMY DAVIS AND HIS FIANCEE. — Sammy Davis Jr., is shown here with Swedish Actress May Britt during a press conference held in London June 6. Sammy was abused by Fascists who told him to "Go home, n-----" at the end of his night club act at London's Pigalle. The demonstrators, followers of British Fascist Leader Sir Oswald Mosley, heaped insults on him for his plans to wed Miss Britt, 24. Davis, 34, tearfully described the demonstration as "the most savage racial attack I have ever come across."

—UPI Telephoto.

The Call Kansas City, Mo. June 6/17/60

Negro Teacher Struggles In London School

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK, N. Y. — (ANP) — Color prejudice didn't prevent E. R. Braithwaite from flying an R. A. F. fighter plane during World War II, but for nearly two years after his discharge it kept him from engineering jobs in London for which he was scienticically qualified. Out of desperation, this British Guiana-born Negro turned to a profession so short-handed that it was willing to overlook the color line: teaching.

The job Braithwaite got was in the heart of London's tough East End in a school for troublemaking slum children. The vicious prejudice he met from the pupils, their parents and the neighborhood stunned him. He had drawn the toughest class in school—forty-six hardened fifteen-year-olds, most of them white. They wouldn't learn; they taunted, goaded him, hurled obscenities at him, necked openly. The school allowed no punishment of a pupil.

Braithwaite's struggle to teach them to be tolerant of race and religion, his eventual victory in willing them affection and respect are told in "To Sir, With Love," which Prentice-Hall will publish February 24. Underlying the classroom problem is Braithwaite's personal struggle to conquer his own prejudice against his pupils.

E. R. Braithwaite holds a degree from the College of the City of New York and Queens College in British Guiana. He has done post graduate work at Cambridge, and holds a diploma in health education from the University of London.

9 Arrested in Clash At London Race Rally

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

Mon. 2-29-60

Reuters

LONDON, Feb. 28 — Fist fights broke out in the heart of London today as truckloads of hecklers clashed with crowds leaving a mass demonstration against South Africa's racial policies.

Police reinforcements arrested nine persons after throwing up a cordon around Trafalgar Square.

Violence flared when more than 10,000 men, women and children started home from an open-air meeting to launch a month-long boycott of South African goods.

Throughout the meeting, trucks carrying the ultra-rightists cruised around the square and other hecklers handed out pamphlets saying "Beat the Boycott."

The hecklers, bannered as supporters of prewar British Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley, tried to shout down Socialist chief Hugh Gaitskell when he took the speaker's platform at the foot of Nelson's column.

Mosley himself, 63-year-old leader of a new organization, the extreme rightwing Union Movement, arrived near the end of the meeting.

Mosley Walks Off

He walked off along Whitehall toward the Houses of Parliament after the fighting erupted and was followed by some of his supporters.

First sign of trouble came at the start of the mass meeting when a man scrambled onto the speaker's platform and shouted "Stand by South Africa." He was hustled away by police.

Gaitskell's remarks were nearly drowned out later when the hecklers circled the square and yelled.

The Labor Party leader said the purpose of the nation-wide boycott was to register a passionate protest against "a repulsive doctrine."

The boycott, organized for the month of March, has been supported by the British Labor Party and the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Carry Banners

About 4000 boycott-supporters, most of them white, carried banners condemning the apartheid (racial segregation) policies of the South African government.

The chairman of the meeting, the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, warned the rally that "there may be attempts to break up this meeting with violence."

"This movement is completely non-violent and we appeal to you to use no kind of violence if you are attacked," he said.

Cops Fight 2,000 To Halt London Race Riot

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois

LONDON — (UPI) — More than 2,000 persons battled police and each other with fists and feet in downtown London Sunday in one of the worst outbreaks of racist rioting ever seen here.

A number of persons received minor injuries in the melee, and 50 were arrested. Nine of them appeared in court Monday to answer charges of "insulting the police."

The fighting began when paraders headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of Britain's prewar Fascists, tried to break up an anti-segregationists mass meeting at Trafalgar Square.

The fighting raged through the city to a point within a stone's throw of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's official residence before order could be restored.

Before Mosley appeared on the scene, Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell had appeared before a crowd of $10,000 at the mass meeting to demand a month-long boycott of goods from segragationist South Africa.

Mosley's paraders carried placards saying "Be right! Be white!" "Keep Britain white!" and singing "Rule Britannica."

Fighting between the two groups started almost at once, and police who tried to interfere were punched or kicked. Motorcycle police charged into the crowds to try to restore order.

Sat. 3-12-60

Mosley heads an organization known as the Union Movement, dedicated to halting the immigration of Negroes into Britain. Thousands have come here since the war, notably from Britain's West Indian possessions.

At his headquarters later, Mosley said the outbreak was spontaneous.

Police Halt March On Mosley Offices

The Washington Post Washington, D.C. 18d

By Norman Runnion

LONDON, March 27 (UPI)—Nearly 1000 antisegregation demonstrators clashed with police here today in an attempt to storm the headquarters of Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley.

Mon. 3-28-60

The clashes broke out following a mass rally in London's Trafalgar Square to protest South Africa's racial policies. An estimated 20,000 persons jammed the Square to pay homage to the scores of Negroes shot down by South African police last Monday.

Scattered fights erupted during the rally between demonstrators—many of them students and members of Labor Party organizations—and heckling right-wing followers of Mosley.

Mosley suporters were shouting "Keep Britain white," and "We've got to get rid of the blacks."

After the protest meeting broke up, about 300 demonstrators chased after 20 Mosley supporters who ran down Whitehall toward the houses of Parliament.

Police closed in to protect fleeing Mosleyites and the crowd raced back to Trafalgar Square to pick up reinforcements.

Then nearly 1000 of them started marching toward Mosley's head-quarters near Victoria Station. Police cut them off as they neared Buckingham Palace, but the mob veered off in another direction and wound up in front of Mosley's headquarters.

Authorities rushed two truckloads of police from Trafalgar Square to the scene. They formed a cordon that kept the crowd across the street.

When members of the crowd tried to crash through the cordon to reach the Mosley head-

African National Con-

gress calls on members to burn their passbooks and also stay at home today in mourning for 71 Africans slain in last week's rioting. *Page A4.*

quarters, police scuffled with them and pushed them back.

Mosley campaigned for Parliament last October on a "Keep-Britain-White" platform.

Before the Trafalgar Square meeting, the demonstrators marched in silence through London streets. A police spokesman estimated the line was 3 miles long.

The marchers carried placards and banners reading, "Stop the Massacre," "We Mourn the Murder," "Shame, Shame," "Apartheid is Apart-hate," "Kick South Africa Out of the Commonwealth," and "Seventy Dead—How Many More?"

The only outburst during the hour-long silent march came at Piccadilly Circus when a crowd standing on the sidewalk began chanting "stand by the whites."

Then nearly 1,000 of them started marching toward Mosley's headquarters near Victoria Station. Police cut them off as they neared Buckingham Palace, but the mob veered off in another direction and wound up in front of Mosley's headquarters.

Authorities rushed two truckloads of police to the scene. They formed a cordon that kept the crowd across the street.

When members of the crowd tried to crash through the cordon to reach the Mosley headquarters, police scuffled with them and pushed them back. Police finally dispersed them.

London Police Quell Rioting On Race Issue

LONDON, March 27.—(UPI)—Nearly 1,000 anti-segregation demonstrators clashed with police here Sunday in an attempt to storm the headquarters of Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley.

The clashes broke out following a mass rally held in London's Trafalgar Square to protest against South Africa's racial policies. An estimated 20,000 persons jammed the square to pay homage to the scores of native Negroes shot down by South African police last Monday.

Scattered fights erupted during the rally between demonstrators—many of them students and members of labor party organizations—and heckling rightwing followers of Mosley.

Mosley supporters were shouting, "Keep Britain white," and "We've got to get rid of the blacks."

After the protest meeting broke up, a crowd of about 300 demonstrators chased after 20 Mosley supporters who ran down Whitehall toward the Houses of Parliament.

Police closed in to protect fleeing Mosleyites and the crowd raced back to Trafalgar Square to pick up reinforcements.

British Innkeeper Refuses Service To Demonstrators

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

LONDON (AP)—A defiant British innkeeper refused to serve drinks Saturday to 12,000 ban-the-bomb marchers striding crusader-like toward London. But he finally capitulated to the law and opened up his bar.

Sun. 4-17-60

It happened as the army of demonstrators against nuclear weapons trekked toward the end of their second day's march from Britain's nuclear arsenal at Aldermaston to London.

P. 10-C

The pub came in sight and the marchers encamped on a big green field in front of it. The thirstiest drifted toward the bar. Seeing them coming, the landlord slammed the pub's oaken front door and shouted: "I'm not coming out."

He came to the window and shook his head at the thirsty crowd.

Then a police sergeant and a leader of the marchers spoke to the innkeeper. The sergeant pointed out that a publican is required by law to serve the public. So the innkeeper opened the door gingerly and a flood poured in.

The tide of marchers swelled as the parade passed through small towns and villages on the 54-mile route from Aldermaston to Trafalgar Square. They marched to the jangle of jazz bands, cheered on the way by crowds.

Once there was a small engagement with a patrol of the League of Empire Loyalists yelling "Keep Britain white." A couple of smoke bombs — actually smouldering reels of film—were tossed into the ban-the-bomb demonstrators.

They tossed them back and went their jaunty, noisy way along the highroad that led to lodgings for the night in the Buckinghamshire town of Slough, about 30 miles from London. Their number then swelled to 15,000. They expect to reach London Easter Monday and hope to be 50,000 strong by then.

Among them were two young Japanese who joined the walk after attending the London conference on nuclear disarmament by world youth and student leaders. Hiroshi Komai, 19, from Tokyo, flexed his toes on a roadside and said: "I have seen both Nagasaki and Hiroshima. That is why I am marching today."

Africa and Racial Issue Strain Commonwealth

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 5-8-60

The Commonwealth remained intact last week as the chiefs of its ten member nations, meeting in London, sidestepped the explosive question of racial equality.

P. 8-A

The leaders agreed to discuss the focal issue of South African apartheid only informally. And talking to newsmen outside the prime ministers conference, Eric Louw, representative of wounded Prime Minister Verwoerd, said his country will continue its apartheid policies.

There's still a Commonwealth (Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya), but the strain must have been terrific. And the Asian prime ministers will continue urging racial equality as the cornerstone of this strange edifice of nations.

Here, The Atlanta Journal-Constitution's special correspondent gives you the background on the global association on which Britain depends heavily for world status:

By COLIN JONES
Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

LONDON, May 7—The Commonwealth is a comfortable, easy-going club that has no rules, with the possible exception that no rules shall be laid down.

So, if a move came to oust South Africa or discipline her for internal policies the other members deplored, she could rightfully complain that she was being accused of violating rules that have never been written.

All Sorts

What's more, the Commonwealth's process of evolution by improvization has produced a diversity of constitutional forms that defy human logic.

It is a family of 10 sovereign and equal nations that formally are united only in recognizing Queen Elizabeth II as its head. Two of the members are republics; three more contemplate republicanism; one (Malaya) has an elected monarchy that rotates every five years; one (Pakistan) has a president as head of state, who is representing his country at this meeting of prime ministers, and another (Ghana) is at the moment in the midst of turning its prime minister into a presidential head of state.

The last two countries, too, have systems of government that are something less than democratic. The government of Ghana has been putting its political opposition into jail, and Pakistan, for the last year and a half, has been run by little more than a military junta.

Could not this diversity of forms and practices be stretched to include an apartheid state?

It has long been clear that the most important role of the Commonwealth in the world of today is to provide the kind of easy, equal relationship between Western, Asian and African nations that they all need, but which is so hard to come by.

At the moment, the Commonwealth is composed of five white nations and five Asian and African nations. The independence of Nigeria, Africa's largest state, next October will halve the population of the dependent empire and place African and Asian members of the Commonwealth in a majority. Already, there has been talk among Indians and others of a choice between getting South Africa expelled and withdrawing themselves. The latter option is not to be taken too seriously, except as evidence of their intensity of feeling.

Expulsion?

There is no precedent for a request for a member to leave.

QUEEN ELIZABETH
Head of a Family

Presumably, expulsion, like admission, will require unanimity among all the other members of the club.

The older members, Australia and Canada as well as Britain, whose conduct sheet is not at all that clean on the race problem, are not yet convinced that expulsion is the right answer, and their view seems sure to prevail through the present gathering. (It ends May 13.)

But unless there is a dramatic reversal of the present policies in South Africa, it may only be a matter of time before unanimity is reached upon a move to freeze out the offender in order to establish a rule that Commonwealth members practice racial equality. When this happens, it will be done quietly; in public, it may look as if South Africa has merely resigned.

Anti-Jew Actions Spread In Europe

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Slogan Daubings Occur Hourly; West Berlin Guards Synagogues

Mon. 1-4-60

By The Associated Press

Frankfurt, Germany, Jan. 3.—A wave of anti-Semitic outbursts, apparently touched off by the Christmas Eve desecration of a Cologne synagogue, had spread Sunday night to eight European nations. And West Berlin became involved.

Police of West Berlin found the slogan "Juden raus" (Jews get out) in red letters a foot high and a swastika painted over commercial advertising posters on Berkaer Square in the British sector. They announced they had broken up a rally of about 25 neo-Nazi students in a park Saturday night.

Police broke up a group of about 25 neo-Nazi students who met Saturday night in a West Berlin park, raised a swastika flag, and sang Nazi songs.

Police said the students, between 19 and 21, were members of the League of Nationalist Students.

Guards were posted in front of synagogues of the Western sectors of the city. The Berlin Jewish community numbers about 7,500 and is the largest in Germany. Before Adolf Hitler, there were 175,000 Jews in Berlin.

Elsewhere, reports of swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans daubed on house walls, churches, and other building came almost hourly from widely scattered places.

Anti-Semitic pamphlets were distributed in Copenhagen, "morte" (death) was scrawled on the wall of the Jewish center in Parma, Italy, and in London, the windows of two Jewish buildings were smashed.

Austrian police searched for vandals who smeared the word "Jews" on a Vienna synagogue. In Antwerp, Belgium, a probe was ordered into the defacing of the Jewish shrine there. Investigations were under way, too, in France and Norway.

Far afield, in New York, swastikas were painted on two city synagogues during the night.

Police said they believe the swastikas were the work of juvenile pranksters.

In Frankfurt, Prof. Franz Boehm, a leading member of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union and chief delegate in the postwar German-Israeli restitution conferences, said in an interview:

"I think this is a synchronized operation, a sort of rallying signal to Nazi and Fascist elements all over Europe. They may only be a few but they use the old tactics."

Boehm said he considered as dangerous the theory that the defacing might be the work of Communist agents seeking to harm the reputation of the Adenauer regime.

"These outrages are certainly welcome to the Communists, but they would not act themselves," he said. "It would be too great a loss of prestige for communism if such a plot ever came to the light."

The Bonn Government has announced it will spare no effort in bringing to justice the persons responsible for instigating the defacings.

In a statement, the Government has voiced the opinion that the incidents are part of a planned action to discredit the Federal Republic abroad and some Bonn officials have privately hinted that they have the Communists in mind.

Evidence Mounts That Drunks, Hooligans Involved

On the other hand, reports from local investigators appeared to supply mounting evidence that a considerable part of the defacings in Germany was the work of drunken hoodlums or juvenile hooligans.

In various cities, prosecutors said they were certain that swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans had been painted by rowdies with no political leanings at all.

They said it appeared that the wide publicity given to the Cologne defacing on Christmas Eve had started a transient craze. Despite more than a score of incidents in West Germany alone, only four persons have been traced as definite suspects so far.

Jewish shrines and synagogues in Hesse and Bavaria were placed under round-the-clock police vigil.

Boehm called for a central investigation agency to find the masterminds of the anti-Semitic rash. He said West German efforts would be doomed if the probe continues only on regional levels.

Bonn Government officials said that contacts with police abroad to co-ordinate might be considered later.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SWASTIKA SPREADS TO NEW YORK . . . A policeman helps clean off a swastika found painted Saturday night on the wall of Temple Emanuel, fashionable synagogue on New York City's Fifth Ave.

Anti-Jewish Alert Urged

The News and Courier Charleston, S.C.

German Incidents Spread As Luebke Issues Appeal

Fri. 1-1-60

By HANNS NEUERBOURG

BONN, Germany (AP)—President Heinrich Luebke called on the West Germans Thursday night to increase their watchfulness against anti-Jewish outrages. Police were investigating vandalism in 11 towns.

In a New Year's Eve radio address, the white-haired president warned against complacency.

What is needed now, he said, is an "ever-greater watchfulness so that we may prevent such abominations which slander the defenseless and blacken the German name."

Investigators were still trying to find out what was behind the rash of anti-Semitic acts which began on Christmas Eve with the desecration of Cologne's new synagogue.

Results seemed slim. Three members of the extreme right-wing German Reich party were arrested after the Cologne incident. But there were many who doubted that this party, led by a former general of Hitler's SS, could be blamed for all the incidents.

After Cologne, swastikas and anti-Jewish slogans appeared in the industrial Ruhr, in Lower Saxony, in Hesse, and in the area around Nuernberg. In all these areas, the Reich party had been moderately successful only in Lower Saxony.

Slogans saying "Dirty Jew," "Heil Hitler," "Death to the Jews" and "Germany Awake" were smeared on churches, court buildings, shop windows, cars, street lights and house walls.

In some cities, officials said they were virtually certain that the slogans manifested a transient craze among juvenile hooligans started by the publicity on the Cologne desecration.

In others, officials were plainly worried that this was a resurgence of Nazi tendencies which might get out of hand. Yet others suspected that Communists, outlawed in West Germany, were behind some of the outrages in an effort to discredit the regime of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer among the Western Allies.

Anti-Jewish Slogans Appear Throughout Western Europe

The Washington Post Washington, D. C.

Mon. 1-4-60

From News Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 3—A wave of anti-Semitic outbursts, apparently touched off by the Christmas Eve desecration of a Cologne Synagogue, had spread tonight to eight European nations. And West Berlin became involved for the first time.

Police of West Berlin found the slogan, "Juden Raus," (Jews Get Out) in fat red letters a foot high and a swastika painted over commercial advertising posters on Berkaer Square in the British sector. They announced they had broken up a rally of about 25 Neo-Nazi students in a park last night. P. A-6

Guards were posted in front of synagogues of the Western sectors of the city. The Berlin Jewish community numbers about 7500 and is the largest in Germany. Before Hitler, there were 175,000 Jews in Berlin.

Elsewhere, anti-Semitic pamphlets were distributed in Copenhagen, and "Morte" (death) was scrawled on the wall of the Jewish center in Parma, Italy.

In Glasgow, Scottish authorities reported a swastika and the phrase "Jews Go Home" were daubed on the biggest snyagogue in the city.

In Stockholm, a Jewish banker found "Jew Go Away" painted on a wall outside his apartment house.

In London, swastikas were smeared on the walls of the Jewish Chronicle.

Austrian police searched for vandals who smeared the word "Jews" on a Vienna synagogue. In Antwerp, Belgium, a probe was ordered into the defacing of the Jewish shrine there. Investigations were under way, too, in France and Norway. Far afield, a 4-foot black swastika was found painted on a wall of a fashionable New York synagogue, Temple Emanuel.

In Frankfort Prof. Franz Boehm, a leading member of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union said:

"I think this is a synchromized operation, a sort of rallying signal to Razi and Fascist elements all over Europe. They may only be a few but they use the old tactics."

The Bonn Government has voiced the opinion that the incidents are part of a planned action to discredit the Federal Republic abroad and some Bonn officials have privately hinted that they have the Communists in mind.

A spokesman in Bonn said West German diplomats abroad have been instructed to make it clear to other countries that the West German Government "is absolutely resolved to take the strongest steps in this matter."

ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS POINT UP WEAKNESSES IN THE NEW GERMANY

The New York Times

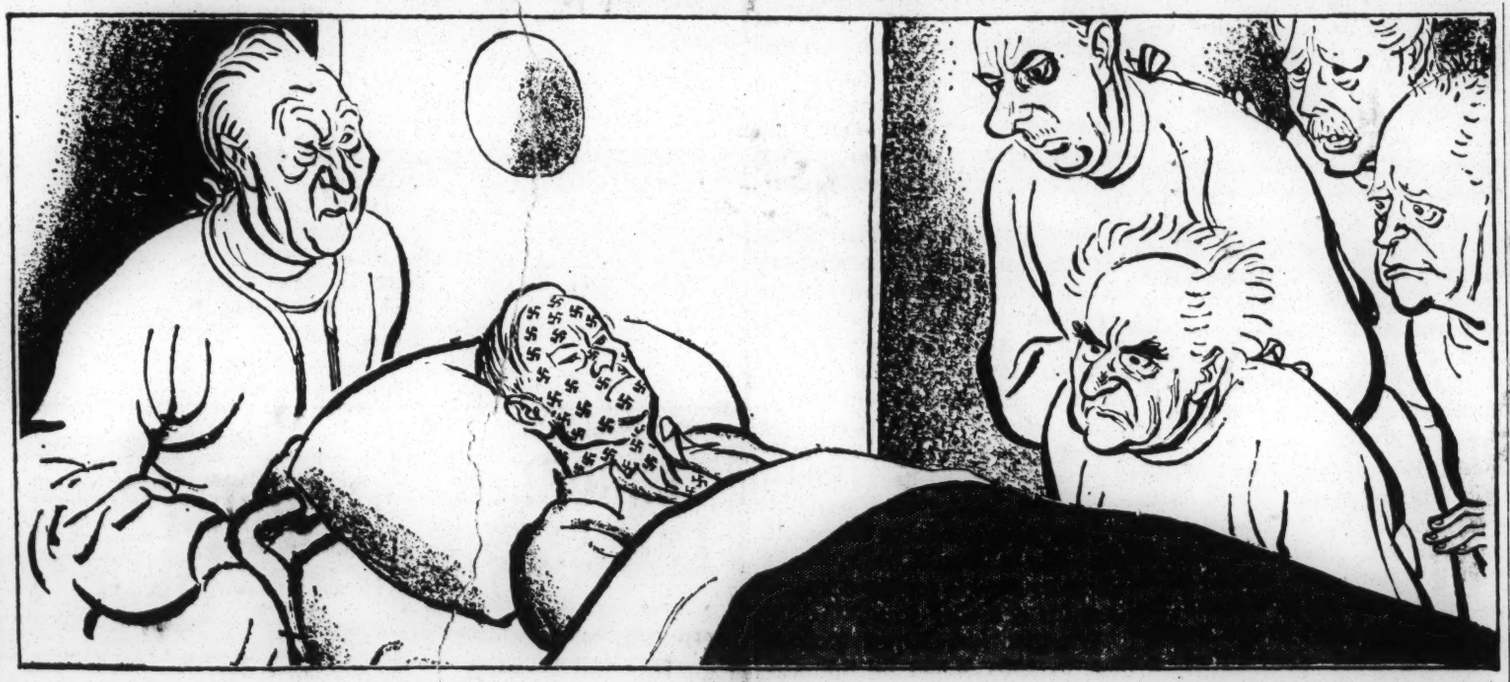
By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, Jan. 2—Like the symptoms of some long-dormant disease, a rash of anti-Semitic incidents burst out in West Germany this week, scarring the image of post-war Germany for Germans and foreigners alike.

This was not the first time since the defeat of Nazism in World War II that synagogues and Jewish cemeteries have been desecrated, Jews threatened with violence or regrets voiced openly that Hitler did not wipe out all the Jews.

But not since the end of the war has any incident involving anti-Semitism caused such pain and soul-searching among the Germans as the Christmas Day defacing of the newly rebuilt Cologne synagogue with painted swastikas and slogans proclaiming that "Germans demand Jews get out."



"Measles."

Illingworth in The London Daily Mail

Glare of Publicity

The Cologne incident seemed to act as a signal. In the harsh glare of publicity focused on the meaning of the deed, a half-dozen or more acts of vandalism were revealed in widely-scattered parts of the country.

Most of them concerned Jews, but two Roman Catholic churches were also involved, a grim reminder that while the Jews felt the brunt of the Nazis' hatred, all faiths suffered.

In the mass of bitter reaction, only one or two German voices tried to measure what was happening here against what goes on in other countries. It is probably correct that the overt manifestations of anti-Semitism over any lengthy period are no greater here than elsewhere. But this was not the point for most Germans.

They realized, and the newspaper editorials and official statements reflected the realization, that the problem here has a special urgency because of the background of Nazi barbarity.

This idea was summed up best by the Frankfurter Allgemeine, one of the country's most respected newspapers, whose politics are right of center.

"Although people know that these evil deeds allow no conclusion as to the morality and capacity of the Germans in general," the paper wrote, "everybody agrees that these desecrations simply ought not to have happened on German soil.

"After Auschwitz, Maidanek and all the other sites of [Nazi] horror," the paper continued, "every new incident, no matter how isolated and atypical, becomes a new horror."

The perpetrators of the Cologne desecration were caught quickly. They were two 25-year-olds, a baker's assistant and an office employe, the former the son of a broken, poor home, the latter from a well-to-do middle class family. Both were members of the neo-Nazi German Reichs party.

The party is, politically speaking, an insignificant speck on the West German political scene. It has only 16,000 enrolled members and the Cologne branch, to which the two young men belonged, numbered only thirty persons. Everybody else considers it the ideological successor to the Nazis, although the party's leaders deny this.

Nazi Museum

After the arrest of Adolf Struenk, the baker's assistant, the police found a Nazi-like museum in the room where he lived. A poster in his clothes cupboard showed a Germanic eagle struggling with snakes labeled "Lies," "Corruption" and "Reason"—some of the Nazis' anti-Semitic catchwords.

No one believes that only members of the Reichs party are involved in the periodic outbursts of anti-Semitism here. The legacy of the Nazis extends over a far wider area of German society than the Reichs party even attempts to cover.

Just how wide is the question no one can answer accurately because as the years have passed since the Nazi era the tendency, as often as not officially sponsored, has been to bury rather than to stamp out what the Nazis taught.

Some of the leaders of the Jewish organizations reorganized in West Germany after the war have willingly gone along with this tendency. Their attitude has been that the less said the better, in the hope that the absence of Jews from the country's political and commercial life would prevent the recurrence of anti-Semitism.

There are only 30,000 Jews in West Germany now. When Hitler came to power there were almost 600,000 in Germany. Some of them were prominent in banking, commerce and industry. Jews played a major role in the arts and sciences and helped to gain world fame for German culture.

The remnants of this once flourishing community, mostly aged persons, have no special niche in German life. The Jewish centers are tiny, the biggest, of 5,000 persons, being in Berlin. The Cologne community numbers only 1,200.

The shock to these Jewish leaders of the recent events has been as great as to the political and civic leaders of the country.

In the opinion of most serious observers of the German scene, there is a far more serious reason for the prevalence of racial hatred than the existence of a splinter political organization such as the Reichs party. The reason, as seen by these observers, is the failure or unwillingness of educators to tackle the problem of how to teach the history of the Nazi period.

What Hitler Did

Repeated surveys have shown that most German school children know little or nothing of what Hitler and the Nazis did, except, perhaps, that Hitler built the Autobahns and wiped out unemployment. This silence in the schools has been compounded by an even tighter silence in the homes.

Sociologists have tried to explain why parents are afraid of the subject. Their theory is that practically everyone now more than 40 years old was involved in one way or another with the Nazis, and to explain the Nazis' guilt would be to bare their own share of the guilt. But no one has offered an explanation for the silence in the schools.

The official reaction to the latest outbreaks has been impeccable—too impeccable for the taste of the opposition Social Democratic party. A number of Socialist newspapers said that "all the telegrams, expressions of regret, etc., appear to be a matter of routine * * * prompted chiefly by the concern over the Cologne disgrace abroad."

Wide Silence

But this is not an issue with which political capital can be made, if past events are any criterion. The best political observers doubt that anti-Semitism will cost Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union a single vote.

But the rash of incidents has provided the Socialists with an opportunity for airing anew various grievances against the Adenauer Government. The Socialists have accused the Government of laxity in getting to the root of the problem and they have reopened the question of former Nazis sitting as judges and being employed as school teachers.

It is unlikely that anything will come of these proceedings for the Government is not inclined to become enmeshed again in denazification, a problem that plagued the occupying powers after the war and the Government in the first years of its administration.

But, everyone agrees, it is a healthy thing that at least one of the major political parties is willing to try to awaken the German conscience to these problems once again.

LUEBKE REPROVES GERMANS ON JEWS

The New York Times

President Bids Them Strive to Prevent 'Hideousness' —Incidents Continue

New York

Fri. 1-1-60

By SYDNEY GRUSON

Special to The New York Times.

BONN, Germany, Dec. 31—President Heinrich Luebke warned the West German people tonight that incidents such as the Christmas morning desecration of the Cologne synagogue were dirtying Germany's name in the world.

He called on the Germans for a greater effort to prevent such "hideousness" and chided them for "a far-reaching overestimation of material achievements as opposed to intellectual, spiritual and moral values."

The spate of incidents inspired by the defacing of the Cologne synagogue continued, however. While anti-Semitism was involved in almost all the latest cases, the ideological range of the defacers was spreading.

The slogan "Down with the Jews" and several swastikas were painted during the night on the walls of a court building in Scheinfeld, near Nuremberg. A street in Burgdorf, near Hanover, was smeared with swastikas.

Church Doors Defaced

At Allersberg, also near Nuremberg, the words "Heil Hitler" and swastikas were painted on the doors of a Roman Catholic church. The entrance to a small factory in the same town and several other buildings, including the Town Hall, were also defaced.

Similar incidents involving a Jewish cemetery and shops were reported from Nienburg, a small town between Bremen and Hanover, and from Dinslaken in in the Ruhr industrial area.

In Offenbach, near Frankfurt, the police reported that several buildings had been painted with the slogans "Nazis get out" and "Ban the German Reichs party."

Two 25-year-old members of that party have been arrested, along with the district leader in Cologne, in connection with the desecration of the synagogue there. Gerhard Schroeder, the Federal Minister of the Interior, indicated last night that the Government was considering outlawing the Right-wing nationalist organization.

The Interior Ministry of Lower Saxony ordered special police guards placed on all important monuments and similar measures were taken in a number of other states. The Cologne police maintained their guard on the synagogue and the homes of prominent Cologne Jews.

Police Minimize Acts

The tendency of most of the local police forces was to regard the latest incidents as the work of political youths and hoodlums and not as an organized nationalist outbreak.

Dr. Luebke's broadcast to Germans at home and abroad continued the New Year's Eve tradition of his predecessor, Dr. Theodor Heuss.

Dr. Heuss also went on the air tonight with a reminder to the German people that they had yet to master their past.

"The decisive question for Germany is to emerge from the romanticism of the nineteenth century, to come to grips with reality and to attain inner mastery without illusions but with a firm moral responsibility to the whole German people," he said.

President Luebke said that "one becomes deeply afraid because of such brutalization" as that shown in the Cologne synagogue desecration.

"I do not want to do the German people an injustice by generalizing about such revolting manifestations," the President added, "but it does seem to me to be necessary that each one of us should be ready with greater vigilance to prevent such hideousness, which insults defenseless people and dirties the German name."

He criticized the people for allowing "complacency and satiety" to creep into their lives and for permitting their isolation from the community because of "egoism, overspecialization in daily work and a rationalistic view of life based only on material success."

Religious Edifices Defaced in Britain and Germany

In the Notting Hill section of London, a Jewish synagogue's wall is marked with the swastikas of the Nazi type, and a scrawled message, in German, for Jews to get out.

Associated Press Radiophoto

In Gelsenkirchen, West Germany, a Roman Catholic church is smeared with a large reminder of the Hitler regime.

London Synagogue Daubed

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 31—Swastikas and the words "Juden raus" (Jews get out) were daubed last night on a synagogue in the sometimes turbulent Notting Hill section of London.

This is the area where race riots occurred in the summer of 1958 and where a Negro was stabbed to death last spring in an attack by white youths.

The police said they thought that the synagogue desecration, discovered early this morning, was an isolated incident by a group of hooligans. But they made it clear that they regarded it as an extremely serious offense.

Teen-Age Nazi Army Reported Training

London, Jan. 3 (AP)—A newspaper said Sunday an army of 50,000 teen-age Nazis is undergoing training in secret camps in West Germany to prepare for a fanatical purge of Jews.

The Sunday Graphic said the teen-agers wear Nazi-style uniforms of "gray or brown shirts, riding breeches and jackboots, leather belts with shoulder straps, and sheath knives."

"Aim of these fanatical boys and girls is to drive out the remaining 30,000 Jews from West Germany," The Graphic said.

COURT TRIES CASE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The New York Times

European Tribunal's First Hearing Is on Irishman's Grievance on Arrest

New York, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 3—The first case involving a charge of violation of the European Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was heard today by the European Court of Human Rights.

The case was brought before the court in Strasbourg by Gerard Richard Lawless, an Irishman who charges that he was illegally arrested and imprisoned in 1957 by the Irish Government for allegedly having belonged to Irish Republican Army.

The Court of Human Rights, established about a year ago, is empowered to hear cases initiated by individual citizens and to hand down decisions binding on the governments that have ratified the convention.

The convention has been ratified by fourteen of fifteen countries that are members of Council of Europe. The exception is France, which is a signatory to the convention but has not yet ratified it.

The opening of the Lawless case today was devoted to procedural questions. Thomas Woods, permanent Irish representative to the Council of Europe, contended that the court was not competent to consider the case.

He based his argument on a finding of the ESuropean Commission of Human Rights last December that the detention of Mr. Lawless had not violated the convention. Mr. Woods also brought up technical points about documents involved in the case.

Claude H. M. Waldock, chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, proposed in rebuttal that the legal issues involved were so important that they should be referred to the court rather than to a committee of ministers of the Council of Europe, as would otherwise be required.

Implicit in Mr. Waldock's argument was that since the commission's findings last December were approved by a narrow majority of 8 to 6, it would be wiser for the case to come before the court.

No Decision Given

No decision was made by the court today. Mr. Woods is expected to go into more detail tomorrow to support his Government's contention that the court is not competent.

Mr. Lawless is seeking redress from the court on the ground that he was illegally detained, without charge or trial, by the Irish Government from July 13 to Dec. 11, 1957. This detention, he contends, constituted a breach of the Convention, particularly of those articles that guarantee the right to liberty, security of the person and proper administration of justice.

There are fifteen members in the court and seven of them, headed by René Cassin of France, were chosen by lot to hear the lawless case. In addition to Ireland and France, the members of the council and court are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Britain and Greece.

Human-Rights Body Gets 1st Case

The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Sun. 10-4-60

Irish Citizen Protests Arrest

© New York Times News Service

Paris, Oct. 3.—The European Court of Human Rights for the first time Monday began hearing a case involving an alleged violation of the European Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

The case was brought before the court by Gerard Richard Lawless, an Irishman who charges that he was illegally arrested and imprisoned in 1957 by the Irish Government for allegedly having belonged to the Irish Republican Army, an illegal organization in Ireland. He has asked damages, but the amount has not been disclosed.

Decisions Binding

The Court of Human Rights, established about a year ago, is empowered to take cases initiated by individual citizens and hand down decisions binding on governments that have ratified the convention.

The convention has been ratified by 14 of 15 countries that are members of the Council of Europe. The exception is France, which is a signatory to the convention but has not ratified it.

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Claude H. M. Waldock, chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, argued in rebuttal that the legal issues involved are so important that they should be referred to the court rather than, as would otherwise be required, to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

No Decision Taken

No decision was taken by the court Monday.

Besides Ireland and France, other members of the council and court are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, West Germany, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, Britain, and Greece.

De Gaulle Opposes Integrated Algeria In Talks to Army

By HENRY TANNER

Special to The New York Times.

ALGERIA, March 4—President de Gaulle let it be known today that he opposed integration between Algeria and France as strongly as he opposed "secession."

He repeated his belief that the Algerian nationalists were not likely to accept a cease-fire but would have to be defeated in the field.

[In Paris, those who had been hoping for an early settlement with the rebels were shocked by the President's indication of a long war that could be ended only by a French military victory.]

His remarks were made during the second day of his three-day inspection tour of remote French Army posts. They were reported by Jean Mauriac, correspondent for the French News Agency, the only newsman permitted to follow the President on his trip.

Yesterday President de Gaulle surprised his listeners and the world with his emphasis on the need for military victory.

The toughest excerpts from his statements appeared in huge banner lines in this morning's Algiers papers. They were generally interpreted as a triumph for the arm yofficers and conservative Europeans who oppose all forms of compromise with the nationalists.

Leftists Assail de Gaulle

But tonight European extremists demonstrated that they still hate General de Gaulle.

In leaflets signed "the Insurrectional committee," they accused the chief of state of having been "an accomplice in the assinations" of Jan. 24, the day of the extremist insurrection when fourteen Mobile Guards and six civilians were killed.

The extremists contend that the Government provoked the bloodshed to discredit the insurgents and pave the way for their criminal prosecution.

The leaflets were distributed tonight in the main business streets of Algiers. They referred to Paul Delouvrier, French Delegate General, and Gen. Maurice Challe, commander in chief in Algiers, as "lice, scoundrels, traitors, liquidators and cheats."

The leaflets coincided with a whispered campaign by conservatives warning their sympathizers that President de Gaulle's statements to the army were a smoke screen intended to conceal new steps toward a sell-out of Algeria.

According to some of his listeners today, President de Gaulle stated his opposition to both integration and secession in particularly solemn fashion.

"Separated from France, Algeria would not be able to live; on the other hand, the Algerian Moslems cannot be Frenchmen from Provence or Brittany," he said.

He had never before in such precise terms stated his opinion about two of the three solutions that are to be submitted to the Algerian voters as a result of his promise of self-determination.

He left no doubt that he preferred the third solution, some kind of close association between France and Algeria.

"We must not go back to what existed before," he declared, according to the French News Agency. "That is one certitude. The other certitude is that Algeria must not be separated from France."

He added that the form of the ties between France and Algeria would be determined "by the world situation and the vote of the population."

Shock Felt by French

By HENRY GINIGER

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 4—The prospect of a long war in Algeria that could be ended only by a French military victory came as a shock today to some who had been hoping that a settlement with the rebels could be reached.

The prospect was presented by President de Gaulle in visits yesterday and today to the military posts of Algeria.

Officials of the Elysée Palace, residence of the President, insisted that nothing basic had been changed in the Algerian policy set by him. This policy rests essentially on the free exercise of self-determination within four years after peace is restored.

Noting the diverse reactions to President de Gaulle's latest statements, one official commented that there were some who were too much in a hurry to rejoice while others were equally too much in a hurry to become alarmed.

The rejoicing was done by the Rightists who had opposed self-determination and any cease-fire arrangement that would make its exercise possible.

In the corridors of the National Assembly these Rightists, who had backed the European settlers' insurrection in Algeria in January, expressed satisfaction that the President was coming around to their viewpoint: there will be peace in Algeria only over the dead bodies of the rebels crushed by the French Army.

Center and Left Worried

The Center and the Left, which had backed General de Gaulle fully in January, appeared taken aback by the somber future held up by the President. They spoke of contradictions or at least essential changes in emphasis from past statements by the President.

It was widely recalled that in his speech of Jan. 29, calling for an end of the European insurrection and ordering the Army to obey him, President de Gaulle said that a military victory could not bring a [illegible] settlement.

Other speeches in [illegible] optimistically predicted [illegible] peace were also contr[illegible] the ones now being [illegible] Army officers in Alg[illegible].

As for self-determin[illegible] though General de G[illegible] affirmed it, the [illegible] Paris-Presse went so f[illegible] say that the three opt[illegible] had been offered the A[illegible] had now practically b[illegible] duced to two.

The three options ar[illegible] pendence, termed secess[illegible] the President; integra[illegible] France, and a form o[illegible] tion associated with F[illegible]

He has been insisting in [illegible] last two days that France [illegible] stay in Algeria and that [illegible] pendence was "absurd" and "[illegible] conceivable."

But he also has appeared to condemn integration, demanded by the Europeans in Algeria and by the Army, by saying that the Moslems could not be like people from Brittany or Provence, two French provinces. Consequently, the only valid option, for General de Gaulle, is deemed to be association.

Rebel Spokesmen Silent

Special to The New York Times.

TUNIS, March 4—Official spokesmen for the Algerian rebels maintained tight silence tonight on President de Gaulle's statements in Algeria. But general disappointment was evident both among Algerians and Tunisians.

Al Amal, newspaper of the ruling Tunisian Neo-Destour (Independence) party, said that "the least one can say is that the words of General de Gaulle are harmful and do not bring nearer the hour of peace."

Circles close to the rebel Provisional Government here declared that President de Gaulle had closed the door to all negotiation.

Tunisians described his statements as "warlike" and said it was difficult to see any continuity in his thinking.

TALK WITH De GAULLE — The ministers of Cote d'Ivoire, Niger, Dahomey and Haute-Volta, Africa, recently arrived in Paris, France, to discuss independence problems with Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Above, posing outside the l'Elysee are, left to right: M. Yameogo (Haute-Volta), Hubert Maga (Dahomey), M. Houphouet-Boigny (Cote d'Ivoire) and Hamani Diori (Niger).

18d 1960

GERMANY

African Students Rip Russian Race Bias

Chicago Defender

FRANKFURT, Germany — Three African students have charged they were harassed with racial discrimination and threats while they studied in Moscow University.

The charge, designed to "expose Soviet colonialism" while Premier Khrushchev is in New York to address the United Nations, was made by students from Nigeria, Uganda and Togo.

Sat. 10-1-60

Theophilus Okonkwo, of Nigeria, Andrew R. Amar, of Uganda and Michel Ayth, of Togo, said they and scores of other African students are leaving Moscow disgusted at Communist pressure.

P. 3

In a letter sent to heads of all African nations, the three said "Students from all over Africa and the Near East are finding in Moscow that they are merely being used as agents of Russian power politics."

Chicago, Ill.

At a news conference the three held in Frankfurt, Okonkwo charged, "We left . . . because of constant discrimination, threats, restrictions on our freedom and even brutalities."

The disgruntled students distributed copies of a letter containing the charges sent to U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

Meanwhile, Khurshchev was wooing American Negroes, with an eye to distant Africa, by hobnobbing with Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro in Harlem, heart of New York's Negro population.

Seeks Officials To Cope With British Race Problem

LONDON — (UPI) — A British charity organization recommended that the country appoint community relations officers to help solve Britain's racial problem.

The Family Welfare Association criticized British police and unions on grounds they were not giving the nation's growing Negro population a break.

The report, drafted before the 1958 race riots in London's Notting Hill Gate section, recommended that community relations officers be appointed in boroughs which have a population of more than 5,000 Negroes.

London, has more than 50,000 Negroes who have immigrated to Britain from the West Indies, part of the British commonwealth.

The report stated that the immigrants often get into trouble because of their ignorance of English law.

"The attitude of a certain small number of members of the police force and one or two magistrates, has caused a few of our colored clients to say that they are convinced they do not have the equal protection of the law, especially in matters which have to be decided between themselves and Europeans," the report said.

"Why don't you go back to where you belong," is a typical remark made by a British policeman to a Negro landlord, the report said.

"If, as we believe, the economic and social integration of colored settlers is desirable, a much greater effort on the part of the trade unions is called for to convince their rank and file members that West Indians are not here to threaten anyone's economic security," the report said.

Employers should also give the Negroes a better chance at learning their jobs, the report added.

The association prepared the report for the trustees of the London parochial charities group.

Students Accuse Germans Of Bias

BONN — Negro students at the University and Institutes of Western Germany are complaining of racial discrimination exercised against them, according to reports in the West Deutsche and Die Welt newspaper.

The complaint of the students was presented at a meeting sponsored by the department of cultural affairs of the Bonn ministry of foreign affairs.

A student from Sierra Leone (Africa) said at the meeting that during his practice at a hospital "white patients would not allow me to make the diagnosis."

A student from Ghana said he had to leave the house where he was staying when the landlady's daughter returned because the mother had told him neighbors said, "a girl lived in the same house as a Negro."

Other students taking part in the gathering complained that people would not rent them a room or asked double the price, and others said on the streets or in streetcars they scoffed for being black.

In western Germany there are 21,000 foreign students of whom 8,000 are from African and Asiatic countries.

Schacht Presence Shocks Many

Hitler Henchman Appears At Dachau's Consecration

MUNICH, Germany, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The presence of one of Adolf Hitler's chief henchmen shocked many of the 3,000 persons attending the consecration of a church at the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau today.

Hjalmar Schacht, the financial wizard who mapped the Nazi war machine's economy attended the ceremonies held in connection with Roman Catholicism's thirty-seventh Eucharistic Congress at the invitation of Munich Auxiliary Bishop Johannes Neuhaeusler who presided.

Dr. Schacht, who was found innocent of war crimes at Nuernberg, broke with Hitler late in World War II and was sent to Dachau where he met Bishop Neuhaeusler who spent several years there as a prisoner.

Dr. Schacht subsequently was convicted by a German de-Nazification court and sentenced to eight years in prison. However, after spending time in an internment camp, he was acquitted in an appeal action.

Thousands at Mass

Many persons in the crowd, including federal and local officials, termed Dr. Schacht's presence as "tasteless" and "shameful."

The congress' "Day of the Cross" began with a pontifical mass celebrated by Archbishop Adam Kozlowiecki of Northern Rhodesia who also had been a prisoner at Dachau. The mass was attended by thousands of youths, who later made the eleven-mile march to Dachau to honor the 70,000 persons who died there.

At the church, Bishop Franz Hengsbach of Essen delivered the sermon in which he said:

"Dachau lies before us like an open catalog of nihilism.

"Here the craze for destruction became part of a system of the perfect machinery. Here a collective sadism was let loose and spat into the face of men, beaten and kicked without inhibitions. Here inhumanity became the law of man. . . ."

Spellman Visits Units

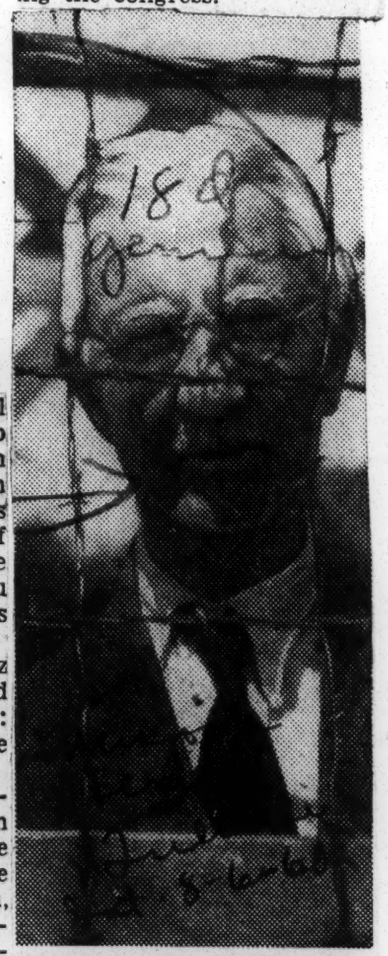
The church, dedicated to Christ's agony, stands at the end of the two rows of barracks which housed the concentration camp's inmates. It is circular in shape, symbolizing the various religions, races and nationalities of the prisoners who died there.

In other developments in connection with the congress Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, military vicar of the United States, continued his visits to American Army units. He was the guest of a special unit training in guerrilla warfare at Bad Toelz.

Some 150,000 women attended a pontifical service celebrated by German Cardinals Joseph Frings and Julius Doepfner honoring the world's women. Cardinal Doepfner said in the sermon:

"The new tasks put to a woman, the danger involved necessitate a soul, a center and depth."

Last night at the congress three cardinals and an archbishop washed the feet of 90 of the 300,000 persons attending the congress.



Herald Tribune—UPI

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in labor camp in 1947 when he was being tried by German de-Nazification court at Stuttgart. He was eventually acquitted.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION CITED

Orlando Sentinel Star

African Warns Negro Students To Stay Away from Russia

Jacksonville, Florida

Sept. 9-6-60

BONN, Germany, Sept. 1 (UPI) — A 28-year-old medical student from Togoland today warned other Africans to beware of the siren call of Moscow University. The Russians classify Negroes with monkeys, he said.

Michel Ayih, now a medical student in Bonn, said the few American Negroes he met in the Soviet capital were disillusioned and unhappy and he warned other African Negroes who might be tempted to go to Russia to study that Negro students are discriminated against by other students and made objects of scorn.

Ayih said in an interview that he was directing his warning mostly to the 150 Congolese students whom the Russians have invited to Moscow on scholarships.

Lack of Liberty

Ayih said he left Russia July 8 after two years of medical studies at the skyscraper Moscow University. He reported a lack of liberty as well as racial discrimination exist there.

When he tried to switch from medicine to the study of international law and diplomacy, he said he was refused permission and told he must continue the medical studies he began at Rouen, France.

In school he said, students were told a surgeon was great because he was a Marxist, not because of his skills.

Reared a Roman Catholic, he said he was afraid to visit the Church of St. Louis in Moscow because a Ghanian friend had gone to Mass there and was accused of being a spy.

A Somali student who asked a girl to dance was beaten by four Russians, he said.

Africans are reluctant to visit Russian homes for fear of trouble with the police and in public places they are made objects of curiosity, Ayih said.

Jeered as Monkey

In an elevator at the university, he said, a student yelled at him, "You are no gentleman, you are a monkey." As he stepped from the elevator, he said the Russians on it jeered at him, "Monkey, monkey, monkey."

"The Russians consider us the animal most near to being a man, but still an animal," the medical student said.

Studying German now at a Bonn university, Ayih said there should be more openings for African students in Western colleges and universities.

"Often Moscow offers the only openings," he said. But he added that a few Africans with Communist leanings should, indeed, go to Moscow.

"Away from Moscow it is easy to become a Communist," Ayih said. "Those who were Communists when they went to Moscow lost the faith after they got there."

23 BARGES HALTED BY EAST GERMANS

The N.Y. Times

New York

Water Traffic to Berlin Is Restricted — Reds Score Erhard's Planned Visit

Tues. 9-6-60

Special to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 5—East German Communists refused passage today to twenty-three West German barges bound for Berlin from Hamburg with coal, cement and other heavy goods, city officials said.

The new Communist harassment came in the wake of a five-day restriction of West German travel to the city. The restriction was lifted last midnight.

In another threat against Berlin, the official Communist press agency, A. D. N., said the scheduled visit here of acting Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of West Germany in the next few days was an "open provocation against East Germany."

City officials said the Communist police held up the barges at the frontier crossing point of Schnackenburg on the Elbe River ostensibly because they were too heavily laden.

An official of the West Berlin Interzonal Trade Office, which deals with East-West German trade, is scheduled to go to Leipzig, in East Germany, tomorrow to discuss the barge stoppage with Communist authorities.

The N.Y. Times

It is believed the official will threaten economic countermeasures, including a temporary ban on East-West German trade, unless the Communists end their interference with traffic to Berlin.

Erich Mende, leader of West Germany's Opposition Free Democratic party, said in Bonn today that East Germany should be told most bluntly, "any new infringement of the access to Berlin will met by the lifting of all obligations resulting from interzonal trade."

He said countermeasures should be taken immediately to halt developments dangerous to Berlin and the free world.

Franz Barsig, spokesman for the social Democratic party, without going as far as Herr Mende, suggested that the Allies and West Germany confer about measures to be implemented if the Communists continued their harassments.

The Communist police told barge owners at Schnackenburg that the water level of the Havel River, a tributary that leads to Berlin, was too low to permit passage of the barges. They refused to permit the barges to use an alternative canal route, saying this was "against regulations."

Trip Called 'Challenge'

City officials, although conceding possible technical difficulties because of the low water level, recalled that the Berlin blockade of 1948-49 began with Communist interference with water travel.

The Communist press agency called Dr. Erhard's plan to visit Berlin next Saturday "an open challenge." A. D. N. said Dr. Erhard, who is Chancellor Adenauer's deputy during the Chancellor's vacation, and Mayor Willy Brandt were planning "new open provocations against East Germany and its Socialist neighbors."

Herr Brandt said yesterday he would discuss counter-moves against Communist encroachments on Berlin with Dr. Erhard.

Traffic in the city and travel to Berlin on automobile routes and rail lines went back to normal today. Communist curbs on West German travel began last Tuesday, ostensibly to prevent West Germans from attending two meetings here last weekend of former prisoners of war and of Germans expelled from Eastern provinces now under Polish administration. Citizens of West Germany were barred from entering East Berlin during the five-day ban.

City officials said the Communist harassment affected 1,000 persons who were held up at East-West check points and refused passage to Berlin. However, 695 of those rejected flew to the icty in what Mayor Brandt has termed the "baby airlift." Air travel on commercial airlines at public expense was offered to everyone detained by Eastern border guards.

Jews Trickle Back To West Germany For Various Reasons

By CARL HARTMAN
Associated Press Staff

BERLIN, Jan. 16. — A quarter-century after the great persecutions of Jews began in Adolf Hitler's Germany, a slow but steady stream was trickling back — mostly from Israel.

More than 100 Jews a month were finding new homes—or returning to old ones. This, at any rate, was before the recent anti-Semitic outbreaks in Germany and elsewhere.

What effect the incidents—strongly deplored by official West German sources — will have on future relocation of Jews in this country remains to be seen.

Returnees receive $1,432 from the West German government to help them get established. This is aside from any restitution claims they may have.

The reasons for returning vary: A teacher: "I couldn't stand the climate in America."

* * *

A SMALL BUSINESSMAN: "Laws in Israel don't make it too easy for private enterprise. The money due me in Germany would have amounted to very little if I had it converted into Israeli pounds at the official rate."

A chef: "I don't think I could have made a good match for my daughter in Israel."

A student: "Germany is the one place in the world where I could come to get a degree in my specialty, and permission to work while I'm studying. Afterwards? No, I wouldn't dream of living here."

Some memories are hard to erase—a mother or a husband being dragged off to a concentration camp, while a terrified child watches from a hiding place.

"But it's no good living in the past," said one young woman active in Jewish affairs. "Many Germans who weren't Jewish had a hard time, too."

GRIM RECOLLECTION—Member of Hitler Youth—youngsters in Germany's vast anti-Semitic activity—burn books condemned as Jewish-Marxist. This was at Salzburg, Austria, in 1938. There is a resurgence of anti-Semitism in Europe today, but so far there has been no book burning. —AP Photo

Some, mostly older people, came back because of their memories — not in spite of them. Their recollections go back to youth and childhood before Hitler or before World War I. They want to return to the places they know best and the graves of their parents.

* * *

OFTEN THEY CAN COLLECT two old-age pensions, one from Germany and one from the land where they emigrated. And in Germany's booming economy it is not hard for them to get a part-time job or set up a small business.

At the end of World War II there were about 15,000 Jews left in Germany of the 540,000 who lived here before. Now there are 30,000 in West Germany and West Berlin. In 1957 and 1958 Jews were returning at the rate of about 2,000 a year. Since then, the number has fallen off.

Quite a few say they intend to stay in Germany only a few years, and then perhaps return to Israel.

In Frankfurt, Jews with this idea have formed a club where they speak only the Hebrew language. The idea is to keep alive their knowledge of that tongue, which they have little occasion to speak, but would want to know well if they want to live in Israel again.

Dr. H. G. Van Dam, general secretary of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, recently issued a blast against officials of American Jewish organizations for what he called interference in German affairs. He warned against turning in false alarms of anti-Semitism, with the remark that they might not be believed if there were a "real fire."

After the first swastikas appeared in Bonn, Van Dam called on Chancellor Adenauer, who pledged he would "find the wirepullers responsible." Van Dam was apparently reassured, and said he thought public attention given the problem placed it out of focus.

* * *

SYNAGOGUES AND JEWISH SOCIAL centers have been rebuilt in several German cities, with particularly handsome ones in Bonn and West Berlin. In accordance with Jewish traditions, great efforts are made to promote kindergartens and children's camps, and to watch over the health and social welfare of the community.

The picture is not all bright. Many Jews who have returned to Germany complain that it is still hard to find the jobs they want and feel qualified for. Others are lonesome, or disappointed to find the economic situation not quite as they expected it. Some are critical of what they consider the failure of West German authorities to educate young people about the crimes of the Nazis regime.

In Communist East Germany little Jewish life remains. The regime there has no sympathy with religion of any kind, and has done little in the way of restitution. People who have been persecuted are entitled to a pension, but it is not large.

There are a few synagogues, but rabbis for them are lacking.

Bonn Names Anti-Semitic Probe Group

BONN, Germany, Jan. 1 (UPI)—The West German government today recognized the wave of anti-Jewish incidents as a threat to the constitution and called in a secret service agency to round up violators.

There were signs that the series of swastika and anti-Semitic slogan smearings was abating. For the first time since Christmas Eve, when the Cologne synagogue was desecrated, there were no anti-Jewish acts reported in Germany today.

A government spokesman said the Constitutional Protection Agency had taken over investigation of the incidents. The agency is one of the three secret service groups directed by intelligence chief Reinhold Gehlen.

Under Federal Rule

Persons arrested by the agency are placed automatically under the jurisdiction of the constitutional court at Karlsruhe, which tries spies, illegal political party members and other persons charged with endangering the federal constitution.

The move meant anyone caught defacing a synagogue or scrawling slogans, whether motivated by Nazi beliefs or teen-age high spirits, would be taken out of the jurisdiction of local and state courts.

The government spokesman said the action did not mean there was positive evidence that the anti-Jewish incidents were part of an organized plan.

Federal press chief Felix von Eckardt spoke of such a plan last week and indicated either the Communists or organized neo-Nazis were behind it.

Reputation Damaged

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer decided to turn over the anti-Semitic cases to the agency after a secret cabinet meeting yesterday to discuss the wave of incidents that damaged West Germany's reputation abroad.

A West Berlin newspaper, The Telegraf, today demanded the dismissal of one of Adenauer's ministers as proof to the world that Germany had broken with its Nazi past. The socialist-line newspaper named Theodor Oberlaender, refugee minister, who admits he was a Nazi but denies he took part in Nazi atrocities as some Polish refugees have charged.

Police in Berlin raided the homes of 29 members of two banned neo-Nazi youth organizations and confiscated old Nazi newspapers and propaganda material.

The groups, the National Youth of Germany and the Federation of National Students, had about 70 members. They were disbanded on the grounds they violated the constitution.

Thirty-one persons suspected of anti-Semitic acts have been arrested in Berlin, most of them members of the banned groups.

Anti-Semitism Surge Dealt German, French Setbacks

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

Mon. 1-11-60.

BERLIN (AP)—Youths in Germany and France demonstrated their antagonism Sunday toward the surge of anti-Semitism, much of it blamed on fanatic young people.

A youth organization of the Christian Democratic party exhibited a documentary film about the horrors of Nazi concentration camps to a capacity audience of 1,200 youths in West Berlin.

In Paris, thousands of persons, many of them young people, braved wintry winds and paraded past the memorial to an unknown Jewish martyr in a demonstration to answer the rise of anti-Semitism in the world.

PARADE STAGED

West Berlin youth, who had staged a parade Friday night to protest against race hatred, had a meeting before the horror film was shown. Deputy Mayor Franz Amrehn praised them for wanting to know the truth about the Nazi era. Then the youths watched the French-made film, "Night and fog."

The film depicts ghastly scenes the invading Allied armies found in concentration camps in Germany. Some of the film is from German archives.

Gas chambers, piles of bodies, walking skeletons and miles of barbed wire are shown. The film ran commercially in West Germany and West Berlin theaters several years ago, but was not a financial success.

The parade in Paris was organized by the Representative Council of Jews in France. The marchers sometimes walked silently in the 25-degree weather, and sometimes broke into the Israeli national anthem or the "Marseillaise."

Most of the demonstrators were Jewish, but Protestant pastors, Roman Catholic priests and two members of the Communist party Politburo also participated. Some in the parade wore the striped uniforms of concentration camps or the yellow star of David which Jews were forced to display during the German occupation.

About a thousand of the demonstrators, mostly young people, later filed past the Paris town hall crying, "Down with the Nazis" and "Death to the hangmen." No incidents of violence were reported.

SWIFT ACTION

Fewer anti - Semitic incidents were being reported over the weekend. France, for example, reported not a single new swastika or anti-Jewish slogan had appeared on walls overnight.

But there was no letup in demands that steps be taken to stamp out anti-Semitism. British papers, for example, demanded Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany take swift action against neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic elements.

Among new incidents reported overnight were these:

Swastikas were daubed on a monument to 600 victims of German firing squads at Tamines, Belgium.

NAZI SYMBOLS

The first swastikas appeared on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus. Five of the Nazi symbols were found on buildings in the east coast port of Famagusta. The buildings are Greek-owned and have no Jewish connections.

In Recife, Brazil, black swastikas were smeared on a building of the archbishop's Roman Catholic college.

Another demonstration against anti-Semitism was held in the French city of Montpellier, where a swastika had been painted on a villa used by the Nazi Gestapo during the occupation.

Swastika Rash Revives Problem of Nazi Youth

The Sunday Star Washington, D. C.

But German Movement Is Nothing New And Its Political Power Is Slight

By CROSBY S. NOYES

European Correspondent of The Star

1-10-60

BONN, Germany, Jan. 9.—Transitory though it may be, the rash of swastika-smearing in Germany has focused public attention on a long-standing problem.

Among those arrested for outrages are a number of young men who have turned out to be members of clandestine nationalist organizations. In their homes police have discovered Nazi-like paraphernalia including uniforms, flags and pamphlets extolling the glories of the former German Reich.

This has caused some observers to accept the outbreaks as convincing evidence of a new and virulent nationalist movement. The fact is, however, that neo-nazism is not a new phenomenon. In a limited and furtive way it has flourished since before the end of the Allied occupation. In recent years its leaders—some of them prominent former Nazis—have concentrated their efforts on the youth of the country.

Recruitment has not been outstandingly successful, so far as can be learned. Authorities responsible for keeping tabs on these nationalistic youth organizations say they total at most about 60,000 members. This compares with the Democratic Federal Youth Association, with a combined membership of more than 5 million.

West German Police Guard Synagogues. Page A-3

Young Nazis Scattered

The young Nazis, furthermore, are scattered among hundreds of small circles or clubs ranging in size from a dozen to a hundred or more members. Between these clubs there is only the loosest kind of co-ordination. The names of organizations—"Young Steel Helmets," "Viking Youth" and so on—are changed frequently along with their secret meeting places.

What they lack in numbers, however, the Nazi youth clubs make up in fanatical spirit. Their meetings celebrating major Nazi anniversaries, including Hitler's birthday, are drenched in bitter nostalgia. Dressed in their brown shirts, riding breeches and boots, the youngsters regale themselves with martial music and readings from Mein Kampf and "lectures" on contemporary history.

The theme of these lectures has an unpleasantly familiar ring about it. To explain Germany's wartime defeat, the stab-in-the-back theory has been revived. Hitler is painted as a defender of Western civilization against the Bolshevik barbarians. He was, according to this version, frustrated in his mission by the blindness of Roosevelt and Churchill. Denial of Germany's war guilt is wholesale; history is retaught to purge the influences of "Anglo-American propaganda."

Divided on Cold War

In terms of the cold war struggle, the new Nazi movement is divided. While most organizations proclaim their hostility to NATO and to Germany's economic ties with Western Europe, some demand better jobs for former Wehrmacht officers within NATO's military structure. Independent negotiation with Russia is urged by others to bring about re-unification of Germany and the return of lost territories in Poland and Sudetenland. All are against Germany's present system of government.

Such co-ordination as exists within the Nationalist German youth movement is provided largely by links with larger national organizations. Among these, the most prominent is "the League of National Students," which boasts a membership of 800.

The league, which encourages the revival of dueling among its members as a manly form of entertainment, is active in a number of major universities, including those at Heidelberg, Berlin, Mainz and Marburg.

In addition, Nazi youth groups draw inspiration and support from various veterans' organizations whose activities and general attitudes are sometimes suspected of lacking democratic spirit. Among these the ultra-rightist organization of veterans of the former Waffen SS has come in for special attention from authorities, while the far larger Stahlehelm Association of ex-servicemen is by no means above suspicion.

Refugee organizations in West Germany pose a special problem. A large inflow of population from Communist East Germany has undoubtedly strengthened the current of nationalism in all parts of the country. And the exodus from Hungary inevitably included elements whose devotion to democracy is highly questionable.

The rightist groups are not without a kind of press. While all major West German newspapers are firmly democratic, a number of publishing houses have been heavily infiltrated by former Nazis. Besides innumerable pamphlets there are perhaps as many as a dozen ultranationalist periodicals being published regularly.

Disturbing as all this may be it adds up to very little in terms of real political power. The strength of the German nationalist movement is centered in the German Reichs Party, which polled less than 1 per cent of the vote in the last general election and won not a single seat in the Bundestag. Even in the party's so-called stronghold in Lower Saxony, its strength dropped by one-half between 1954 and 1958.

Even though the German Reichs Party has loudly disclaimed any responsibility for the recent outbreak of Nazi hooliganism—and fired the two members for desecrating the Cologne synagogue—there are stronger demands today for its abolition by Federal government authorities. Similar demands are being made for tighter control of student groups and nationalist organizations, and a number already have been formally suppressed.

This tougher attitude by authorities is being cited as one positive step considered long overdue by many critics of Chancellor Adenauer's regime. Along with the expected passage of a new law against incitement of religious and racial hatred, the banning of the Reichs Party is widely favored as a method of dealing with such disorders.

Some, however, are not so sure. Many members of the German Jewish community are opposed to legislation which tends to set them off from the rest of society as a special group. And those who hold that the final eradication of nazism in Germany is a long-term educational process doubt the effectiveness of repressive measures which will, they fear, merely hide the symptoms without curing the illness.

Above all there is the argument that this hangover from the Nazi era is completely out of keeping with the spirit and temper of the overwhelming majority of the German people today—and that this fact in itself is the best guarantee against its long survival.

18d 1960

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (N A T O)

SPEAKS AT U.S. COLLEGE

The Fla. Times-Union Jacksonville, Fla. Mon. 6-6-60

Diefenbaker Urges Top NATO Parley

GREENCASTLE, Ind., June 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada called today for a top-level meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to examine worsening relations with the Soviet Union.

In a speech to a DePauw University commencement audience, Diefenbaker said heads of state among the NATO powers should get together to reassess what he termed Soviet Premier Khrushchev's tactics of "the carrot and stick."

Urges United Front

The Prime Minister said there is an immediate need for more consultation among NATO members to present a united front to the bewildering Soviet tactics of alternating affability and venom.

Diefenbaker, however, indicated he thinks it would be a mistake to try for another summit conference at this time. He said a premature summit meeting "would be worse than none at all."

He urged the Western world not to be confused by Communist switching of tactics.

"The NATO reaction to the failure of the summit meeting has passed through stages of disbelief, dismay and disappointment, but at no time defeatism," he said.

Calls for Restraint

"We must not be blown off course by Mr. Khrushchev's bellicose verbosity, ominous as it may sound. The language of insults is best answered with restraint."

Diefenbaker warned against allowing Russian handling of the U2 spy-plane incident and the summit conference collapse to cause the Western powers to retaliate with similar threats.

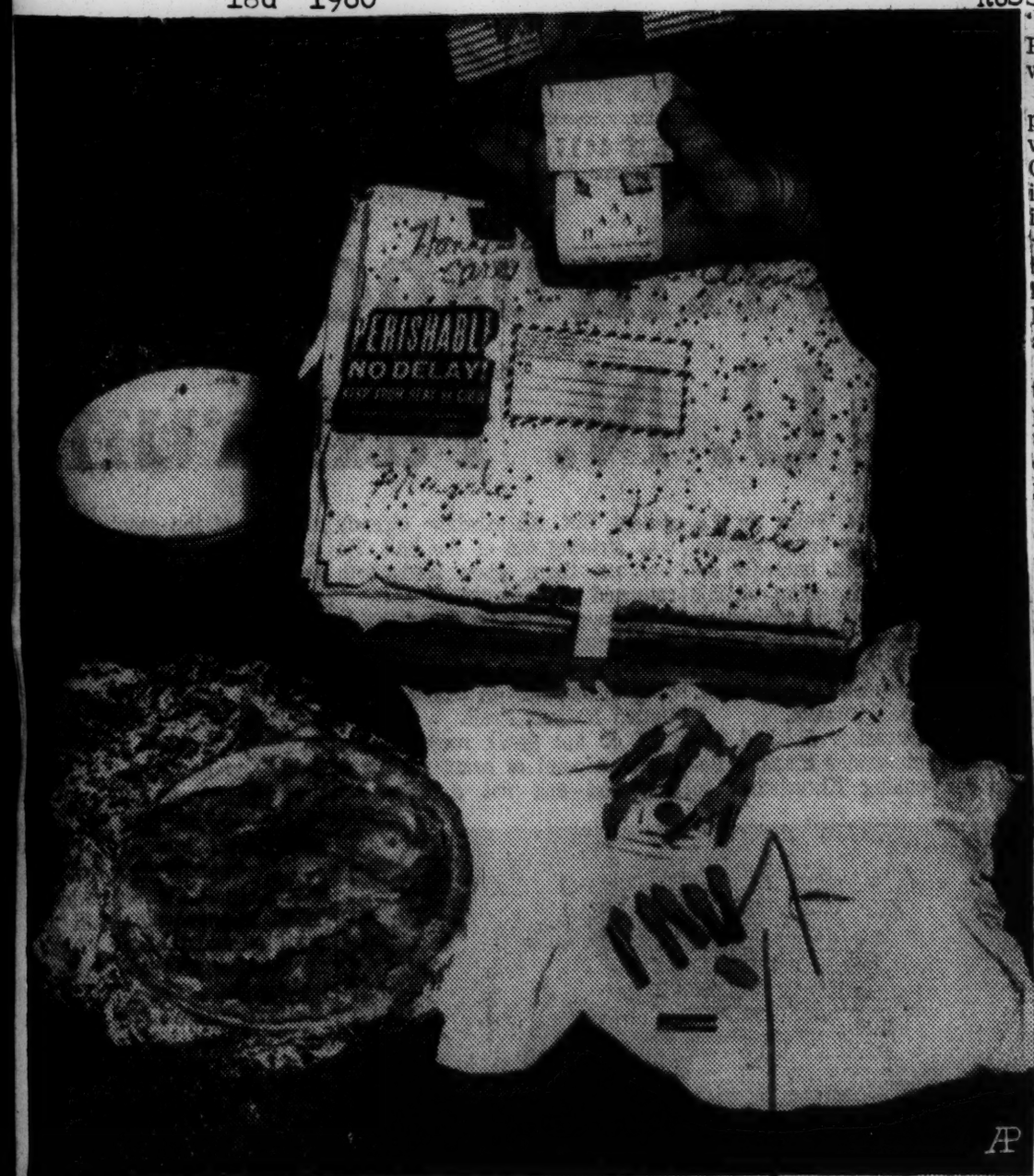
"In my reading of the press," the Prime Minister said, "I am disturbed from time to time that there are those who indulge in the dangerous course of vocal rocket rattling.

"I can think of no more sterile or irresponsible use of the responsibilities of office than tendency to brandish the symbols of military power."

Backs Open Sky Plan

Diefenbaker urged the West to examine carefully the merits of Khrushchev's latest world disarmament plan, much as they may seem doubtful at the start.

He renewed his support of President Eisenhower's open skies inspection proposal, offering the Soviet Union the right to make aerial surveys of Canada and its arctic territory in return for the right to make similar flights over Siberia



PIE FOR NIKITA THAT CREATED BOMB SCARE
. . . Other Items Addressed to Russian Also Shown Around Box.

Pie For Khrushchev

The Dallas Times Herald

Causes N. Y. Bomb Scare

Raleigh, N. C.

NEW YORK (AP)— A travel-worn apple pie addressed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev created a bomb scare Saturday before police experts determined it was what its sender claimed it was. Among items in a five-pound package that arrived at the Soviet leader's Park Ave. residence Saturday morning shortly before he departed for the United Nations.

As it was hustled off by a police bomb squad, the sender—Virginia L. McCleary of Luling, Tex.—insisted the box contained what the label said: "pie." An apple pie.

Other Items.

In addition to the rather mashed pie, the box also contained: A metal chain and a locket inscribed with the Ten Commandments bearing a tag, "to Mrs. Khrushchev"; a card bearing the initials "N.A.A.A.P.", which police said stands for "the National Association for the Advancement of American People"; a dozen red erasers apparently intended for use with their accompanying toy rocket launcher, complete with launching pad and a note reading, "To Chairman Khrushchev: Please accept this rocket loaded with peaceful ammunition."

Police, who had deposited the package in a bunker at Ft. Tilden while they checked on Mrs. McCleary, said they hoped to deliver it to the Soviet delegation building later.

Mrs. McCleary and her husband, C. B., live in a small, neat house trailer four miles from Luling. They own but do not operate a small roadside stand.

She told Associated Press photographer Ted Powers that the apple pie she sent is symbolic of the American way of life: "Upper crust, lower crust and the goodness in between."

She said that had she baked a Communist pie, it would have an upper crust, lower crust "and nothing in between."

Mrs. McCleary said she may send pies to presidential nominees John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon.

The gaily wrapped package with the legends "perishable" and "don't tilt" was delivered shortly before 10:30 a.m. by John Galvan, a Railway Express driver who had picked it up at a company terminal.

Detectives, suspicious of its size, obtained a portable fluoroscope and plugged it into an outlet in the basement of the Italian Embassy's cultural institute nearby.

When the fluoroscope disclosed what appeared to be wires inside the package, it was hurriedly carried to a traffic island on Park Avenue and a bomb squad truck was summoned to take it to Ft. Tilden for examination.

Traffic was shut off on Park Avenue between 66th and 72nd streets during the 50-minute period police awaited the arrival of the bomb squad's special metal-mesh truck.

Newsmen and detectives standing near the Soviet delegation building were ordered into side streets.

Two diplomatic motorcades were allowed through the area during the waiting period, however.

In Texas, Mrs. McCleary was described as about 40, dark-haired, of medium height and thin. She lives in a farming community about three miles from Luling in south-central Texas.

It was reported that in September she wrote San Antonio news media saying she had "an important announcement" and would unveil an "American pie."

The letter said Khrushchev would be given an opportunity to eat "a special American pie" although "Mr. Khrushchev may not eat humble pie."

The letter bore a letterhead: "National Association for the Advancement of the American People."

Mrs. McCleary has appeared in past years at the State Capitol in Austin talking with officials about what she called her "crusade for honesty."

When her package arrived at Khrushchev's Park Avenue residence, it was taken to police at a building two doors north. This is normal procedure with all packages going to the Soviet delegation.

Apple pie sent to K creates bomb scare

The Birmingham News

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—(AP) A travel-worn apple pie addressed to Soviet Premier Khrushchev created a bomb scare Saturday before police experts determined it was what its sender claimed it was. Birm. 10-2-60

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Chance to eat pie

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IT CAUSED A BOMB SCARE, BUT PIE LABEL WAS RIGHT

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

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Sun. 10-2-60

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Soviet Bids U. N. Compel U.S. Troops to Quit Korea

The N.Y. Times
New York

Sharp Statement, Linked to Decisions at Communist Parley, Charges That Unification Is Being Blocked

Thurs. 12-8-60

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Dec. 7—The Soviet Union, in what appeared to be a new diplomatic offensive, accused the United States today of blocking the reunification of Korea.

A Government statement demanded that the United Nations compel the evacuation of United States and other foreign troops from the divided peninsula.

It was the second Soviet Government statement in forty-eight hours that condemned the United States for pursuing what was described as an aggressive foreign policy. The first declaration asserted that "United States imperialism" was responsible for the dissension in the Congo.

The Soviet policy statements followed the three-week world Communist summit conference in the Kremlin. Western experts believe the strategy agreed upon at that meeting may now produce an intensification of Soviet diplomatic activity on East-West issues.

In a related development Liu Shao-chi, chief of state of Communist China, said at a meeting in the Lenin Stadium in Moscow that the United States was guilty of aggressive provocations.

"Our common enemies are the imperialists with the United States at their head," the Chinese Communist leader told his audience.

The harsh Soviet criticism of the United States in the two foreign policy statements appeared to follow the line laid down in the conference statement of the eighty-one Communist parties.

It was not clear how the conference may have affected Premier Khrushchev's expressed desire for a summit meeting with Western leaders after President-elect John F. Kennedy takes office.

A front-page editorial in Pravda, the Communist party organ, branded the United States as "the main force of aggression and wars." The editorial, which was commenting on the Communist manifesto published yesterday, added:

"With American help a hotbed of war is being energetically revived in the Far East.

The Soviet statement on Korea, published by Tass, the official Soviet press agency, was made in support of a North Korean memorandum, issued on Nov. 11, that demanded reunification of the country.

"The American occupation of the southern part of Korea is a main obstacle to the unification of the country," the Soviet statement said. It added:

"The United States' refusal to withdraw its troops from Korean territory, its unwillingness to join in a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue, the continuing agitation of American brass hats for the further strengthening of their military bases and the importing of mass-destruction weapons in violation of the armistice agreement: These are the elements of the aggressive foreign policy of the United States Government."

U. S. Wants Free Elections

The United States and other United Nations powers with troops in South Korea have taken the position that free elections must precede any withdrawal of their remaining forces.

The Soviet statement said that since the United Nations intends to discuss the Korean question shortly, the organization must permit representatives of both North and South Korea to take part in the debate. The divided country is not formally represented in the United Nations.

"The United Nations must also demand," the Soviet statement continued, "the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula and also the abolition of the so-called Commission for Korean Unification and Rehabilitation, which it has been shown, clearly obstructs the country's unification."

Mr. Liu, one of Communist China's top administrators and Marxist theoreticians, declared support in his Moscow speech for Premier Khrushchev's thesis that there was now a possibility of averting world war "despite the mad arms race of the United States."

Today was the second time since the publication of the manifesto of eighty-one Communist parties that Mr. Liu had expressed support of the general lines of Premier Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence and his thesis that war was not fatally inevitable."

Mr. Liu's statements made it apparent that the Communist Chinese and Soviet leaders have decided to bury the hatchet for the time being, at least on the important questions of war and peace.

Mr. Liu spoke this afternoon at a "friendship rally" staged in his honor at the Lenin Sports Palace in Luzhniki Park. The rally was attended by a capacity crowd of about 15,000 officials, party leaders, workers and students. Many of those present were Chinese.

The purpose of the rally—to demonstrate the "indestructible unity" of the Soviet Union and Communist China—was made apparent by the expressions of Mr. Liu and of the Soviet President, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who sat on the stage with other party leaders beside the Chinese guest.

Mr. Liu's speech consisted of praise for Mr. Khrushchev, an expression of Soviet-Chinese solidarity, a bitter attack against the United States and defense of the "great leap forward" program in Communist China.

He spoke once again, more briefly, on Soviet-Chinese friendship at a formal reception tonight in his honor at the Kremlin.

Mr. Liu said that the three-week meeting of the Communist leaders of eighty-one countries from East and West had been "the most outstanding event since the Moscow conference of 1957." At that conference, Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Communist party chief, helped to draft the document that guided world Communists during the last three years.

The new statement "has reaffirmed many problems facing the Communist movement and further tasks of the workers' parties," Mr. Liu said.

China Assails Imperialists

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, Dec. 7—Communist China held firmly to its "hard" ideological line in newspaper comment today on the Moscow manifesto.

This was especially apparent in editorials in a TA Kung Pao and Kuangming Jih Pao, two papers used by the Communist Chinese regime for its more extreme declarations.

The Moscow Manifesto, Ta Kung Pao said, gave proof that imperialism would never change its aggressive nature.

The imperialists, headed by United States, will "burst into tears only at sight of their own coffins" and will never withdraw from the stage of history of their own accord, the newspaper asserted.

Kuangming Jih Pao said that the "insatiate greed of monopoly capital predetermines its aggressive and bellicose nature."

Nikita Asks Arms Ban Negotiations With Ike

The Montgomery Advertiser

Rain, Boos, Jeers Greet Soviet Boss

Montgomery Ala. Sun. 9-20-60

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Related Picture, Stories, Page 2B

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Khrushchev said he objected to Herter saying "that the Soviet proposal regarding participation of leading statesmen in the discussion of the disarment problem at the Generally Assembly is 'completely ridiculous.' He called this "a strange sort of logic."

A U.S. spokesman at the United Nations retorted that Khrushchev had presented the secretary's remarks out of context. He said Herter was not referring to talks "by leading statesmen" but to talks by the heads of 82 nations on a matter so complicated as disarmament. The secretary continues to consider such a course ridiculous, the spokesman said.

NOTHING NEW

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"I am not sure whether I understand correctly the latest decision of the United States government with regard to Mr. Eisenhower, the United States President, taking part in the work of the General Assembly," Khrushchev said.

"The United States have, perhaps, reappraised their attitude toward the assembly meetings and have also come to the conclusion that serious negotiations can be undertaken in the United Nations to reach a disarmament agreement.

"Well, if this does not mean a fancy speech but really constructive participation in the work of the assembly, we would welcome such a decision."

Mr. K. Hits Discrimination Against Negroes In U.S.

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

By BRUCE W. MUNN
(United Press International)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Premier Nikita Khrushchev said Wednesday that unless the United Nations moves to eliminate "colonialism" the world's countries not yet independent should take to arms.

Thurs 11-3-60

Khrushchev also castigated discrimination against Negroes in the United States and branded as hypocritical "British benevolence" toward its colonies.

Russia will support them in their struggle, he said.

The Soviet Premier, who goes home Thursday, opened a final attack on the Western powers on two issues — colonial nations and the American U2 plane incident.

Khrushchev was seeking to have the U2 and colonial issues debated in the General Assembly rather than the usual procedure of hearing them in the political committee. He faced near certain defeat on both, such as he received Tuesday night in a similar vote on disarmament.

CITES U. S. NEGROES

Turning to the American Negroes, Khrushchev said that in many states they were subjected to discrimination and limitation of their elementary human rights.

"Negro students cannot study at the same schools where white children study," he said. "Negroes are not allowed in hotels where white people stay, they are not admitted to theatres, restaurants.

"This is the real face of 'civilization' of which the imperialist colonial powers are boasting. And this is called civilization. It was imposed by force, contrary to the peoples' wishes. The colonialists dispatched troops, guns, machine guns, followed by missionaries, cross in hand."

Khrushchev termed Congolese Army Col. Joseph Mobutu a "scum-traitor" who was keeping Premier Patrice Lumumba from office because he had been bribed by the "colonialists." He said UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold was acting as a tool to the West.

CALLS IT "PROPAGANDA"

David Ormsby-Gore, British minister of state for foreign affairs, hit at Khrushchev's remarks as pure "propaganda." He said Britain welcomed a serious discussion of colonialism and pointed to Khrushchev's failure to mention the many nations that the British have given freedom.

Krushchev's first address on Wednesday was given in calm but bitter words.

"If the United Nations organization fails to adopt the proposals aimed at the elimination of the colonial regime, the peoples of the colonial countries will have no alternative but to take to arms," he said.

"I have already said and I repeat it again: The Soviet people are on the side of those who fight for their liberation from the colonial yoke for their freedom and independence."

The Soviet Premier told the delegates of the new African and other nations sitting before him that their people ultimately will demand to know how they voted on this issue of colonialism.

Nikita Asks Arms Ban Negotiations With Ike

The Montgomery Advertiser p. 1

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Khrushchev Hits Bias In America

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — The unpredictable Nikita Khrushchev struck the United States in a sensitive spot Saturday when he deplored this nation's mistreatment of Negroes in a blistering speech before the United Nations General Assembly.

Khrushchev charged, during a debate with U. S. Ambassador to the UN James Wadsworth over the Red China question, that while America professes such love for the newly independent countries of Africa, she continues to exploit Negroes and deny them their civil rights.

He pointed out that representatives of African countries here have been denied hotel rooms and turned away from restaurants because they are black.

Sat. 10-8-60

Khrushchev asked: "Is this democracy? Is this respect for the dignity of man? This is human hatred."

P. 1

The Russian premier's sensational allegations were virtually ignored by some of the wire services and many newspapers. However, his stinging criticism of U.S. racial policies drew broad smiles and warm applause from members of the African delegations.

Khrushchev said Negroes are wantonly lynched in the United States and the government does little to halt the barbarism.

In the Soviet Union, Khrushchev told the general Assembly, a man is not judged by the color of his skin.

In reply to Khrushchev's attacks, Wadsworth said:

"There is more freedom, there is more opportunity, there is more well-being for every American—I say every American, regardless of race, color or creed—in the United States than there is any Communist country. Anybody who knows America knows this to be true."

'Hysteria' Is Aimed at U2 Pilot

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM

U.S. Accuses Soviets Of Stirring Spy Hate

Miami Herald Miami, Fla., Sun. 8/7/60

Expelled Student's Case Cited

Russia Rules Out American Attorneys

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The United States accused Russia Saturday of waging a "hysterical" campaign to inflame public prejudice before the spy trial of American U2 Pilot Francis G. Powers begins in Moscow Aug. 17.

The State Department also reported the Soviet Union has rejected a U.S. request that American attorneys be allowed to help prepare Powers' defense. U.S. officials have been refused permission to see Powers since he was captured May 1 when his reconnaissance plane was brought down 1,300 miles inside Russia.

Department Spokesman David Waters bluntly charged that the Russian propaganda machine is trying to whip up anti-American public opinion before the Pound, Va., airman is tried.

He cited as evidence a claim published in the Soviet newspaper Trud that American Exchange Student Edwin Morrell was expelled from Moscow University for spying.

Denying the Morrell accusation as completely false, Waters said: "The Soviet press seems to be full of this kind of fairy tale now. It is only too apparent that the objective is to inflame public opinion in advance of the scheduled trial of Francis Powers.

"I doubt that these somewhat hysterical efforts will have much effect outside of the closed societies of the Communist bloc," he said.

Waters said Morrell was asked to leave Russia last June on grounds he had failed to carry out his academic work satisfactorily. No charges of espionage were made against the 31-year-old student until Friday, he noted.

Soviet rejection of an appeal that American attorneys be allowed to help Powers was contained in an Aug. 4 note from the Russians in which they announced that a Moscow lawyer identified only as "Attorney Griniv" had been assigned to defend him.

The Soviet note said that three attorneys named by the Virginia Bar Association to try to aid the airman could not be permitted to participate in the case under "Soviet judicial legislation."

But the note advised that members of Power's family would be allowed to confer with his Soviet attorney when they reach Moscow.

Visas allowing entry to Russia have been granted the airman's wife, Barbara Gay Powers, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Powers of Pound, Va. They plan to reach Moscow Aug. 16, the day before the trial before a Soviet military tribunal gets under way.

Dr. Lewis Ingram, personal physician of the pilot's mother; Sol Cury of Norton, Va., a friend of his father, and Carl A. MacAfee, an attorney retained by the father, have also planned to go. However, it seemed Saturday that neither Dr. Ingram nor MacAfee would make the trip because of lack of funds.

The Soviet note was in response to two formal demands by the United States that U.S. embassy representatives be allowed to see and interview Powers and that the three Virginia attorneys be permitted to help him.

The Russian reply ignored the request that embassy officials be allowed to confer with Powers. Officials here said they expected that a U.S. representative would be permitted to attend the trial but there was still no official Soviet confirmation of this.

Russians Expel American Trio

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. July 29, 1960

Students Are Arrested For Passing Out Copies Of U.S. Magazine

By The Associated Press

MOSCOW, July 28.—Soviet officials Thursday ordered immediate expulsion of three Americans, a Briton and a West German arrested in an incident involving distribution to Russians of the United States State Department magazine Amerika.

The three Americans and their companions were questioned about four hours. Soviet police ordered them to sign statements, but the youths said they refused to sign anything in a language they could not understand.

Had 50 Copies

Western and Soviet officials were reluctant to discuss the incident. Informed sources said the three Americans were students who took 50 copies of the magazine from the American Embassy, where they are available to tourists.

The three drove to a downtown hotel and from their car began to distribute the magazine. A crowd gathered and Russians called the police. The police took into custody not only the three students, but a Briton, a West German and another American—described as a Chicago schoolteacher—who were taking pictures of the occurrence.

The police escorted the students into the hotel, where they demanded—and were refused—permission to call the United States Embassy. However, a fourth American, identified only as McGovern, managed to slip away. He called the embassy, which sent an official to the hotel immediately to negotiate for the group's release.

Students Not Identified

The names of those involved in the incident were not available.

Amerika is a handsomely illustrated, slick-paper magazine designed to inform Russians objectively about the United States. Its distribution on a limited basis is permitted in return for limited distribution of a similar Soviet publication, U.S.S.R., in the United States.

SOVIET DENOUNCES REPORTS OF RACISM

New York Times Mon. 8-8-60

Attack on African Student Admitted—American Is Called Provocateur

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Aug. 7—The Soviet press bitterly denounced today reports by African students of racial discrimination and attacks on Negroes at the University of Moscow.

The denunciations were a continuation of a recent series of articles branding American and British exchange students as spies and anti-Soviet provocateurs.

African and Asian students were called yesterday to a meeting of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity to hear denunciations of charges of discrimination. Some among them were quoted as having declared that such reports were inspired by "those imperialist elements who are frightened by the large numbers of young Africans going to the U. S. S. R." and "circles who oppose cultural exchanges and who are against the enlightenment of black Africa."

American Student Blamed

A long report of this meeting, which was called a news conference but to which no non-Communist reporters were invited, appeared in the Communist youth newspaper Komosmolskaya Pravda.

The paper repeated earlier published charges against an American student, Edwin Morell of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was expelled from Moscow University's Graduate School. The paper accused Mr. Morell of having incited African students to take an anti-Soviet attitude and to report lies about life at the university.

The paper described reports that an African student was beaten unconscious last May by group of young Russians for asking a Russian girl to dance with him as exaggerations of a minor incident.

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Under special attack was a 27-year-old student from Uganda, Stanley Omar Okullo, whose account of the beating of a young Somali student at published in British and American journals.

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Africans Made Charges

Miami Herald

Soviets Bitterly Deny Stories Of Attacks on Negro Students

Miami, Fla.

Sun. 8/9/60

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS
The New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Reports by African students of racial discrimination and attacks on Negroes at Moscow University were bitterly denounced Monday in the Soviet press.

The denunciations and a reported statement of a group of African and Arab students extolling their life at the university came in the wake of a recent series of articles branding United States and British exchange students as spies and anti-Soviet provocateurs.

In part, the raising of the question of the exchange students is believed to be a response to a number of articles that have appeared recently in the Western press charging that Soviet universities have used repressive and discriminatory measures against non-Soviet students and that racial friction had developed.

The Soviet attacks also fall into the larger pattern of the intensified propaganda campaign aimed at depicting the United States and its allies as aggressive.

Moreover, they fit into the large-scale propaganda offensive the Soviet Union is currently waging to assure Africans of its selfless support in their fight against "colonial powers and United States imperialist monopolists."

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Don't wander outside, he's warned—

The Birmingham (Ala.) News

K must remain behind 'Iron Curtain' in N. Y.

Sat. 9-10-60 P. 1

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 10—(AP)—The United States notified the Soviet Union Saturday that Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev during his visit to New York must not travel off Manhattan Island.

In a memorandum delivered to the Soviet UN delegation, the United States requested that arrangements be made for the Soviet leader to reside as near as possible to UN headquarters and to limit his movements to those required by his official mission as head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations.

U. S. SOURCES said similar restrictions were being placed on Hungarian Communist Party Chief Janos Kadar and Mehmet Shehu, premier of Albania.

The U. S. memorandum said the restrictions were being imposed in order to provide adequate security for the Communist leaders. The memorandum added:

"The question of assuring the necessary security for Mr. Khrushchev and the Soviet delegation has, of course, been complicated by the hostile public statements of the head of the Soviet government and by the destruction of an American plane over international waters by Soviet action and the continued illegal detention of two American fliers."

In Washington, the State Department said the restriction on Khrushchev and the two other Communist chiefs does not apply to the leaders from the remaining Red bloc countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania.

A spokesman said these four will be subjected only to a requirement normally applying to Rumanians that they notify the U. S. government before traveling outside the New York area.

RUSSIAN UN delegation members, and Soviet citizens generally are normally under restrictions when they come to the United States. The restrictions have been imposed by the U. S. government in retaliation for Soviet restrictions on Americans in Russia.

Thus in New York, Russians are allowed to travel only within a 25-mile radius—and some parts of the New York area are off limits to them, too.

If a Soviet official or citizen wants to go outside the New York area, he must give notification 48 hours in advance.

ALL TOLD, about two-thirds of the United States is normally banned to Russian visitors in a tit-for-tat against Russian restrictions. U. S. officals say they have repeatedly offered to Moscow to negotiate on a mutual lifting of restrictions but have received no response.

THIS WAS a reference to the RB47 reconnaissance plane which the Soviet Union claims was shot down over Soviet territory July 1. The United States avers the aircraft was over international waters and demanded the release of the two surviving crew members, a demand the Soviet Union has thus far rejected.

The memorandum requested the Soviet delegation to notify the U. S. government at the earliest possible moment the exact time of Khrushchev's arrival, his place of residence, length of stay and time and method of departure.

STATE DEPARTMENT officials indicated that an appeal would be made to the public to "act in a dignified and restrained fashion in regard to the Communist visitors."

Khrushchev, with other Communist leaders, is aboard the Soviet liner Baltika at sea heading for New York. He is due in New York Sept. 19, the day before the UN Assembly convenes.

Restriction to Manhattan Island would mean Khrushchev would be unable to use the Soviet Union's mansion at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Soviet Bias Revealed By 3 African Students

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

FRANKFURT, Germany, Sept. 21 (AP)—Three African students have sent an open letter to the heads of all African governments charging "constant (racial) discrimination and threats" while they were studying at Moscow University.

Wed. 9-22-60

The three told a news conference in Frankfurt today that they and scores of other African students are leaving Moscow "disgusted at Communist pressure."

They identified themselves as Theophilus Okonkow, 28, of Nigeria, who said he was the secretary of the executive committee of the African Students Union in the U. S. S. R.; Andrew R. Amar of Uganda, and Michel Ayih, 28, of Togo. All were medical students in Miscow during the last there years.

"We left—and others are leaving—because of constant discrimination, threats, restrictions on our freedom and even brutalities," Okonkwo said.

"Students from all over Africa and the Near East are finding in Moscow that they are merely being used as agents of Soviet power politics. One hundred and fifty students left last year. Scores have left and are leaving this year, disgusted.

The three said they were acting for a "majority" of the 75 to 90 African students still at Moscow University.

They claimed that students from Algeria, the Cameroons, the Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, the U. A. R. and Uganda had met in secret recently in Moscow and empowered them to "present our case against communism when we arrived here in the West."

18d 1960 RUSSIA

Satellite Tracking Becomes a Precise Art

The Washington Post

By Warren Kornberg

Washington, D.C.

Staff Reporter

In the days before the first artificial earth satellite launched the space era, American (and presumably Soviet) scientists were plagued by a nightmare that they would not be able to keep track of a new made object in space.

With the launching of Sputnik I by the Soviet Union, however, the end of the nightmare was in sight. 8/22/60

The satellite project was part of the International Geophysical Year effort, and scientists were preparing tracking systems to follow the birds. But when Russia jumped the gun, no one was really quite ready. P. 1-8

To follow Sputnik, the Soviet Union itself relied on radio amateurs to extend the scanty network of inter-connected observation points. In the United States, astronomers and astrophysicists had two networks in the process of organization — the Moonwatch visual network of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory and the Minitrack electronic network of the Naval Research Laboratory. Sophisticated optical equipment had not yet left the factory, and the first Sputnik observation with Baker-Nunn tracking cameras was made directly at the factory.

Also relying in part on amateurs, scientists here alerted their stations around the world and before many passes were made information on Sputnik's orbit was being fitted together.

Technique Improves

Since that time, when satellite tracking was untried and relatively crude, it has grown, developed and consolidated into a highly sophisticated and predictable art.

Satellites convey two broad categories of information — they report on their environments via telemetering equipment (radiation meters, television cameras and the like), transmitting information to ground stations on radio-coded command.

And their exact location and behavior in space conveys other information — pressure caused by the impact of particles of light energy, the density of the earth's atmosphere at any given altitude, gravity and mass of the earth and its neighbors in space and the shape of the earth. Gravity, drag and pressure all have measurable effects on the orbit and orbital changes as a satellite makes circuit after circuit around the earth.

To determine the orbit and measure the changes precisely, as well as to learn where to look for telemeter transmissions, is the job of the satellite trackers.

Major Technique

The major techniques of satellite tracking in use today —are optical, interferometric, pulse radar and Doppler, the last three working on electronic rather than optical principles.

Optical techniques are extremely accurate but are dependent both on the weather and a source of light.

Before Echo, the 100-foot balloon satellite, placed in orbit high enough and at an angle calculated to keep it in constant light for many days, satellites were generally visible only at dawn and dusk, when they could catch and reflect the sun's rays over the horizon and the sky was dark enough to provide contrast. The weather is still the limiting factor.

The Baker-Nunn telescopic cameras which are carrying the burden of optical tracking of satellites were designed specifically for their job. They included triaxial mounts enabling them to be swung in any direction and are electronically controlled.

They don't get a picture—they get a trace of light on film.

The trace can either be a point, as the camera tracks the satellite against a background of fixed stars—the stars will show as lines—or it can be a line as the camera focuses on the stars. The line is chopped into points by a rotating shutter timed by precision crystal clocks and represents the location of the satellite at carefully computed points in time.

Fixed Against Stars

The fix of the satellite against the known location of the stars provides the bit of data for which the optical stations are designed. A series of such fixes and their precise coordinates provide the data from which the orbital track can be automatically computed. The computers take into account the laws of gravity and of planetary motion, the timing of a circuit and average velocity, and return a complete, eliptical orbit, its apogee, perigee, velocities and angular inclination.

The Minitrack interferometric system provides the same angular "fix" data from which orbits are computed, but its system of coordinates, rather than using the stars, uses the center of the earth for its point of origin and a corrected true north-south orientation on the earth's surface as axis.

Many of these are also equipped optically and will be augmented by Doppler equipment as tracking devices are pulled together both functionally and geographically.

Minitrack uses pairs of fixed, dipole antennas placed in or corrected to exact north south and east-west orientation. They throw up a long narrow radio cone, 100 degrees long and 10 degrees wide, tuned to pick up the transmission beep of a satellite passing through.

They measure the phase difference of the radio waves sent out by the satellite as they reach the dipoles in any pair.

Just as the human ears measure phase differences in the reception of sound, and thus determine direction, the pairs of antennas determine angular direction.

Waves a fraction out of phase between antennas 500 feet apart are coming from a specific angle, depending on the fraction to the north-south base line between the pair. An ambiguity appears if the waves are a full wave length out of phase. To the fine (500 feet apart) pair, they will appear in phase.

Ambiguity Eliminated

To eliminate the ambiguity, coarser pairs, set closer together, measure the number of full lengths, while the fine pairs measure fractions. Between they they establish an accurate angular fix. A series of such fixes, through the magic of the computer, becomes an orbit.

The pulse radar trackers do a similar job. They do it more quickly, in fewer passes, but are more complex and costly to operate.

A series of radar pulses reflected from a satellite as it passes within range provides a series of distances and angular fixes roughly equivalent to a line of minitrack stations placed close together, parallel to the satellite's path. This series of ranges and directions represents a number of points in the orbit and data for the computer.

Radar transmissions from the ground and radio transmissions from the satellite, at a known frequency, provide another tracking technique—based on the Doppler effect.

This is the effect which causes a train whistle to wail —from a high pitch to a low pitch—as it sweeps by an observer.

Sound waves emitted by or reflected from an approaching body are compressed—effectively shortening the wave length and increasing the pitch. As the body passes and recedes, the waves are effectively extended, decreasing the pitch.

The Doppler curve representing the changing pitch of the sound received resembles a shallow, inverted, horizontal S and the slope of the curve represents the intensity of the pitch change.

This, in turn, represents such information as distance and velocity. Some scientists hold that a Doppler curve offers enough information for a complete plot of a satellite's orbit. Data derived from several such curves will certainly do the job.

If the orbit is known, the curve may be used in reverse, to provide an exact determination of the location of a station on earth. This is the principle on which Transit is being used as a navigational aid.

Satellite tracking is now in a state of flux, as stations are consolidated, techniques combined and computers improved. Specific combinations will be employed to do specific jobs—like the special equipment being assembled to track the first man in space—as the techniques and devices complement each other for greater precision and more effective information from satellites in orbit.

Europe Lauds Russian Space Feat

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Mon. 8/22/60

Press Says Soviets Have Leaped Ahead

By The Associated Press

London, Aug. 21.—Europeans on both sides of the Iron Curtain Sunday acclaimed the safe return of a Soviet spaceship as a historic achievement opening the gates of outer space to mankind. Some in the West said the Soviet Union had again forged ahead of the United States in the race into space.

"Space fiction is fiction no longer," said the independent London Sunday Times. "The return of Sputnik V with its two dogs still alive is one of the greatest achievements in the history of science.

"With the imminent final conquest of space, man enters upon a new era of frightening responsibility."

Space Trip Predicted

Front-page articles and editorials in newspapers all over the continent predicted a trip into space soon by man—probably a Russian.

Some papers linked the Russian feat with the U. S. success in catching a capsule from the satellite Discoverer XIV over the Pacific less than 24 hours earlier. But there was no doubt which space experiment is regarded as the greater achievement.

"Russia has once again dramatically leaped ahead of America in the race for the conquest of space," said The Sunday Times.

More Balanced View

The London Observer said the Soviet feat "will be a bitter pill to American scientists who have also successfully recovered objects from orbit, but on a far more modest scale."

Prof. Alfred J. Lovell, director of the world's largest radio telescope at Jodrell Bank, England, took a more balanced view.

"As far as rocket technology is concerned," he said, "the Russians undoubtedly have a lead of several years over the Americans in their ability to put extremely heavy objects into orbit and also in the precision of their guidance.

Red Headline Used

"But, on the other hand, the Americans, from the extremely wide scope of their scientific experiments and their ability to extract fundamental results, have a considerable lead over the Russians."

Biggest and boldest headlines came, naturally enough, from the Communist press.

"Sensational exploit of Soviet science," bannered the Communist Humanite of Paris.

In the Far East, the military critic of the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri said the achievement means the Soviet Union has a weapon that can circle the earth with a hydrogen bomb that can be dropped on a specific target with the press of a button.

Russians Say:

2 Dogs Catapulted In Special Container

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Landing Of The Spaceship Itself Took Place On A Meadow, Pravda Reports

Mon 8/22/60

By The Associated Press

London, Aug. 22 (Monday).—Pravda said Monday that the space dogs brought back from orbit were catapulted to earth in a special container when the satellite that took them 18 times around the earth came down to a low level.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said the landing of the spaceship itself took place on a level meadow surrounded by fields.

"First witnesses of this historic event were collective farm workers who were working nearby," Radio Moscow quoted Pravda as saying.

The dogs, Belka and Strelka, along with other smaller animals, insects and plant, were the first living creatures ever to return from orbit around the earth.

Says Container Was Separated

The Soviet Union announced Saturday they had been returned, and heralded the achievement as another giant step toward putting a man in space.

Pravda said one of its correspondents was given the following information at the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences:

"When the spaceship satellite had come down to a low height, the container in which the animals were located was separated from it by catapulting.

"This was done to guarantee the safe landing of the four-footed cosmic travelers.

The spaceship satellite landed undamaged and whole, like the container with the experimental animals."

Pravda did not disclose the place of the space landing.

The Pravda account was the first description of the landing of the satellite and its space passengers.

'Had Not a Single Scratch or Bruise'

The Russians previously had reported that the spaceship landed within seven miles of its designated target spot.

"Within an hour a helicopter arrived at the landing spot and a surgeon stepped out of it and examined the animals' conditions," Pravda said. "It turned out that they had not a single scmratch or bruise and were completely fit."

Pravda's description of the landing, as distributed by Tass and broadcast over Radio Moscok, did not disclose whether the spaceship and the dogs' separate container came down by parachute or by some other means.

Neither did it reveal the exact altitude at which the dogs were catapulted free from the spaceship.

Associated Press Wirephotos

HARD WAY TO BREAK INTO TV . . . Russians released these pictures of space dogs Strelka, above, and Belka, below, saying they were taken from a television screen showing the animals in orbit aboard a Soviet satellite last week.

18d 1960

RUSSIA

U. S. Raps Nikita For U. N. Antics

Russian Charges 'Legal Lynching'

The News and Courier
Charleston, S. C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The United States delivered a stinging rebuke to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's behavior in the U. N. General Assembly Saturday and assailed the Soviet leader for an uproarious free-swinging speech hitting at the United States, its way of life and its friendship with Franco's Spain.

U.S. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth called Khrushchev's performance a "spectacle," and said the Soviet leader's "intemperate outbursts" cast grave doubt on the possibility of serious negotiation on disarmament or other major world issues.

The effect of the U.S. response was to lessen chances of a new face-to-face meeting between Khrushchev and President Eisenhower.

SPEAKS OFF CUFF

Khrushchev unloaded his major blasts in a rambling off-the-cuff continuation of a prepared address, as the assembly shifted its attention from the neutralists' campaign for a new Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting to the question of Red China's claim to U.N. membership.

The Soviet leader was sharply gaveled to order at one point.

Khrushchev blasted the United States as a country permitting legal lynching of Negroes. Excitedly, he suggested that barring Red China conceivably could spur the Communist countries to form a United Nations of their own. But in the next breath he said nobody would want that.

If such a thing should come to pass, Khrushchev said: "That would be the burying ground of the United Nations."

The assembly's extra Saturday session began with a statement by Wadsworth opposing a bid for general debate on Red China's claim to membership. Khrushchev followed him to the stage, and after reading his text, launched into a free-swinging, off-the-cuff attack on the United States and its allies. Wadsworth then made a second appearance under the U.N. "right to reply" rule.

WAVES FIST

Khrushchev, smarting under Wadsworth's detailed indictment of Red China's record of "addiction to power and violence," waved clenched fists, his voice rising to a shout.

The Soviet leader demanded to be told why Red China should be excluded from membership when the U.N. had accepted Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain, whom Khrushchev called a "hangman." Assembly President Frederick Boland of Ireland gaveled him to order, reminding him of a U.N. rule against personal attacks on chiefs of state.

And from the floor, Spanish Ambassador Jose Felix de Lequerica shouted an angry protest.

Khrushchev then heatedly accused Boland of using double standards, arguing he previously had permitted a "Socialist country" to be attacked. Indignantly, he said he intended to strike back.

When Khrushchev finished, the Spanish ambassador thanked Boland for calling Khrushchev to order. But Khrushchev already was striding out of the hall. He was not there when Wadsworth returned to the rostrum.

Wadsworth, citing Khrushchev's performance, said the delegates "must once again feel a sense of deep disturbance in behalf of the United Nations itself.

"I do not speak merely from the standpoint of being regularly surprised and not a little bit shocked at the spectacle presented by the representative of the Soviet Union in this chamber—whether he be on the rostrum or in his seat—but I must say that it casts a good deal of doubt upon the possibility of serious, constructive, calm negotiations for disarmament or for any of the larger aspects of peace in our time," he added.

Union Strikes General Electric Despite Pleas

NEW YORK (AP) — The International Union of Electrical workers struck the giant General Electric Co. at 12:01 a. m. EDT Sunday despite last-minute pleas by federal mediators to postpone the work stoppage.

At GE's big appliance plant at Louisville, Ky., Local 761 set up its strike headquarters in a tent. Company signs posted at the plan urged employes to report for work.

Khrushchev Ripped For U.N. Attacks

The Commercial

Dillon Says Red Attempting To Kill Organization

Memphis Tenn.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—(UPI)—Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon Sunday accused Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev of trying to destroy the United Nations. But Dillon held out hope that the world organization has a bright future despite Khrushchev's attacks.

Dillon said the Soviet leader's "strident and bellicose attempts to convert the United Nations into an instrument of communist power politics" have their root in the Soviet world imperialism.

Speaking at the 80th anniversary banquet of the Polish National Alliance, Dillon said Khrushchev's behavior at the United Nations was "an affront to the intelligence and judgment of all non-communist countries—and particularly to the leaders of those nations which have only recently achieved independence."

"Despite setbacks, despite the never-ending efforts of the Soviet Union to sabotage relations between nations by demagoguery, deceit and duplicity, co-operation has become a concrete fact of international life," he said.

Dillon said that never before have "so many nations, both old and new alike, worked together through the United Nations and various regional organizations to promote scientific advancement, to eliminate disease, to mitigate poverty, to assure international security and to establish and maintain conditions of lasting peace."

Reds Pay Way Of Nonwhites At New School

The Christian Science Monitor
Boston, Mass.

By the Associated Press

Moscow

Nonwhite students flown to Moscow's new Friendship University are heavily subsidized by the Soviet Union and appear to have few money problems.

The students told foreign newsmen touring the university Oct. 18 that the Soviet Government pays their plane fares to and from Moscow. They get an initial 3,000 rubles to buy a winter wardrobe. Room and tuition are free. And they say they get a monthly allowance of 900 rubles—the pay of an average Soviet factory worker—to cover food and incidentals.

The ruble is valued officially at 25 cents, but 10 cents is considered a more realistic rate.

Considerable Fanfare

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev announced during his tour of Indonesia last February that the university would be established for students from the three underdeveloped continents of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. After considerable fanfare, the institution opened Oct. 1 with a student body of about 300, including 65 Soviet students specializing in foreign languages. Soviet officials say the enrollment ultimately will total 500, from 65 countries.

Some of the foreign students said their home governments tried to stop them from attending.

"Eleven wanted to come from my country, but only I made it," Joseph Sankona of the Cameroun Republic reported. "Our government didn't want us to go."

Permission Obtained

Mr. Sankona said that he escaped from his West African homeland by getting permission to fly to Togoland, and the Soviet Consulate there helped him fly to Moscow.

A similar story was told by Jeffery Gatende, who said he had done some walking and used devious methods to get out of Kenya, a British colony in East Africa.

Asked by a British newsman if he was a Communist, Mr. Gatende replied, "Not yet." The Briton then asked if he had taken Mau Mau oaths, the pledges of loyalty to the anti-white terrorist movement in Kenya.

"You call them oaths," Mr. Gatende snapped back. "I call them national allegiance."

Racial Problems Cited

Several students said they had come to Moscow instead of seeking education in the West because of fear of racial problems at Western universities.

"There is no color problem here," Mr. Gatende declared. "In fact, people like you so much they almost become a nuisance at times."

Those interviewed included students from Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Chad, Japan, Ceylon, and Mexico, as well as the Kenyan and the Camerounian. One student had a big picture of a smiling Fidel Castro, the Cuban Premier, pinned on a wall near his bed.

The university offers a five-year course, and the foreign students spend most of the first year studying Russian. Asked if he found it difficult, Khanis Haji of Zanzibar answered, "Russian isn't any harder than English."

'K' Wants An Apology From Ike On U2 Flight

Gives That Condition For Talk With President

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.

GLEN COVE, N.Y. (AP)—Soviet Premier Khrushchev Saturday night strongly indicated he would not meet with President Eisenhower unless Eisenhower apologizes for the U2 spy plane flight.

Furthermore, Khrushchev said, the Soviet Union would not release the two survivors from the U.S. RB47 plane shot down July 1 in return for an Eisenhower apology on the U2.

Khrushchev took this stiff stand in a brief meeting with newsmen at the Soviet Long Island estate where he is spending the weekend.

Heavy pressure for an Eisenhower-Khrushchev get-together to ease world tensions was sparked at the United Nations Friday by five neutral nations' plea for such a meeting.

Eisenhower has been cool to this idea ever since the blowup of the Paris summit conference last May where Khrushchev demanded an Eisenhower apology for the U2 reconaissance craft downed inside the U.S.S.R May 1.

Eisenhower has said he would not meet Khrushchev unless the Kremlin boss, among other things, releases the two surviving crewmen of the RB47 shot down in the Arctic area July 1.

Khrushchev was asked whether he would trade an apology on the U2 flight for release of the two American fliers.

"It is not a reciprocal matter," Khrushchev said.

"Both planes came to our country and each committed an equal crime."

On another important issue, Khrushchev declared he expects to win U.N. approval of his demand that Red China be admitted to the world body.

18d 1960

RUSSIA

AP Wirephoto

Lodge Points Out to U.S. Delegates Listening Device Inside "Trojan Horse" Seal

EAGLE WITH 'EARS'

Eavesdrop Device In Red 'Gift' Bared

The Florida Times-Union

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 26 (AP) — Henry Cabot Lodge displayed to the Security Council today a hand-carved wooden eagle with a listening device hidden inside.

He said Russians had given it to the American ambassador in Moscow to hang in his office so they could eavesdrop on conversations. He offered the round copy of the Seal of the United States as "a concrete example of Soviet espionage."

The U.S. ambassador said the United States had found well over a hundred concealed listening devices in "numerous embassies" in the Soviet Union and other Iron Curtain countries, as in Poland, and the latest within the past month.

Russians Smile

The Soviet delegation smiled as Lodge talked. Then Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko remarked that Lodge had shown the council "a picture." He asked what play it was out of and when the play would open.

Lodge came back:

"It's not a picture. It's not a work of art. It's not out of any play. It's out of the Soviet Union."

Poland's Ambassador Jerzy Michaloski said he wouldn't try to answer Lodge, but could give some interesting information "concerning the microphones in some of our buildings in this country."

Lodge said Russians had given the "beautiful piece of carving" to the U.S. ambassador not long ago—and "then a clandestine listening device was discovered inside."

Appears Solid

It looked like a solid piece, he explained, but turned out to be in two parts, front and back, joined by a transparent ring and hollow inside.

Lodge showed the council how it opened—and said, "Here is the clandestine listening device with the aerial—right under the eagle's beak."

This, he asserted, would enable persons outside the embassy to listen to conversations in the ambassador's office.

Lodge later said he did not know when the listening device was discovered — "I've had it three or four days, waiting for a good chance to use it."

Carolina Student's Impressions

Journal and Guide

My Tour Of Russia

Norfolk, Va.

(Editor's Note: This is the first chapter of an article on Russia by B. T. Elliott Jr., son of Mrs. B. T. Elliott Sr. of Rt. 1, Box 295, Whiteville, N. C. He is one of the exchange students from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill He is spending this year in Gottingen, Germany at the University of Gottingen. Mr. Elliott wrote his impressions of Russia after his return to Gottingen from Russia. The next chapter will be published in the Journal and Guide next week.)

Sat. 6-11-60

By B. T. ELLIOTT JR.

CHAPTER I

During the two month vacation which exists between the winter and summer semesters at German universities; sixteen other American students, a German student, and I, took a private tour by way of Scandanavia to Leningrad and Moscow. All arrangements for the trip were made through a travel bureau in Stockholm and "Intourist," the Russian National Travel Bureau. The tour began on March 1, immediately after the end of a long winter semester.

p. 9

I'm very aware of the cold and considerably warmer war or wars which have existed and continue to exist between the free world and Russia. Many books, articles, and pamphlets have been written about our neighbor, and I've read many of these. When, however, I left for Russia, I didn't feel that I was going to spy on the enemy, but on the contrary, to tour a couple of cities in a land that was to me virtually unknown, and to enjoy the vacation.

Contact Limited

I didn't enter Russia with lots of preoccupation about what I would hear and see, and since my return, I don't claim that I know Russia. My actual contact with Russia and her people was limited to a two day stay in Leningrad and six days in Moscow.

We lost one and one half days of the stay in Leningrad because the thick ice between Stockholm and getting to Helsinki in time Abo, Finland delayed our to catch the Russian train which leaves Helsinki once every day. Finally on March 5, we boarded the Russian train which was a very agreeable shade of green with hammers and cycles decorating the cars. The inside was very nice, although there was a slightly closed-in feeling. Perhaps this was due to the fact that no windows could be opened and the dors were locked with a key.

In Leningrad

After rolling past a few towers, many strands of barbed wire, guards, and a border station, we arrived in Leningrad. My first impressions were the masses of people that were always on the streets and the streets themselves, which were so broad. Their massiveness gigantic squares, which have was only exceeded by the the birthplace of revo- been the birthplace of revolutions and the deathplace of many Russians..

In Leningrad, more so than in Moscow, I noticed hundreds of soldiers everywhere. Neon signs or any type of advertising are on a very small scale, thus the streets, especially at night, have a dully and empty appearance. Empty doesn't apply when one considers the number of people in the streets, but dull does apply. We, of course, made a general tour of the city, and on the first night after the ballet, we went looking for a place to have refreshments and dance. We found about two in Moscow. These were always very crowded and they closed between 12 and 1 at night.

Attends Church

On Sunday, which is a big shopping day in Moscow for most people, most of us went to the Catholic, Baptist, or Russian Orthodox churches. Two friends and I took a taxi to the Catholic Church. Upon informing the driver of our intended destination, he and the two drivers nearby responded as if we had just told a hilarious joke. They imitated, "The Praying Hands," made the "Sign of the Cross," and laughted among themselves, but the joke soon wore off and we were taken to the church.

In spite of a beautiful service, I was astounded by the people there. The worshippers were almost all very old women and only a handful of men. I'd guess that the average age was 55 or more. From the approximately 300 people in the small church, I saw only one lady, whom I thought was as young as 40. A friend, who attended the Baptist Church, reported

that the situation there was the same, with the exception that small children had been brought by their grandmothers.

Visits Cathedral

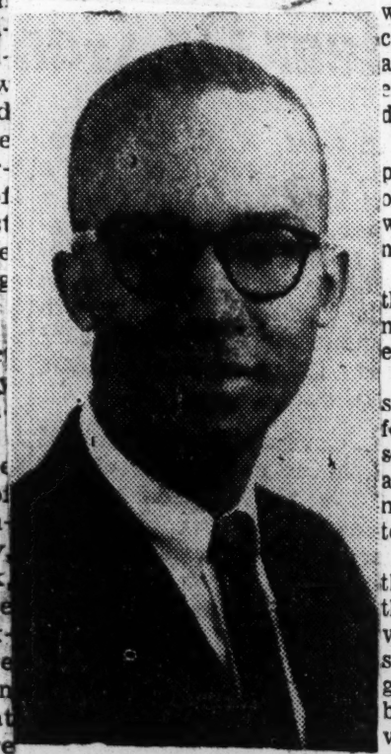
Our Russian guide attempted to persuade us that we would be wasting our time to visit the Kazan Cathedral, since it only contained, "The Museem" of the History of Religion," which is known to us as "The Anti-religious Museem." Unfortunately, none of us knew Russian well enough to read what was written under the pictures and displays, nevertheless, their "History of Religion Museem" has most of the space dedicated to the role of the church during the time of the Tsars.

Most of the pictures depict the corruption and cruelty of the church and its collaboration with the Tsars. Near the entrance of the cathedral was a model of Sputnik. One of the students, quite sarcastically, but quite justifiably, I think, asked if this represented the new religion. Our cute little guide told us that there is some religious group in Germany which thinks that the heavens and stars are for the gods and not meant for the explorations of man. This exhibit was supposedly placed there to remove this fallacy. It's just too bad that we couldn't read for ourselves.

Young Pioneers

The place of Young Pioneers is an organization to which all of the school children belong. Within this indoctrination institution are clubs of many sorts — radio, sewing, dancing, chess, astronomy, etc. — some of which would interest all children. Here, the children are taught not to believe in God, and their innocent credulous little minds are gradually filled with party-line propaganda and lies about the world outside of the Iron Curtain. We sang and danced with the kids, who were, as all kids, just delightful.

Inside of the palace was a large picture of Lenin with children all around. It had a striking resemblance to the picture of Christ with the children. "Suffer Little Children To Come Unto Me" could perhaps also be applied to the former picture as well as the latter, but I won't attempt to compare the rewards of the followers of Christ with those of Lenin.



B. T. ELLIOTT JR.
ON Tour Of Russia

U.S. Student Is Exeplled By Russians

Atlanta Times Union
Jacksonville, Fla
Aug. 8/13/60

Tourist 3rd American in Week Accused of Spying

MOSCOW, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Union expelled a Kansas tourist today, the third American accused of spying or subversive activities in the week before the espionage trial of U2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

The Kremlin charged James Schultz, 21, of Otis, Kan., gave American publications, Bibles and clothes to a citizen in the Ukraine to get him to "agitate" against the Soviet Union.

Shultz, who will be a senior this fall at Southwestern College in Winfield, Kan., is the son of a Methodist minister. He is here on a youth tour sponsored by the YMCA and YWCA. The embassy said the 13-member party spent three weeks with a world youth friendship mission near Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. The party is now in Leningrad and Shultz is presumed to have left the country.

Part of Campaign

(The new expulsion appeared to be part of a Soviet campaign—which the U.S. State Department called "somewhat hysterical"—to arouse world opinion before Powers' trial starts next Wednesday).

The family of the imprisoned pilot—Oliver W. and Ida Powers of Pound, Va.—are en route here with a doctor and a friend to witness next week's trial.

Mrs. Barbara Moore Powers the pilot's wife, is due here tomorrow afternoon with her mother and two lawyers.

The Soviet youth paper, Komsomalskaya Pravada, said Shultz found in Kiev "a rascal ready to sell his honor for foreign rags"—a reference to the practice of many Russians who beg tourists to sell them their clothing.

In return for the clothing, said the paper, Shultz demanded that the Ukrainian "carry on anti-Soviet agitation." The newspaper said the American "immediately gave prepayment" of three Bibles, a book, a magazine of "provocative material" and the clothes.

Cause of Indignation

This act, Komsomalskaya Pravda went on, "caused indignation among honest people and he (Shultz) is being expelled. He forgot the elementary rules of decency and politeness.'"

Nevertheless, it added: "The doors of the Soviet Union are open and will remain open to everybody who wants to get acquainted with its life and culture."

Since Powers was shot down May 1 high over Russia, five Americans have been accused of spying or subversion. The number does not include two American airmen who survived the shooting down of an RB47 reconnaissance plane over the Barents Sea on July 1. The pilot was killed, three crewmen are missing and two were captured.

High Russian diplomat latest to get boot

The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 8-13-60

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—(AP)—The United States Saturday ordered a high ranking Soviet diplomat out of the country. It charged that he paid money to an American citizen to seek employment in the U. S. Government.

Soviet Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov was told at the State Department that 39-year-old Valentin I. Ivanov, an Embassy first secretary, had "grossly violated the established norms of diplomatic behavior."

Leaving the department after a brief meeting with Deputy Under-secretary Raymond A. Hare, Menshikov commented to reporters "the weather is not very pleasant." He did not say whether he referred to the dripping skies, the state of relations between Moscow and Washington or both.

Asked about the Ivanov case, reports concerning which had already been published, Menshikov said "whatever was mentioned in the newspapers is not correct." He did not explain precisely what he meant.

THE EXPULSION of Ivanov is the latest in a series of accusations and ouster orders involving Soviet and American officials or citizens which symbolize a steady deterioration of relations.

In Moscow in the course of a week the U. S. air attache, Col. Edwin M. Kirton, and two tourists, James Shultz and Robert Christner, have been accused of espionage activities and ordered to leave Russia.

Last month a Soviet Embassy third secretary here, Petr Y. Ezhov was expelled from the United States on the ground that he was working as a spy.

THE ACTION against Ivanov, officials said, was not retaliation for the expulsion of Americans from Russia but a step determined by Ivanov's own behavior.

The formal announcement declared:

"Ivanov's importuned an American citizen, Roger C. Foss, to obtain employment in a U. S. government agency and gave him substantial sums of money for this purpose."

The Washington Post quotes Foss as saying Ivanov wanted him to "infiltrate the government and society."

Foss, 32, is a self-styled member of the "American Nazi Party" who, in the published accounts, claimed to have received a total of $500 from Ivanov between the Fall of 1959 and June 14.

He said he had met Ivanov about once a month during this period and that Ivanov wanted him to get a government job. He said he never did, and Ivanov never asked anything of him.

Moscow Expels American For Bibles, Journal

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 8/13/60

MOSCOW — (UPI) — A Communist youth newspaper reported Friday that James Shultz, 21-year old divinity student from Hutchinson, Kan., has been expelled from Russia for alleged espionage activities.

Komsomolskaya Pravda complained that Shultz distributed three Bibles and an "American book with provocative contents and also a journal of the same nature."

Shultz, son of Rev. Carl D Shultz, pastor of the Otis, Kans., Methodist Church, was the second American tourist to be expelled in two days. Robert Christner, 27, Sparks, Nev., was ousted Thursday on similar charges.

A U. S. embassy air attache was expelled earlier this week on spy charges.

The ouster of American student tourists came as the Soviet press whipped up a big "anti-spy" campaign against the United States **six days before U-2 pilot Francis** Gary Powers goes on trial charged with espionage.

Shultz was a member of a 14-student travel group sponsored by the YMCA and the YWCA embassy officials said the group was in Leningrad Friday and they did not know if Shultz had left the country.

Izvestia, the official government newspaper, cited the Christner case as part of its continuing attack against tourist-spies and said this was not the first instance of American intelligence trying to recruit tourists as spies.

With the article it published a picture of Christner's money belt in which it said he carried his newspapers and photographs.

Jailed Russian Spy Loses Appeal to Supreme Court

Philadelphia Inquirer

WASHINGTON, May 16 (UPI).—Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, the Soviet master spy nabbed in New York in 1957, lost the last round in the Supreme Court Monday in his fight to win freedom by invoking the Constitution of the United States.

Philadelphia

The court refused to reconsider its decision upholding Abel's conviction on espionage charges. He is serving a 30-year prison term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

In other major actions, the high court:

Pres. 5/17/60

1. Reinstated a lawsuit brought by the Justice Department in Montgomery, Ala., to protect Negro voting rights in Macon county. The case originally was dismissed by Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, but his objection was met by recently enacted changes in the civil rights law.

2. Agreed to review a court ruling revoking the American citizenship of Frank Costello, onetime gambling kingpin now in prison for income tax evasion. It also agreed to examine the deportation case against the notorious Gaetano (Three Finger Brown) Lucchese.

The high court handled the Abel case in its usual manner, despite the current international furor over the Soviet capture of an American pilot downed in a U-2 plane while on an intelligence flight over Russian territory.

The high court made no reference to the incident in reaffirming its March decision. It acted solely on the legal arguments of Abel's lawyer, James B. Donovan, of Brooklyn, that the evidence used against Abel was obtained illegally in violation of his rights under the U. S. Constitution.

At the time of his arrest in 1957, Abel was called the highest-ranking Communist spy ever arrested in this country.

The court also:

1. Let stand a 1959 contempt of court conviction of the Teamsters Union and Hugh L. Rutledge, an officer of the Asheville, N. C., local, in a dispute over the handling of struck goods. Rutledge was sentenced to 18 months in prison and fined $5000.

2. Threw out the appeal of New York State from a lower court ruling against some of the procedures it used in its land dispute with the Tuscarora Indians. The court said the legal issue involved had become academic.

3. Agreed to decide next term whether Federal income taxes must be paid on embezzled funds. It acted in a case involving Eugene C. James, Chicago union official, who was convicted in Federal district court in Chicago of income tax evasion.

4. Rejected an appeal by the French Atomic Energy Commission from a Patent Court ruling denying it an American patent on some nuclear reactors.

5. Refused to review the convictions of 12 New Yorkers, including the well-known Vito Genovese, who were found guilty of conspiring to violate Federal narcotics laws.

Reds Plan Rocket Shot In Pacific

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Wed. 6/29/60

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union announced Tuesday night it will start a new series of powerful rocket shoots into the central Pacific between July 5 and 31.

The target area of about 50,000 square miles slightly overlaps the zone the Russians used for firing their first rocket into the mid-Pacific last January. It is about 1,000 miles southwest of Hawaii.

The July target area will be about 150 miles farther to the southeast than the one in January, however.

Russia

On their first try the Russians said they came within a mile of the target from 7,000 miles away.

FIRED ATLAS

The United States has since fired an Atlas rocket 9,000 miles, or more than a third of the way around the world, from Cape Canaveral past the southern tip of South Africa.

The Soviet announcement by Tass, official news agency, said the July target practice will be with powerful multistage rockets, minus the final stage. Presumably this meant they will not be armed with warheads or similar payloads.

Soviet scientists have indicated that the purpose of using central Pacific testing grounds is to develop rockets that can reach Venus or Mars.

The announcement followed speeches in Moscow Tuesday night by Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky asserting that Soviet military forces are being strengthened and their switch to rocket weapons is being accelerated.

'FURTHER RESEARCH'

The official Tass news agency said next month's firings will be part of a program "for further scientific research and experimental designing in the sphere of space problems."

The target area designated is slightly more than 1,000 miles southwest of Hawaii. Tass said Soviet ships will be sent there to make the "necessary measurements." It is within 600 miles of Christmas Island, where the British exploded their first hydrogen bomb.

The United States' Palmyra Island is only about 200 miles to the east of the zone.

The Soviet government asked all countries with vessels and planes in the area to keep them out of the target space, which was described carefully as to longitude and latitude.

Ike Warns Khrushchev: Keep Hands Off Cuba

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

BY STEWART HENSLEY

NEWPORT, R. I. (UP)—President Eisenhower Saturday night warned Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to keep his hands off Cuba. The President declared that the United States will not "permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international Communism in the Western Hemisphere."

The President said in a statement issued by the summer White House that the United States would not be "deterred" by Khrushchev's rocket threats from standing by its treaty obligations to protect every nation in this hemisphere against domination by a foreign ideology or power.

Sun. 7-10-60

The President's statement came within hours after Khrushchev in a Kremlin speech said Russia might use rockets against the United States if the Americans "dare to begin an intervention against Cuba."

The President authorized issuance of the statement by news secretary James C. Hagerty after talking several times during the afternoon by telephone with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter in Washington. The President was on the phone most of the afternoon from the nearby farm of a friend where he had gone fishing.

CLOSE TIES NOTED

Eisenhower said Khrushchev's remarks underscored Russia's intentions to establish Cuba as a Soviet servant in the western hemisphere. He added that the Soviet Premier's remarks also revealed the "close ties that have developed between the Soviet and Cuban governments."

The presidential statement referred to the Rio Treaty of 1947 and other agreements under which the nations of the Western hemisphere are pledged to stand together against any effort by an outside power to interfere in the affairs of any of them. He said

"I affirm in the most emphatic terms that the United States will not be deterred from its responsibility by the threats Mr. Khrushchev is making, nor will the United States, in conformity with its treaty obligations permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international Communism in the Western Hemisphere."

Hagerty said, in response to a question, that no fleet or troop movements had yet been ordered as a resut of Khrushchev's rocket-rattling speech and the President's bristling rejoinder.

—UPI Telephoto.
COL. EDWIN M. KIRTON
Ordered out of Russia.

—AP WIREPHOTO.
COL. MELVIN NIELSEN
Assigned to succeed Kirton.

ATTACHE IS TOLD TO LEAVE RUSSIA

Accused of Organizing Spy Apparatus

By STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union Wednesday accused U.S. air attache Col. Edwin M. Kirton of organizing a spy apparatus and conducting himself in a manner offensive to Soviet Citizens. They ordered him out of the Soviet Union.

"It's a surprise to me," said Kirton, a husky, 6-foot-5 career officer from Palo Alto, Calif. "I tried to conduct myself properly."

His assistant, Capt. Irving T. McDonald Jr., of Provincetown, Mass., drew a warning against similar activities, but was not ordered to leave.

The charges against both were rejected by the American charge d'affaires, Edward L. Freers.

McDonald, who was awarded the Legion of Merit in 1956 for outstanding duty, still has a year to go on his Moscow tour of duty. Kirton's two-year assignment would have ended in October.

RETURN HOME

Kirton plans to head home via Copenhagen Monday with his wife, Lira, who returned only Wednesday afternoon from a brief shopping trip to Western Europe.

"I never thought this was what I was coming back for," Mrs. Kirton said.

Kirton served two years in the Pentagon before coming here in September 1958. Before that he was in the Strategic Air Command. His mother is Frances M. Russell of Palo Alto.

A Foreign Ministry statement charged that Kirton organized intelligence apparatus shortly after he took up his post in Moscow, carried out a great number of intelligence trips throughout the Soviet Union, and photographed military and industrial objectives.

It said he was picked up by police in Odessa last winter for forbidden photography and again recently with McDonald on a trip to Kurgan.

Kurgan is a railway and manufacturing center 200 miles southeast of Sverdlovsk, where Francis Gary Powers came down on his May Day U2 flight.

The foreign ministry complained that Kirton's attitude was not sufficiently submissive while he was in custody.

U. S. Embassy officials had expected action to be taken against some staff member to counter the American expulsion of Petr Y. Ezhov July 22.

Ezhov, 39, third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was ordered to leave the United States on the ground that he arranged for aerial photography of U. S. cities and military installations.

In Washington, state department press officer Lincoln White said the action against Kirton was "obviously taken in retaliation for the fully warranted expulsion" of Petr U. Ezhov.

Kirton, 50, and McDonald, 34, both are fluent in Russian.

Both had hoped to be observers at Powers' espionage trial, opening Aug. 17.

Kirton made an expert inspection of the U2 wreckage. He also arranged the ceremony for return to the United States of the body of Maj. Willard G. Palm, pilot of the RB47 shot down by the Soviet Union in arctic waters July 1.

NO SPECIFIC CHARGES

The colonel got news of the Soviet action against him upon returning with U. S. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson as escort officer aboard the ambassador's U. S. Air Force plane from Frankfurt, Germany. The attache had flown to Frankfurt after an uneventful visit to the Baltic states.

He had planned to fly to Wiesbaden Thursday to greet the man previously assigned to succeed him as air attache, Col. Melvin Nielsen.

The embassy was notified of the Soviet decision when Freers was called to the Foreign Ministry.

Sergei R. Striganov, acting chief of the American section, told Freers the Soviet government considered Kirton's activities to have been "intelligence activities incompatible with his diplomatic status."

Kirton also was accused of having "conducted himself in a manner offensive to Soviet citizens." McDonald also was accused of engaging in such activities.

Freers reported: "I reject the Soviet assertions and asked if there were any specific charges, but Striganov made no comment."

The Kirton case developed at a time when the Soviet press and radio are playing up spy stories. The Soviet news agency Tass relayed an article in the magazine New Times declaring that American espionage activity jeopardizes the security of the whole world.

FRANCIS POWERS
. . . Reds claim confession

Russians say Powers has pleaded guilty

MOSCOW, Aug. 9—(AP)—Francis Gary Powers has "pleaded guilty to the substance of the charge" that he spied on the Soviet Union in his U2 plane, Tass said today.

The Soviet news agency said the guilt of the American flier, due to go on trial here Aug. 17, is confirmed by material and written evidence, the findings of experts and the testimony of witnesses.

THE INDICTMENT against Powers, who parachuted from his crippled plane in the Urals May 1, was reported to total about 4000 words.

Tass said the indictment was drawn up by the State Security Committee and was approved July 9 by Roman Rudenko, the USSR's prosecutor general.

It accuses Powers of "having been engaged in active espionage against the Soviet Union, which represents a manifestation of the aggressive policy followed by the U. S. government."

Powers' high-flying plane came down near Sverdlovsk, east of Moscow. The Soviet version is that it was felled by an anti-aircraft rocket.

ACCORDING to the indictment, Tass said, Powers "intruded into the airspace of the USSR for the purpose of collecting intelligence of strategic nature on the location of rocket bases, airfields, radar network and other highly important defense and industrial objectives of the USSR."

Tass said Powers is accused under Article 2 of the Soviet law "on criminal responsibilities for state crimes."

The crime of which the Pound, Va., flier is accused carries a penalty ranging from 7 years imprisonment to death by shooting.

"The indictment notes," said Tass, "that it has been established by the preliminary investigation that Powers' spy flight was organized with the knowledge of the American government by an intelligence detachment specially designed to conduct espionage against the USSR and based at the American-Turkish airbase of Incirlik."

Moscow has refused to let American diplomatic officials interview Powers, or to permit an American lawyer to defend him at his forthcoming trial. It has, however, granted his parents visas to attend the proceedings.

THE SOVIET news agency reported the intelligence detachment Powers was assigned to used the code name "10-10." This is Air Force talk for 100 per cent cloud coverage of a target.

"Powers testified during the investigation that before the May 1 flight he had flown reconnaissance missions in a special high-altitude Lockheed U2 aircraft along the Soviet Union's borders with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan," Tass said.

SUMMIT TALKS OPEN TODAY; PRESIDENT IN PARIS TRADES SNUBS WITH KHRUSHCHEV

PESSIMISM RISES

Soviet Chief Shows Tough Attitude in Pre-Parley Talks

Texts of Eisenhower and Macmillan comments, Page 14.

By ROBERT C. DOTY

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, May 15—President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan arrived in Paris today for the summit conference, which opens tomorrow, in an atmosphere dominated by sharp Soviet-United States antagonism.

One high diplomatic source characterized the situation on the eve of the crucial four-power session as "serious," but expressed hope that Premier Khrushchev might still yield to counsel not to press further attacks on the United States that could bring the conference to a crashing halt in a crisis.

An atmosphere of renewed pessimism, following yesterday's brief assertions of hope, was created by snubs administered to each other by President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev, and by the impression of toughness left by Mr. Khrushchev in his first diplomatic contacts here.

No U. S.-Soviet Meeting

These contacts were bilateral meetings with President de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan. Mr. Khrushchev's snub was his lack of any effort to seek an advance meeting with General Eisenhower.

On his side, the President, in an arrival statement at Orly Airfield at 9:30 A. M., expressed pleasure at the opportunity to meet again with General de Gaulle, Mr. Macmillan and Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany. He pointedly omitted any reference to Mr. Khrushchev.

The actions of both men were indications of the high degree of strain in United States-Soviet relations following the downing of a United States reconnaissance plane inside the Soviet Union May 1 and of combative statements by both sides since then.

Aides Reticent on Meetings

Soviet, British and French officials were all reticent about the substance of the meeting between Mr. Khrushchev and General de Gaulle this morning and that between Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Macmillan this afternoon.

Western leaders had expected that Mr. Khrushchev would seek intimate pre-summit meetings with only interpreters present.

Instead, he notified both General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan that he would bring with him Marshal Rodion Y. Malnovsky, Soviet Defense Minister; Andrei A. Gromyko, Foreign Minister, and his ambassador to the country concerned.

The impression in informed circles was that Mr. Khrushchev had continued speaking of the plane incident at these meetings in the same bellicose terms he has employed in several speeches in Moscow. But, at the same time, he was said to have continued professing a desire to reach agreements on major international problems in his meetings with the three other heads of government. Those meetings begin at 10 A. M. tomorrow at the Elysée Palace.

The presence of Marshal Malinovsky in the Soviet delegation has been a subject of much speculation. There have been intelligence reports of pressure from the Soviet Army for a tougher Soviet line in dealings with the West, and some observers saw Marshal Malinovsky's presence in this connection.

Others interpreted it as a sign, instead, of Mr. Khrushchev's desire to have his top military adviser present for discussions of disarmament and a nuclear test ban.

Eisenhower Stresses Peace

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan, like Mr. Khrushchev, who preceded them here, made statements at the airfield emphasizing the vital necessity for measures to safeguard peace and avoid what General Eisenhower called "the horrible but universal" consequences of nuclear war.

Then, in a four-power meeting this afternoon of the Western Big Three and Chancellor Adenauer, and a three-power meeting held after Dr. Adenauer had departed, final approval was given to the positions that the West will take on disarmament, Germany and Berlin, and East-West relations. Those are the items for discussion with Mr. Khrushchev in the sessions that start tomorrow.

The Western objective in disarmament will be to continue to defend the thesis of phased arms reduction and progressive controls and to seek general directives in this scene to the ten-power disarmament conference being held in Geneva.

There will be Western resistance to any change of status in West Berlin, as demanded by Mr. Khrushchev, and agreement only to certain accommodations in the functioning of the four-power presence in the divided city.

More Cultural Contact Sought

The West will seek an expansion of contacts of a cultural and scientific nature between the two world blocs, but will advance only cautiously into such domains as joint aid programs to under-developed countries or embargoes on arms deliveries to Asian and African states.

These deliberations were carried on under the figurative shadow of a four-and-a-half-ton space satellite put into orbit around the earth early this morning by the Soviet Union. This was interpreted in Western diplomatic circles as a characteristic flexing of Soviet muscles on the eve of an important international encounter.

General de Gaulle and Mr. Macmillan both were reported to have urged Mr. Khrushchev to abandon his tough line on the spy-plane incident and to keep its repercussions out of the summit discussions.

Premier Khrushchev, however, continued to maintain an aggrieved and combative tone on the issue, probably foreshadowing an intent to repeat Soviet reproaches to President Eisenhower in person. United States diplomats predicted that such a course would inevitably provoke a strong answer from the President and further diminish the already minimal prospects for substantial progress here.

Envoys Present at Talks

Sergei A. Vinogradov, Soviet Ambassador to France, was with Premier Khrushchev, Marshal Malinovsky and Mr. Gromyko for the 11:30 A. M. call at the Elysée Palace. Aleksandr A. Soldatov, Ambassador to Britain, participated in the call on Mr. Macmillan at the British Embassy at 4:30 P. M.

The Western leaders assembled comparable teams to receive Mr. Khrushchev. With President de Gaulle were Premier Michel Debré, Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and Maurice Dejean, French Ambassador to Moscow. Mr. Macmillan received the Soviet leader with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, Sir Patrick Reilly, the British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, Permanent Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Khrushchev remained with President de Gaulle in the second-floor Cabinet room of the Elysée Palace from 11:30 until 12:40 P. M. His meeting with Mr. Macmillan lasted from 4:35 until 6:05 P. M.

The Soviet Premier and later the three Western heads of state, were greeted with pomp and ceremony in the white-gravel courtyard of the Elysée Palace. As long black Russian Zils, British Rolls-Royces and the United States "bubble-dome" Presidential Lincoln and an accompanying Cadillac drove in, a brightly uniformed company of the Garde Republicain drawn up on one side presented arms. Dismounted cavalrymen, forming a double line up the steps of the palace, bright their sabers up before the peaks of their gleaming helmets.

Ruffles and Flourishes

Bandsmen played the customary ruffles and flourishes as the guests arrived.

The Western four-power meeting, including Dr. Adenauer, lasted from 2:30 to 4:30 P. M. and was devoted entirely to discussion of Berlin and the German question. In each case, the head of government was accompained by his foreign minister and two other aides.

With President Eisenhower were Secretary of States Christian A. Herter, Livingston Merchant, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and Col. Vernon Walters, Presidential interpreter.

Texts of Paris Statements

The New York

PARIS, May 15 (AP)—Following are the texts of statements made by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillian on their arrival here today for the summit conference opening tomorrow:

New York

Eisenhower Statement

I come here to join with leaders of France, Britain and the Soviet Union in discussions of historic importance.

The American Government's participation is undertaken not to seek any advantage at another's expense. Rather it hopes to prove, equally with any other, its sincere dedication to peace.

5-16-60

Mankind knows that the effects of nuclear war can be not only horrible but universal.

P-14-C

Mankind expects participants in this summit meeting to work honestly and intellfgently for progress toward a genuine peace.

The hopes of humanity call on the four of us to purge our minds of prejudice and our hearts of rancor.

Far too much is at stake to indulge in passions at the moment or to engage in profitless bickering.

The issues that divide the free world from the Soviet bloc are grave and not subject to easy solution. But if goodwill exists on both sides, at least a beginning can be made. The West, I am sure, will meet Mr. Khrushchev halfway in every honest effort in this direction.

America will go every foot that safety and honor permit.

It will be a pleasure to meet again with my old friends, President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan.

I am looking forward to meeting Chancellor Adenauer this afternoon. His resolution has aroused our admiration anew.

I have talked with all three of these leaders in the last few weeks and we have had opportunities to discuss the issues before us.

Unity on great principles and purposes strengthens the Western powers.

As the eyes of the world turn toward Paris, I pray that the grace of God be with us to direct our efforts so that progress toward a just peace may be achieved.

Macmillan Statement

I am always glad to visit Paris. It is here that some of the most eventful and stimulating pages in history have been written. Now we have the opportunity to write yet another.

There are compelling reasons why we should not fail.

Today, mankind cannot afford misunderstandings, suspicions, hostility. Errors of judgment based on ignorance or anger lead with dreadful speed to the extinction of civilization. All that man has strived to achieve through the centuries could be obliterated almost overnight.

That alone must compel us to do our work with care and thoroughness.

Yet at the same time as science offers us self-destruction she also offers opportunities for a life fulller and richer than we have known before. It would be madness indeed if we threw a future so rich wit hpromise.

Of course, the problems are difficult, immensely difficult. We cannot expect to solve them in one meeting.

What we have to do is to set in motion an orderly process of discussion and negotiation.

If that is done, and if we continue to meetandnegotiate in full recognition of the magnitude of the responsibility resting on us, then I think that over a period of time we may well find that the difficulties are less insuperable than perhaps they now seem to be.

The thin gto do is to make a good start here in Paris. If we do that, this meeting may be acclamed by history.

18e(1) 1960

Pittsburgh Co
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat, 7/2/60
16e(1) 19

LATIN VISITORS—Touring Latin American educators visited the campus of West Virginia State College recently as part of their studies at the Latin American Education Project at Pennsylvania State University. From left: Galo Chaves of Ecuador, Mrs. Consuelo Escorcia of Honduras, Gladys Rodrigued of the Dominican Republic, Gamaniel Arroyo of Peru, Dora Cortes of Nicaragua and Sarbelio Moran of Guatemala.

OAS Slaps Dominican Republic

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Ministers Vote Break In Relations, Embargo On Arms

Sun. 8-21-60

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—Western hemisphere foreign ministers in an unprecedented action voted Saturday to break off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic and embargo all arms shipments to its strongman regime.

Dominican delegates walked out of the meeting as the ministers forwarded their resolution to the Organization of American States for its certain approval.

Dominican Foreign Minister Porfirio Herrera Baez refused to comment on the condemnation of his government. His departure does not necessarily mean Dominican withdrawal from the OAS, however, as all Latin-American states and the United States have automatic membership.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT

The strong action against the Dominican Republic was without precedent in Latin-American history and diplomatic sources said the mood of the ministers spelled trouble for leftist Cuba when its case comes up next week. Cuba's charges of U.S. aggression got a cool reception when first voiced earlier this week.

The foreign ministers convicted Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo's Dominican strongman regime of aggression against Venezuela. Venezuela accused Trujillo officials of backing a recent plot to assassinate President Romulo Betancourt and to overthrow his Venezuelan government. The Dominican Republic denied the charges.

In agreeing with Venezuela, the ministers passed over a U.S. suggestion that the OAS appoint a special committee to assure an orderly transition to a new regime in the Dominican Republic.

COMMUNIST THREATS

The foreign ministers decided to pass the question of a special committee over to a second meeting Monday on foreign threats to the hemisphere, where U.S. charges of Communist penetration in Cuba will be considered.

Some Latin-American delegates were said to feel that to give a special committee the powers outlined by the United States would be intervention in internal affairs. Latin-Americans are traditionally opposed to such intervention.

The application of sanctions, or penalties, comes under the 1947 Treaty of Rio de Janeiro and the Charter of the OAS, and hence is not considered intervention.

The ministers were not swayed in their voting by a Dominican report that the new president, Joaquin Balaguer, announced new general elections would be held in 1962. Balaguer said his government agreed in principle to permit an OAS committee to observe the voting.

The United States, while [illegible] with the other nations for sanctions, expressed fear that [illegible] leftist groups might take [illegible] the OAS committee entered [illegible] Other foreign ministers [illegible] Caribbean nation after sanction[illegible] did not share this fear.

18e(1) 1960

LATIN AMERICA

HEMISPHERE NEWS

The Times-Picayune New Orleans La. Sun. 7-24-60

Key Is Sought to Unlock Riddle of Student Riots

By JOHN ABNEY

(The Copley News Service)

Latin American school boys have achieved a certain prominence. Student riots have become an expected procedure as well as a source of speculation.

Panamanian youngsters fought heated battles in an effort to plant their flag in the United States-controlled Canal Zone. In Bolivia, they stoned the US embassy. More recently, Mexican students staged riotous demonstrations and burned an American flag while suggesting that Uncle Sam leave Cuba alone. Students in Nicaragua also burned a US flag. These are only a few of many incidents.

They give rise to the inevitable question — Why?

The underlying reasons for these riots seldom can be found in a news report, although the report may be entirely honest. One of the handiest explanations and the one most generally accepted, is that trouble is being promoted by Communist agitators.

Red organizers do have a hand in much of the rioting. But even these professionals need an appropriate working climate: A situation of unrest.

Latin America is a frontier land. Expanding economies in recent years have brought better living and new automobiles to a minority.

But despite the hemisphere's tremendous potential, there is a growing concern for the future among the middle and lower classes. Progress has been made, but living costs have soared. Relatively few from the overwhelming modest-income class have seen any real benefits from the new economic growth.

They fear the control of this vast wealth may remain in the hands of small ruling groups which hold the political strings. The situation prevails in a number of Latin American nations. It is a hangover from the Spanish feudal system in which peasants were only spectators.

In most Latin nations, the students harbor a smouldering distrust of government authorities, especially where a ruling party has been in power for many years.

The students are clamoring for reforms that will bridge the gap between social classes.

They frequently try to break channels of influence with the US, which they feel enables their own ruling groups to maintain an almost permanent control.

Conservative Latins want to preserve existing systems and build on them. The liberals believe drastic changes are needed. In their opinion, commercial and diplomatic relations with the US, although effective several decades back, are outdated.

Among the most common charges against the US are complaints that we supply arms and military equipment to ruling parties who co-operate with us in the field of commerce, thus giving them the means to continue in power.

While virtually all Latin nations hold elections, ballot counting often is ridiculed as a farce by opposition parties. And when voting appears to be merely a ritual to cover what the public believes is a "fix," the basis for trouble is laid.

In these instances, US-backing of the recognized government often leads to criticism and anti-American riots. At the same time, Uncle Sam is placed on a spot. It is difficult to follow a definite policy with systems suffering from political instability.

Since the beginning of their history, the Latins have consistently fought off all nations that sought to colonize them. They would be no more willing to accept domination from Russia or Red China than they were from the Spanish, French and British.

They are determined to set their own course.

Washington Dateline

The Philadelphia Inquirer Philadelphia Pa. 7-30-60

OAS to Sift Red Inroads

From Our Wire Services

WASHINGTON, July 29.

THE Organization of American States voted unanimously Friday for the 21 American foreign ministers to convene in Costa Rica Aug. 16 to consider Russia's interference in Latin America.

Cuba joined in the action but its delegate later objected to the agenda as a political maneuver "covered with smoke and fog."

The American foreign ministers actually will hold two meetings at San Jose, conferring first on Venezuelan charges that the Dominican Republic was involved in an assassination attempt June 24 on Venezuelan President Romulto Betancourt and secondly on the determination of Cuban-U. S. relations.

Bolivia expressed regret for the burning of U. S. flags by followers of Fidel Castro in La Paz —and thus became the 19th Latin American country to rap the Cuban leader in one way or another.

BORN FLAG — University of Nicaragua students burn a United States flag in the climax of an anti-U. S. demonstration at Leon (AP Wirephoto).

NICARAGUA SEEKS REBELS' HOSTAGES

The N.Y. Times

Besieged Attackers Hold 200 Children in School and Demand Free Exit

New York

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 13—Two hundred children were being held hostage today by rebel forces barricaded in a church boarding school in the town of Diriamba, just south of this capital city.

11-14-60

The rebels were driven to refuge in the Christian Brothers School after attempting an armed revolt Friday.

They had captured the towns of Jinotepe and Diriamba, both in Carazo Province, but were overwhelmed early yesterday morning by the National Guard.

One force fled from Jinotepe, according to a Government spokesman. The other, in Diriamba, retreated to the school.

In addition to the children, at least two officers and some civilians were being held. The rebels have demanded a guarantee of free exit from the country.

Church Offers Aid

Church officials, including the Rev. Dr. Carlos Borge y Castrillo, Bishop Coadjutor of Managua, volunteered to serve as intermediaries to gain the release of the children.

A Government spokesman said that Bishop Borge had been authorized by President Luis Somoza Debayle to offer the rebels a guarantee of fair trial if they would yield the hostages and surrender.

The Bishop remained in Managua, however, awaiting word from Brother Esteban, head of the Christian Brothers in Nicaragua, who left for the school this morning with a group of parents of the children being held hostage.

Reports from Diriamba indicated that the parents were becoming increasingly restive over the rebel refusal to release the children. There were no reports that any attempt had been made to storm the school.

Several persons have been permitted to enter the school in an attempt to deal with the rebels. It was not known if these included Brother Esteban.

Brother Esteban said that he was responsible for the safety of the children and would offer himself as a hostage to gain their release.

Earlier reports that the school lacked sufficient food and water for the children and the hostages were denied today by the Government. The spokesman said that the supplies were adequate and the sanitation facilities were serviceable.

The rebel forces were identified by the Government as a mixture of Cubans and members of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Youth, an organization opposed to President Somoza's regime.

They had managed to capture the National Guard garrisons at Jinotepe and Diriamba in khat was apparently a surprise attack. The rebels had been believed to be active only along the Costa Rican frontier to the south.

Managua was immediately sealed of and the Government decried a suspension of constitutional rights as the National Guard launched a counter-attack against the two towns.

The Government said that the revolt had been crushed and would be over as soon as the rebels were dislodged from the school.

Friends of the rebels approached the United States Ambassador, Thomas E. Whelan, yesterday with a suggestion that he act as a mediator. Mr. Whelan said he had rejected the request.

The Ambassador explained that such an action would constitute intervention in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

Rebel Leaders Protest

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Nov. 13 (UPI)—The San José newspaper Prensa Libre published statements today from the guerrilla leaders whose troops clashed yesterday with the Costa Rican civil guard on the border of Nicaragua.

The paper said the statements had been obtained "by special envoy." The rebel leaders signed the statements, Leonel Cabezas, Commander in Chief, and Carlos Duque de Estrade, Captain and Chief of Staff.

18e(2) 1960

PRIVATE AGENCIES AID U. S. ON AFRICA

The N.Y. Times

They Often Do Job Better Than Government Can, State Department Says

New York

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The United States Government is turning to private agencies and educational institutions as instruments of United States policy in the newly independent nations of Africa.

9-16-60

State Department officials said this week that private organizations often were able to act faster and more effectively than government agencies because of their specialized knowledge and personnel.

The emphasis thus far is in education and vocational training. Such status is attached to education among Africans, officials said, that every African leader places education at or near the top of his political platform.

Variety of Groups Serve

The State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs is seeking to develop closer relations with organizations of the following types:

¶Those with substantial programs in Africa involving grants and publications. These include the African-American Institute, the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

¶Religious and missionary organizations with programs including scholarships and educational exchange. Of these there are nineteen with more than 6,000 representatives in Africa. One of the largest is the White Fathers with 577 mission stations in Africa.

¶Economic and research foundations, including the African Research Foundation, which is concerned with medicine.

¶Cultural and artistic organizations, including the American Soicety on African Culture, an organization of American Negro intellectuals and artists.

"Just the liaison job with these organizations is massive," one official observed.

Visits to U. S. Arranged

The State Department is using the American Council on Education to arrange visits to the United States by leaders in Education and religion from Africa and other parts of the world. The Governmental Affairs Institute handles visitors in journalism and government affairs.

Schools Help in Aid Program

The African-American Institute has been helping to make contact with leaders in education in the Congo. This organization is active also in assisting other private organizations in the United States that have offered scholarships to African students. It has a teacher placement division that has been supplying teachers to Ghana and Nigeria.

The International Cooperation Administration is developing a growing list of contracts with universities to help in its aid programs in Africa. Some of the programs are:

KENYA—Earlham College of Indiana, assisting in developing Kenya's educational system.

LIBERIA—Cornell University, working with the University of Liberia on future educational needs. Prairie View A. & M. College of Texas, working with the Booker Washington Institute on educational problems. Tuskegee Institute, helping Nigeria plan teacher education.

UGANDA—Delgado Teacher and Technical Institute of New Orleans, working on vocational education with the Kangsala Technical Institute.

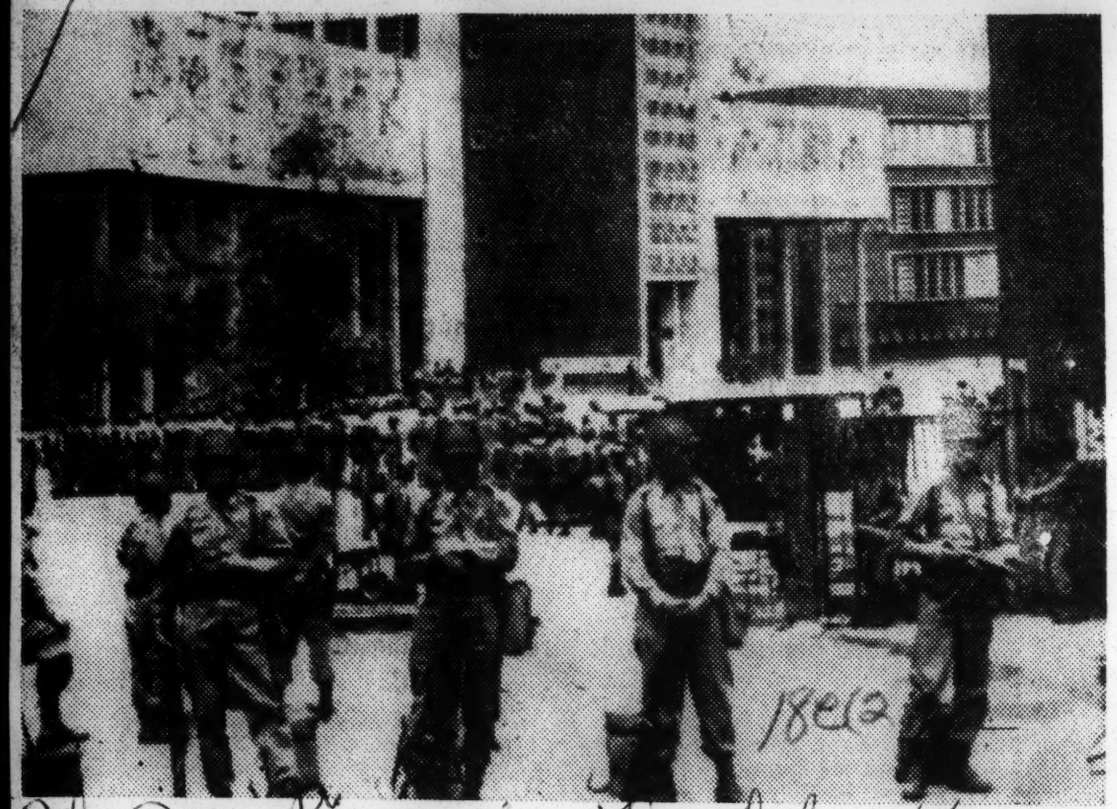
NIGERIA—Michigan State University, developing a higher education system for the government of the Eastern region. Ohio University, working on general educational problems with the Eastern region's government, and planning teacher education with the government of the Western region. Western Michigan University, working with the Ibadan Technical Institute on technical education.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA and NYASALAND—Delgado Teacher and Technical Institute, working on technical education with Hodgson Technical College.

MOROCCO—Delgado Teacher and Technical Institute, working with Morocco on vocational training.

18e(2) 1960 MEXICO

Troops Evict Strikers from Mexican School



The Times-Picayune New Orleans La. UPI Telephoto.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' SCHOOL in Mexico City is under guard of federal troops during a raid on the building and eviction of several hundred student sitdown strikers who had held the school for a month in protest of an education ministry decree that all graduates must teach a year outside Mexico City. Forty strike leaders were arrested.

18e(4) 1960

Harlem Wraps Castro to Her Bosom

NEW YORK — With Fidel Castro wrapped securely in the middle of its bosom at Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, Harlem was a happy community last week.

The Pittsburgh

For the first time since the historic Joe Louis conflicts of years gone by up in the Bronx, this community had become the center of attention.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Not only was the name of Harlem on everyone's lips in Gotham, the news of the Cuban delegation's decision to take quarters in the Hotel Theresa had been beamed via TV and the newspapers all over the nation and the world.

10-1-60

To say that Harlem was flattered was to put it mildly. She didn't give a continental as to whether or not the move of Castro "uptown" was a smashing propaganda victory for the Cubans. She was happy to know that Castro and his party were thinking of them.

CASTRO has undertaken to make friends with any and all members of the world's biggest Negro Urban Community.

He has met with prominent leaders of all segments of the Harlem community, wined and dined the employes of the Hotel Theresa, and maintained good relations with the masses of supporters he has found in the streets of this community.

Contrary to popular belief, Harlem has been for years one of the most dismal spots on earth when night falls. With her store fronts barred and chained and her streets practically deserted (for New York, that is), she presents a most uninviting appearance, particularly more so on a rainy night.

But with the arrival of Castro, all this has been changed. Perhaps one of the locals summed up Harlem's attitude toward Castro when he quipped: "Why shouldn't we like him? He ended racial discrimination in Cuba and that's more than the United States has done in this matter. We're for him and like him."

KHRUSHCHEV AND CASTRO shown in Harlem where the Russian paid a visit to the Cuban at Hotel Theresa.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-1-60
P. 1

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE . . .

How Harlem Reacted To Castro; Cuban Leader's Move Focused Spotlight on Negro Community

The Black Dispatch

Cuban Leader Was Attempting to Escape Hostile White Public

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Bunche Helped Arrange Switch

Fri. 9-30-60

Special to Associated Negro Press

HARLEM, New York.—The world's spotlight last week was suddenly turned on this so-called "Negro Community" when Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, in a grandiloquent gesture shortly after arriving in New York to attend the 15th United Nations General Asssembly, changed his official UN address to the Hotel Theresa here.

Castro brought his UN Cuban entourage of some 90 persons here after alleging that he had been mistreated at the downtown Shelbourne hotel, located near the assembly building. However, from Castro's allusion to being happy "to live among the humble people of Harlem," there were speculations that he wanted to escape the pressure of a hostile white public angry over his running feud with the U. S. State Department and his dealings with Russian Premier Nikita Krushchev.

How Harlem Reacted

Meanwhile, here in Harlem, Negroes seemed pleased that their community, often referred to with disfavor as a ghetto, was considered good enough for Castro and Khrushchev, who came to visit Fidel in another dramatic move.

While recognizing the Castro move as possible propaganda, Negroes here, many of whom joined with Latin residents in cheering the revolutionary leader's arrival, bore no animosity to Fidel. Some saw an opportunity to express themselves on the race issue, such as one bystander, who remarked: "He sure made a fool out of them white folks. Maybe they'll straighten up and fly right (treat Negroes fairly)."

Favorable Report Helped

Also contributing to the calm cordiality shown Castro here, are reports long preceding him alluding to the absence of segregation in his government. The chief of staff of his army is said to be a Negro. The business places in Cuba are reported to have been forbidden to practice discrimination.

Still, Negroes were cautious of Castro's ties with Khrushchev, the boss of the Comunist world, and were careful not to go on record as supporting Communism.

But it was also felt that Castro was bringing further light to bear on the race question.

Bunche Aids Shift

Meantime, the Associated Negro Press learned from a highly reliable source that Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN undersecretary, and one of the men who heard Castro's complaint of poor treatment at the Shelburne hotel, and the State Department, helped in arranging the switch to the Theresa.

Since he took up his abode here, Castro has been greeted by large crowds, including hundreds of

curious people who wanted to glimpse the controversial Cuban leader. And Castro acknowledged their presence by appearing frequently and waving to the crowds.

Negro leaders, meanwhile, were watching the situation closely to see that the Communists do not exploit the color issue to the detriment of Negroes. One, Gloster E. Current, national director of NAACP branches, said in an address at the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP units at Charles, S. C., that Khrushchev's Harlem meeting with Castro was "an attempt to make it appear that Negroes of America are friendly to the communist conspirators."

Castro has never declared himself a Communist, although his government has dealings with the Reds. But since he led 80 revolutionaries into the Cuban hills and emerged with an army of peasants and other supporters to crush former dictator Fulgencia Batista, Fidel appeared to be either playing the East against the West or moving in the former direction.

He has nationalized a number of businesses in Cuba formerly owned or run by Americans, and even took over two American-owned banks—the First National of Cuba and the Chase National of Cubo—allegedly for the good of Cuba.

Castro Tough, Headstrong

On the other hand, he has openly invited Negro tourists to visit Cuba, assuring them fair, unbiased treatment.

Politically, he has met force with force. When the U. S. Department reduced the Cuban sugar quota as a result of his actions against Cuban-based American business, Castro retorted by grabbing more American firms.

Last Thursday, President Eisenhower, following his address to the UN, lunched with several world leaders, but carefully excluded both Khrushchev and Castro. When Fidel was asked how he felt about the snub, he replied that he did not care. He said he was happy living "with the humble people of Harlem."

Then he added: "We don't worry; we not sad. I wish them (those attending the Presidential luncheon) good appetite. I am going to take lunch at the Hotel Theresa with Cuban people. I belong to the poor people—to the Cuban people."

Rumors Spread

Meanwhile, all sorts of rumors about the effect of the Castro visit to Harlem circulated. Among other things it was believed that visitors from all over the world would be seeking lodgings at the Theresa and that the hotel, which had lost its popularity to other leading Negro hostelries such as the Gotham in Detroit and Sutherland in Chicago, may be headed toward a new period of prosperity. The Cubans have also taken a liking to it and one hotel in Havana reportedly changed its name to theresa.

Castro, meanwhile, was willing to pay more for the "friendly" confines of the Theresa. Whereas he was asked 400 a day at the Shelburne, he shelled out about $845 per day for his delegation at the Theresa. But Fidel claimed he was about to be robbed by the Shelburne management, whose owner, Edward Spatz, asked a $10,000 guarantee on the bill. A $5,000 advance was paid by the Cubans, but when the second bond was offered, Spatz turned it down, saying it looked phony. That apparently angered Castro.

At the Theresa, Love Woods, the owner, who is a Negro, was happy. He said a Castro representative had paid $700 in cash for the first day. His attitude contrasted sharply with that of Spatz, who admitted he was reluctant to welcome Castro and his party at the Shelburne.

No Color Bar In Cuba says Writer

By WILLIAM WORTHY

HAVANA, Cuba — On October 28, 1492, when Columbus discovered Cuba, he spoke of it as "the most beautiful land human eyes have ever seen."

Here are a few reflections of a North American reporter reluctantly leaving her soon for home.

If I were a colored parent, eager to raise my children free of racial complexes and ingrained subservience I would at any sacrifice treat them to at least one impressionable year in revolutionary, non-discriminatory Cuba where the free and unself-conscious mixing of races and complexions is startling to an outsider.

If I were a colored tourist eager to enjoy a holiday in a lovely, inexpensive vacation spot, this is the place.

Contrary to alarmist reports in our daily press, Castro's Cuba is and along has been peaceful, safe and restful.

* * *

IF I WERE a serious-minded college or university student of any race, eager to gain a sense of identity with the "third world" of Africa, Asia and Latin America, I would bone up on Spanish and spend a summer of a semester or a year at one of Cuba's politically vibrant and low-tuition universities.

If I were a colored technician or trained in a profession, but were frustrated by jim crow from fully utilizing my skills, I would check with the nearest Cuban consulate or the Cuban Embassy in Washington to see if I could be of service in the exciting construction of a new society where skin color is already irrelevant.

If white Americans had brainwashed me to accept "moderation and gradualsim" in the fight for civil rights. if I believed that revolutionary steps against job and housing discrimination weren't feasible, I would test my theories against Fidel Castro's bold measures that overnight established equality as the law of the land, as the rigid policy of his government and as the day-by-day habits of the citizenry.

* * *

JUST LAST month, Isolde Dreckmann, a West German residing three years in the States, spend her vacation here. She was struck, she told me, by the manner in which dark-skinned Cubans walk in freedom with heads erect — "without the hang-dog appearance of so many colored persons I have seen in the States."

I I wanted an advance peek into impending racial crisis at home, if I wanted to learn the high eventual price of breaking the economic and political strangle hold of our determined white majority, if I wanted to brace myself to withstand their pressures and slanders and throat-cutting, I would visit Havana and Santiago and Mataxas to learn how the brave, resourceful and unified Cubans have successfully thwarted Yankee efforts to bring them to their knees.

* * *

IF I resolved to understand the accumulated grievances of Latin Americans, I would carefully review the colonial records of first the Spaniards and then the Yankees. I would not rely solely on United States Textbooks. I would want to know why Latins today compare Fidel Castro to Simon Bolivar who broke the back of Spanish rule in this hemisphere.

Above all, I would want to know the outlines of our Caribbean policy even in the days of Bolivar. For it was more than a century ago when he prophetically declared:

"The United States seems destined by Providence to plague the Americas with miseries in the name of liberty."

20-story hotel in Cuba is now Habana Theresa

By WILLIAM WORTHY

HAVANA, Cuba — The twenty story Riviera, one of Cuba's luxuriously designed hotels, offering a magnificent view of the Gulf of Mexico, was rechristened the Hotel Habana Theresa by order of Premier Fidel Castro on Wednesday.

In last forty - eight hours practically every Cuban who has recognized me as a "Norte Americano" has asked with delight if I had heard that "Fidel is staying in Harlem at the Hotel Theresa." Among the Cubans there has been tremendous satisfaction that their Prime Minister found sanctuary, as it were among that part of the United States population with which they most readily identify.

Ever since the widely publicized pressures last spring on Joe Louis to quit advertising Cuba as the tourist paradise that it is, the revolutionary leaders here have wanted to strengthen cultural and political ties with colored citizens of the United States. Seen from here, Castro's dramatic stay at the Theresa is the kind of undreamed of breakthrough that could lead to a substantial increase in the flow of colored vacationers to this island.

The air conditioned Habana Theresa bears little physical or environmental resemblance to its Harlem namesake.

It is separated from the ocean by just the fifty - foot wide Malecon Boulevard. While strolling through the glassed-in lobby, guests enjoy the pleasant illusion of being at sea aboard a luxury steamer. Warm ocean water is piped into the outdoor swimming pool.

Before Castro came to power, dark-skinned Cubans or Americans could not rent a room in the Riviera. The old rates, prohibitive except to the wealthiest Yankees or the handful of Cuban beneficiaries of Batista dictatorship, were slashed by the revolutionary government in order to attract a less flamboyant class of tourists and to bring in much needed dollars.

U.S. Closing Up Big Cuba Plant

The Atlanta Constitution.

Atlanta Ga.

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States announced Thursday night that it is closing down its big Nicaro nickel-processing plant in Cuba.

The action came some hours after announcement that American residents in Cuba have been advised to send home their wives and children.

Atl. Ga. 9-30-60

These developments dramatized the rapid worsening of relations between Washington and the regime of pro-Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

18e(4)

It was learned also that the United States is planning to impose new controls on exports to Cuba, probably covering some industrial machinery and supplies.

The $110-million Nicaro nickel plant in Oriente Province employed or contributed to the employment of 2,800 Cubans. The plant was built in 1942-43 to provide nickel, a strategically important metal, for U.S. operations in World War II. It also performed the same function in the Korean conflict. It now has a capacity of 50 million pounds per year.

Suspension of operation, effective almost immediately, appears to be a blow to the Cuban economy to which Nicaro has contributed 80 million dollars over 18 years in local wages and purchases.

HARASSMENT, TAXES

A formal announcement by the State Department, however, blamed the closing on "harassment" by the Castro regime and on the imminent imposition of "confiscatory" Cuban taxes.

Atlanta Ga.

The United States had negotiated with the Cubans in a series of three meetings since June 28 to sell the plant to Cuba. Castro representatives offered the "ridiculously low" price of $5,386,000.

Atl. Ga. 9-30-60

That offer brought the negotiations to a breakdown and Cuba then gave the United States "an ultimatum" that after next Saturday, Oct. 1, the Cuban taxes would either be paid on the nickel or no nickel would be shipped. The United States said it had offered to pay "a reasonable tax" but Cuba rejected that offer.

EARLIER ACTION

The action involving American dependents came earlier in the day.

The State department announced that dependents of U.S. Embassy personnel in Havana have been encouraged to leave and said other American residents there have been informed they should take similar action.

Hundreds of American families already have left because of the Castro regime's anti-Yankee campaign and many others are preparing to depart.

REPLACEMENT BLOCK

There has been speculation for days that new export controls would be aimed at blocking shipments to Cuba of any replacement parts for U.S.-built oil refineries which have been seized by the Castro regime as well as chemicals used in oil refining.

Indications Thursday night were that the action on export controls would be taken in the near future.

On Sept. 2 the Commerce department instituted a licensing system for exports of jeeps and trucks, together with repair parts, to Cuba and to the Dominican Republic. The prospective new step presumably would have the effect of broadening the export control in the case of Cuba.

The basic reason given for removal of Americans from Cuba is that, in view of the hostile attitude displayed by Castro's government, the United States cannot provide normal protection to U.S. citizens through regular diplomatic channels.

A State department press officer, Francis W. Tully, said that the advisory warning applies only to dependents of U.S. citizens, such as businessmen.

Bombs Disrupt Castro's Rally

18e(4) Cuba

Blames U. S., Raps Negro 'Oppression'

Jackson Daily News

Jackson, Miss.

HAVANA (UPI)—Two bomb explosions at a giant welcome home rally Wednesday night brought a storm of fury against the United States from Premier Fidel Castro and an announcement he was setting up a neighborhood spy system to catch "lackeys of imperialism."

Thursday, Sept. 22, 1960

The noisy blasts interrupted Castro's speech but did no damage. A panic was averted when Castro had his lieutenants lead the 150,000 massed Cubans in the national anthem.

Five persons, including a man wearing the garb of a priest, were reported arrested.

The bearded premier scoffed at the bombs, blamed them on the United States and said he was setting up big-brother vigilance committees in every block of Havana to root out what he called "lackeys of imperialism and tyranny."

He said civilian militia units would be enlarged throughout Cuba "zone by zone."

RUSSIANS PRESENT

The bombs exploded in Zayas Park, across the street from the palace where Castro, flanked by Soviet Ambassador Sergei Kudriatsev and other honored guests, spoke. Also on the stand were the Russian crewmen of the Soviet turbojet which flew Castro back to Havana from the United Nations General Assembly. Castro's Cubana Airlines plane was impounded in New York by a court order.

The blasts resounded throughout the nation over radio and television networks carrying Castro's speech. The bombs apparently were of the type known as "petardos"—small but noisy.

Following the first explosion, Castro told the crowd: "Everybody knows who paid for that bomb—those are the bombs of imperialism."

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The State Department said today that it was urging all American nationals to leave Cuba. Press officer Francis W. Tully said that repeated Cuban police harassment of U. S. nationals made it advisable for them to get out of the country.

"I believe tomorrow they will go to charge your excellency," he said, in what was interpreted as a reference to U.S. Ambassador Philip Bonsal.

"Mark this well," he added, "the moment I was talking of imperialism, the bomb exploded."

The crowd responded with a thunderous chant of "To the wall, to the wall"—death by firing squad.

MORE CONFISCATION

Castro said the bombings would only spur his revolutionary program and promised that each bomb the "imperialists" paid for would mean the nationalization of another American-owned property.

The crowds carried anti-American and pro-Russian signs and chanted such slogans as "Viva Castro," "Viva Khrushchev," "Viva Lumumba," and the familiar "Cuba yes, Yankees no."

The United States, Castro told the crowd, was a "cold and hostile nation" where 20 million Negroes are "oppressed and exploited."

As for New York, where he had hotel difficulties and was restricted to the island of Manhattan on security grounds, he said it was a city of "persecutions and provocation" where the "club and truncheon . . . is an institution of terror."

18e(4)

Castro said "dozens and dozens of Cubans, both men and women, were beaten by the thungs of the New York police" during his 10-day stay.

Reds And Cuba Assail U.S. Caribbean Shield As Menace To Peace

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Clamor Ignored

Sat. 11-19-60

America Maintains Patrol To Safeguard Guatemala And Nicaragua

By The Associated Press

Cuba and its big communist friends, the Soviet Union and Red China, denounced as a menace to world peace yesterday the United States warship shield thrown up to protect Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Cuban newspapers said deployment of United States warships in nearby waters could open the way for an attack on Cuba, thus shattering the peace of the world.

Radio Moscow said the movement of United States warships into the turbulent Caribbean is "fraught with the danger of a military conflict."

Premier Chou En-lai of Red China said the United States was threatening Cuba "by force of arms" and promised continued support for Prime Minister Fidel Castro's regime.

U. S. Brushes Clamor Aside

The clamor from Cuba and the world's two largest communist powers was brushed aside by the United States. The Navy in Washington reiterated that the carrier Shangri-La and four destroyers are in position to help repel any invasion of the two little Central American nations.

The State Department in Washington spiked a report published in London that the warships might halt suspected ships on the high seas. Washington said ships would be stopped only in the two nations' territorial waters, and then only on the request of Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Presidential Press Secretary James Hagerty said in Augusta, Ga., the Moscow broadsides were "communist type reaction" and added: "There's a very similar reaction — the words are almost the same — from Cuba."

President Eisenhower ordered the warships into the Caribbean at the request of Guatemala and Nicaragua after both nations stamped out uprisings they charged had support from Castro's Cuba.

In Havana, the semiofficial newspaper Revolucion called the United States action "Yankee military occupation of Central America," and asserted it was designed to intimidate Cuba.

"Guantanamo or Guatemala, the place for the self-provoked aggression is immaterial," said Revolucion.

Guantanamo Echoes

The Castro regime has charged repeatedly the United States was preparing an incident at its leased Guantanamo naval base in eastern Cuba as a pretext for military intervention.

Radio Peiping said the United States was helping "the reactionary dictatorial governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua in suppressing the people's revolutionary movements there."

The Cuban mission is in Peiping to seek expansion of trade ties. It is headed by Maj. Ernesto 'Che' Guevara, Castro's leftist economic boss who negotiated the recent trade treaty with Peiping.

Castro's Chief Judge Asks Haven

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 11-16-60

HAVANA (AP)—The president of Cuba's Supreme Court, Dr. Emilio Menendez, took asylum Tuesday in the Argentine embassy, it was learned from authoritative sources.

It was reported another member of Cuba's highest court, Jose Morell Romero, fled to Mexico Saturday.

Neither report could be confirmed officially Tuesday night.

The reasons for defections of the high ranking magistrates were not known immediately. Since early this year, however, a number of attorneys and members of the bench have privately expressed dissatisfaction with the judicial processes under the Castro regime.

They have been especially critical of the treatment said to have been given another magistrate, Elio Alvarez, when he was in a local prison. Alvarez, now exiled in the United States, was reported brutally beaten by Castro guards. Prime Minister Fidel Castro appointed Menendez president of the Supreme Court last December. He and Romero both had held high positions in the judiciary under Bastista.

U. S. Fleet Sent To Halt 'Threats'

Atlanta Daily Record
Fri. 11-18-60

AUGUSTA, Ga. (UPI)—President Eisenhower Thursday ordered U.S. warships and planes to protect Guatemala and Nicaragua against any "Communist directed" invasion launched from Cuba.

Both Central American republics accused Cuban Premier Fidel Castro of aiding unsuccessful rebel attempts this week to topple their respective governments. Manuel Orellana, a major force in Guatemalan political affairs, said he and his supporters would call for declaration of war if it can be proved that Castro was behind the rebellion.

Eisenhower's announcement, reminiscent of his historic order of August 25, 1958, directing ships of the U. S. Seventh Fleet to saill into the Formosa Straits to defend Formosa and the Pescadores, pointed up the seriousness with which the White House regards the situation.

CARRIERS, DESTROYERS READY

Atlanta, Ga.

The Navy disclosed shortly after the President's announcement that the big aircraft carrier Shangrila and four destroyers were patroling an area off the southern tip of Cuba. A fifth destroyer, the K. D. Bailey, was reported refueling at Panama and was assigned to patrol along the East Coast. The four destroyers with the Shangrila all are equipped for radar picket duty. They are the Fisk, Hawkins, W R. Rush and M. C. Fox.

Fri. 11-18-60

In addition the Navy reported two P2W patrol planes, based in Panama, would help keep an aerial surveillance. The Shangrila normally carries 70 aircraft.

Eisenhower issued his carefully worded announcement after discussing the crisis with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr., and Chairman Lyman L. Lemnitzer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at his vacation headquarters here.

The White House said that the subject did not come up at an earlier two-hours session of the top-level National Security Council attended by the diplomatic and military leaders.

ISSUES PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

James C. Hagerty, press secretary to the President, issued the following statement on Eisenhower's action:

"In response to the requests of the governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua, surface and air units of the U. S. Navy are in a position in which they could assist these governments, should it become necessary, to seek out and precent intervention on the part of Communist-directed elements in the internal affairs of Guatemala through the landing of armed forces or supplies from abroad."

This was interpreted as a blunt warning to Castro that the United States would defend the two countries with force if necessary.

Eisenhower issued the orders on Wednesday after Nicaragua's request for help was received by the State Department. It trailed Guatemala's plea by several days.

Cubans Take Over U.S. Nickel Plant

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

HAVANA (AP) — Cuban workers have taken over operation of the $110-million, U.S.-owned Nicaro nickel-processing plant in Oriente Province. The United States announced last Thursday it was closing down the plant because of harassment and confiscatory taxes imposed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro's regime.

The move by the workers was viewed as a preliminary to outright seizure of the big installation. A report from the plant said Cuban employes "are voluntarily continuing normal operations until the government determines what measures to take."

In the past, government seizure has followed what the Castro regime termed "abandonment" of an operation by the owners.

Remaining American residents in Cuba no longer ask if there will be a break in U.S.-Cuban relations. They now ask, "When will it come."

This hostility was dramatized last week when Carlos Olivares, strongman of the Cuban Foreign Ministry, heatedly rejected Bonsal's attempt to deliver a U.S. note protesting the nationalization of American banks. The note accused the Castro regime of echoing "the fraudulent propaganda of international communism."

A series of other developments served to widen the diplomatic gulf:

Castro returned from the United Nations, where he lashed out at the United States, and immediately spurred a propaganda campaign designed to depict the U.S. Embassy here as a front for a den of spies.

Government agents continued to harass diplomatic personnel by searching a secretary's personal belongings.

Another anti-American blast came from Jesus Soto, boss of Cuba's organized labor movement, who declared it would be an honor for Cuba not to have diplomatic relations with the United States.

U.S. WARNING

Citizens Told To Avoid Cuba

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Sept. 10-1-60

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The State Department tonight advised all U.S. citizens to stay away from Cuba "unless there are compelling reasons" for going there.

This action was taken to reduce the number of Americans who might be within the jurisdiction of the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Yesterday the State Department advised U.S. residents in Cuba, other than those at the Guantanamo naval base, to send their wives, children and other dependents back to this country.

The advisory warning issued tonight by the department's press office, officials said, will be sent by the passport service to travel agencies and other organizations which might be interested.

Candidates Assailed

HAVANA, Sept. 30 (AP)—No matter which candidate wins the U.S. presidential election, Prime Minister Fidel Castro made it a certainty today that he'll have no friend in the White House.

Castro used a television panel show as his stump for assailing Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy. He called them "cowardly hypocrites."

If Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev spent six months in the United States he could draw more votes than Kennedy, Castro told the laughing panel.

Castro — who is 34 and sprouts a thick growth of chin whiskers—called Kennedy, 43, and Nixon 47, "two ignorant, beardless kids... puppets who are toys of the great interests."

The biting attack on both U.S. presidential candidates was a continuation of an earlier Castro blast in the United Nations in New York last Monday.

The first attack was cut off by a sharp reprimand from U.N. General Assembly President Frederick H. Boland of Ireland in front of the full 96-nation gathering.

Sees No Good

Castro found nothing good about either Nixon or Kennedy.

"They are incapable of standing before a tribune to utter a single truth," shouted Castro to his television audience.

But he had praise for Khrushchev—who is 66 and clean-shaven—as "a genial individual with great energy and peppy disposition." Above all, Castro found him to be "a great sympathizer of the Cuban revolution."

The original purpose of the panel show was for newsmen to discuss Castro's visit to the United States and the United Nations. Castro walked into the television studio unannounced and took over.

Cuban Workers Take Over Firm

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Move Viewed As Preliminary To Outright Seizure Of Nicaro Nickel

By The Associated Press

HAVANA, Oct. 2. — Cuban workers have taken over operation of the 110 million-dollar United States-owned Nicaro nickel processing plant in Oriente Province. The United States announced last Thursday it was closing down the plant because of harassment and confiscatory taxes imposed by the Fidel Castro regime.

The move by the workers was viewed as a preliminary to outright seizure of the big installation. A report from the plant said Cuban employes "are voluntarily continuing normal operations until the government determines what measures to take."

Seems Inevitable

In the past, government seizure has followed what the Castro regime termed "abandonment" of an operation by the owners.

Remaining American residents in Cuba no longer ask if there will be a break in United States-Cuban relations. They now ask, "when will it come?"

Although official United States thinking on the matter is not known, top American diplomats are convinced the Castro regime had undertaken an all-out campaign to force a break. In effect, there is an all but complete breakdown in normal diplomatic traffic between the two countries.

'Wall Of Hostility'

United States Ambassador Philip Bonsal has been unable to see the Prime Minister for months. Diplomatic sources said Bonsal's diplomatic approaches have run into "a wall of hostility."

This hostility was dramatized last week when Carlos Olivares, strongman of the Cuban Foregin Ministry, heatedly rejected Bonsal's attempt to deliver a United States note protesting nationalization of American banks. The note accused the Castro regime of echoing "the fraudulent propaganda of international communism."

Cuban Trouble Grows Worse

The Talladega Daily Home
Talladega, Ala.
Sept. 9-30-60

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The United States is considering the use of economic sanctions in its sharp differences with the Cuban government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

These plans, calling for export controls on a limited number of items, may follow up a U. S. decision Thursday night to close down the $110-million nickel processing plant it owns and operates in Cuba's oriente province.

The World War II plant, operated steadily since the Korean War, now employs or contributes to employment of 2,800 Cubans, whop resumably will lose their jobs.

The State Department said the operation has been harrassed by the Castro regime and subjected to what it called confiscatory taxes due to go into effect Saturday. The Cuban government rejected a U. S. offer to pay "a reasonable tax" on nickel shipments from thep lant, the department said:

There were these other developments indicative of the tightening of the Cuban situation:

1. The State Department said all-American men in Cuba are being advised to send their wives and children back to the United States to avoid harassment by Cuban authorities.

2. The Castro government, in a new diplomatic rebuff ,refused to accept a U. S. note protesting nationalization of American-owned banks in Cuba.

Although both the nickel plant closure and the proposed export controls would affect the Cuban economy, there was no direct relation between them.

While details have not been disclosed, indications are that machinery for oil refineries and chemicals used in the refining process will be brought under the export control system.

Such actions would hamper Cuba's operation of U. S. oil refineries it has seized and is using to refine crude oil obtained from the Soviet Union. Oil experts say the Soviet cannot provide replacement parts for the American-built machinery.

U.S. Urges Citizens To Get Out Of Cuba

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

Wives And Children Given Official Advice

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. — (AP)—The United States Government has advised American residents in Cuba to send their wives and children back to the United States. Hundreds apparently are heeding the advice.

The State Department announced Thursday that dependants of United States Embassy personnel in Havana have been encouraged to leave and said other American residents have been informed they should take similar action.

The basic reason given is that, in view of the hostile attitude displayed by the Castro government, the State Department has decided it cannot provide normal protection to United States citizens through regular diplomatic channels.

The State Department estimated there are 3,500 to 4,000 United States citizens living in Cuba apart from embassy personnel and officers, men and civilian employes of the Naval base at Guantanamo Bay. One official estimated that perhaps 2,000 are dependents; that is, wives and children.

STAY OUT OF CUBA, U.S. CITIZENS ASKED

Advisory Warning Given by State Department

WASHINGTON (AP)—The state department Friday advised all United States citizens to stay away from Cuba "unless there are compelling reasons" for going there.

This action was taken to reduce the number of Americans who might be within the jurisdiction of the government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Thursday the state department advised U.S. residents in Cuba, other than those at the Guantanamo Naval Base, to send their wives, children and other dependents back to this country.

The advisory warning issued Friday night by the department's press office, officials said, will be sent by the passport service to travel agencies and other organizations which might be interested.

'REFRAIN FROM TRAVEL'

The statement said:

"As the result of events in Cuba, the conditions prevailing there and recent advice given to United States dependents, the department of state has received inquiries from American citizens as to the advisability of tourist travel to and within Cuba.

"In view of the circumstances, it is believed prudent to advise US citizens to refrain from travel to and within Cuba unless there are compelling reasons for such travel."

Officials said the advice applies not only to tourists but to any other US citizens who might wish to go to Cuba.

The department recognized that some businessmen might have "compelling reasons" for going there.

The statement Thursday calling for the return of dependents from Cuba said in effect that American citizens had been mistreated by the Castro regime. The embassy at Havana said 57 had been detained since Jan. 1 either on no charges or on charges which were filed long after their seizure by police.

PROTEST MADE PUBLIC

Press officer Francis W. Tully said he was unable to give figures on present tourist volume for Cuba. He said it has fallen off tremendously during the past year as a result of Castro's bitter anti - American campaign marked not only by violent propaganda outbursts but also by extensive seizures of American property.

In this connection Tully made public here—long after it had been released to the press in Havana—the text of a note protesting the seizure of three American-owned banks.

The note was rejected by Cuban deputy foreign Minister Carlos Olivares when Ambassador Philip Bonsal sought to deliver it Thursday.

The note said that reasons given by the Castro regime for seizing the banks "recall only too vividly the statements which characterize the fraudulent propaganda of international communism."

In this connection Tully cited the Cuban government resolution on nationalizing the banks which was issued Sept. 17. This resolution assailed the United States, accusing it of "cowardly and criminal economic aggression" and denounced US banking in Cuba as a "typical expression" of US imperialism.

(Additional developments in Sec. 1, Page 4.)

MENACE TO WORLD PEACE LAID TO U.S.

Castro, Reds Rap Guatemala, Nicaragua Help

(The Associated Press)

Cuba's Fidel Castro and his Communist pals—Red China and the Soviet Union—charged Friday that the United States warship shield protecting Guatemala and Nicaragua menaces world peace.

Castro-controlled newspapers in Havana shouted in black headlines that President Eisenhower's deployment of the warships in nearby waters could open a way for a direct attack on Cuba.

Radio Moscow chipped in a warning that the U.S. movement into the Caribbean is "fraught with the danger of a military conflict."

Red China's Premier Chou En-Lai said the United States is threatening Cuba by what he called force of arms, and he promised continued support to Castro's regime.

Other late Friday developments bearing on the Cuban-Central American-Caribbean situation included:

—Costa Rica said it found documents on a Nicaraguan opposition leader linking the unsuccessful Nicaraguan revolt with Castro and international communism.

—Guatemalan President Miguel Ydigoras said he favors a Korea-type police action against Cuba by the Organization of American States (OAS).

—Cuba formally protested to the United States over President Eisenhower's order dispatching warships to protect Guatemala and Nicaragua.

—President-elect John F. Kennedy at Palm Beach spent two hours and 40 minutes with Central Intelligence Agency director Allen W. Dulles getting a secret briefing on Caribbean developments.

—The state department in Washington reported Cuba has received at least 28,000 tons of arms — tanks, guns, planes— from the Soviet bloc and has the largest army in Latin America.

CLAMOR BRUSHED ASIDE

The clamor from Cuba and the world's two largest Communist powers was brushed aside by the United States. The Navy in Washington reiterated that the carrier Shangri La and four destroyers are in position to help repel any invasion of the two little Central American nations.

The State Department in Washington spiked a report published in London that the warships might halt suspected ships on the high seas. Washington said ships would be stopped only in the two nations' territorial waters, and then only on the request of Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Augusta, Ga., the Moscow broadsides were "Communist-type reaction" and added: "There's a very similar reaction — the words are almost the same—from Cuba."

CALLED 'OCCUPATION'

President Eisenhower ordered the warships into the Caribbean at the request of Guatemala and Nicaragua after both nations stamped out uprisings they charged had support from Castro's Cuba.

In Havana, the semiofficial newspaper Revolucion called the U.S. action "Yankee military occupation of Central America," and asserted it was designed to intimidate Cuba.

"Guantanamo or Guatemala, the place for the self-provoked aggression is immaterial," said Revolucion.

The Castro regime has charged repeatedly that the United States was preparing an incident at its leased Guantanamo naval base in eastern Cuba as a pretext for military intervention.

'SPECTER' OVER REGION

"We denounce the new crime that already is in execution against the peoples of Guatemala and Nicaragua, whose rebelliousness will now be punished with more repression than the barbarous repression already used by their tyrannical governments," said Revolucion.

Havana's El Mundo asserted the movement of the warships "could hide a maneuver against Cuba." The Communist newspaper Hoy said, "The specter of the hateful Marine Corps again hangs over Latin America."

The Havana correspondent of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said "the dictatorships in Guatemala and Nicaragua are wavering under the impact of the hatred of their peoples." The dispatch was distributed by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

A Moscow broadcast declared "the rotten, antipopular regimes of these two countries can exist only with U.S. support."

RADIO PEIPING HITS U.S.

Radio Peiping said the United States was helping "the reactionary dictatorial governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua in suppressing the people's revolutionary movements there."

The radio said Chou told a reception for a visiting Cuban economic delegation: "The Cuban people have been waging a struggle directed squarely against U.S. imperialism which is close by—the most vicious imperialism. They are ready to repulse the armed provocation and attack the enemy at any moment."

The Cuban mission is in Peiping to seek expansion of trade ties. It is headed by Maj. Ernesto Guevara, Castro's leftist economic chief who negotiated the recent trade treaty with Peiping.

Negroes' Tour Of Cuba Is Sidetracked

By DALE WRIGHT
World-Telegram Staff Writer

A 10-day junket through Cuba which Fidel Castro offered to about 300 American Negroes—with everything paid by the government except $80 cut-rate plane fare—failed to get off the ground, the World-Telegram learned today.

Chartered airplanes loaded with representatives from fraternal, student and professional groups were to have taken off from New York, Chicago and Miami on Oct 21.

But Richard T. Gibson, a spokesman for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which was sponsoring the trip, said airline companies couldn't or wouldn't provide the planes.

Sees Pressure.

"We ran into so much harassment," Mr. Gibson declared today, "that we had to postpone the trip until sometime around Christmas." A former WCBS newswriter, Mr. Gibson is now president of the New York chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

He said he believed pressure was brought on charter airline companies not to carry the junketeers. "I assume the pressure came from the State Department or from anti-Castro groups," he added.

"The airline people told us that they were afraid for the safety of Americans going through Miami and also in Cuba," Mr. Gibson declared. He said that one airline official told him that no planes were available. "But the Civil Aeronautics Board told us otherwise."

He refused to identify the airline but added that the company is still holding $500 in deposit funds and that the matter may wind up in the courts.

Students Respond.

With the Cuban airlift now delayed until Christmas, the Fair Play group hopes to have "a couple of thousand" persons signed up.

"We have commitments from all over the country," Mr. Gibson said. He explained that the best response came from college students in New York, Illinois, Wisconsin and California.

"We have 120 persons signed up from Chicago alone," he said.

Mr. Gibson emphasized that officials in Castro's tourist bureau have now withdrawn the offer to pick up the tab for all of the American junketeers in Cuba and that most travelers will have to pay their own way —about $200 per person.

Castro Changes Mind.

Only those who signed up with the original group of 300, and who made $40 deposits, will be treated to on-the-cuff living at the expense of Castro's revolutionary government.

Mr. Gibson also pointed out that Castro had changed his mind about offering the trip only to American Negroes and now will throw open the doors to Cuba to all racial and ethnic groups.

As originally conceived, the offer was part of a major new effort on Premier Castro's part to win support of American Negroes.

Refuge For Free Cubans

The News + Courier Charleston, S.C.

Miami Has Become West Berlin Of The Americas

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of seven articles on the resistance to the Castro dictatorship in Cuba.)

Jul. 7-14-60

By ANTHONY HARRIGAN
Associate Editor
The News and Courier

MIAMI — This is the West Berlin of the Americas.

In this glittering resort city, long a gateway to Latin America, are 6,000 refugees from the Fidel Castro communist dictatorship.

The Cubans in exile include newspaper publishers who fought for freedom against both Batista and Castro, former professors at the University of Havana, non-political businessmen who have had their properties confiscated, wealthy supporters of the Batista regime who are held in contempt by their fellow citizens, ex-Batista officials who are personally clean of guilt and who are poverty-stricken today, former officers of the revolutionary army who have broken with Fidel, and ordinary Cubans who couldn't bear the brutal Red regime that has seized control of Cuba.

One of the most distinguished of the Cuban refugees is Sergio Carbo, independent publisher of Prensa Libre whose $4 million newspaper plant was confiscated because he dared to speak the truth about the Castro dictatorship in his editorial columns.

When Dr. Carbo speaks of his country today he refers to it as The Peoples Republic of Cuba. 'Don't speak of Castro,' he says, "as a Cuban government. Don't say Cubans are anti-American.'

Cuba today, said Dr. Carbo, is a captured land. Its "Occidental civilization" he declared, is overrun by the Asiatic civilization of Red China operating through "Che Guevara, the brains of the Castro regime Dr. Carbo refers to the great civic plaza in Havana where Fidel Castro orates as "the Red Square of the Americas."

Dr. Carbo doesn't speak English. His son Ulises, a former executive of Prensa Libre, translates for his father. He is an eloquent young man who seems destined to play an important role in the expulsion of Castro and the reconstruction of Cuba.

"What is happening in Cuba," Ulises Carbo told me, "isn't simply a Cuban issue. It is part of the World War III. The great war isn't being fought with atomic bombs; it is being fought in Cuba. Americans must understand that."

Sr. Carbo already has faced the communist enemy in this hemisphere. A roomful of newsmen listened with rapt attention the other evening as the younger Carbo told what it is like to have one's newspaper the target of the communists.

Prensa Libre, he told me later, had a new nine story office building. "It was one of the most modern plants in Latin America. We had a fine new German press, and air-conditioning and all the new electronic gimmicks. We were working with the Milwaukee Journal in the U. S. to develop color printing in Cuba for the first time.

Today that great newspaper which had a daily circulation of 105,000 copies, is in the hands of the reds.

"The first trouble came," he explained, "after the announcement of the INRA (agricultural reform) laws. We asked our readers for comment. About 80 per cent of them replied in ways critical of the laws. The government let us know that we should not publish the critical letters. They said that in this hour of Cuba's history we should not print opposition views. We did not heed them, of course. Soon, however, Revolucion, the Pravda of Cuba, began to call us traitors. We knew we were in for trouble because in Cuba today treason is punished by 30 years in jail or by execution.

"Finally, we decided that we would publish an editorial telling our readers that freedom no longer existed in Cuba and that we faced arrest. But communists in the press room of our plant would not print the editorial. Finally, a friend called us to say that Raul Castro's secret police were on the way to arrest us. We left and took refuge in the Panamanian Embassy. But the secret police went to the home of the manager of the paper, where they found his 15-year-old daughter and twisted her arms behind her back in an attempt to find out where her father had gone."

Today Ulises Carbo, his father and his brother-in-law, Humberto Medrano, a sub-director of Prensa Libre, are in Miami. They are supporting the Democratic Revolutionary Front, a junta of resistance groups whose object is to overthrow the Castro dictatorship. He said that this resistance movement is established in Cuba. The need now, he says, is for money and weapons with which to accomplish the task of driving communism out of Cuba.

"We are going back," said Ulises Carbo. This writer doesn't doubt that for a second. The Carbos and others like them plan to fight to recapture their country. But they need help.

Hands Off Latin Americans, Khrushchev Warned by U.S.

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta, Ga

Jul. 7-15-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States denounced Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev in blistering language Thursday and warned him to stop trying to foist communism on the Western Hemisphere.

It accused Khrushchev of trying to supplant with a "Bolshevik doctrine" the historic Monroe Doctrine which guards Latin republics against outside intervention.

In solemn words, approved by President Eisenhower, the State Department reaffirmed U.S. determination to uphold the 173-year-old Monroe Declaration in the face of Khrushchev's rocket-rattling threats to intervene to help Cuba.

By JOHN SCALI

"This naked menace to world peace, brandished so callously by the Soviet leader, reveals the hypocrisy of his protestations in behalf of peace," the department said in a formal statement.

The State Department's reply to comments Khrushchev made at a Kremlin news conference Tuesday added up to one of the most biting indictments leveled at him since the blow-up of the Paris summit conference in mid-May.

To back up what appeared to be a new tough-talk policy, the State Department called off civil aviation talks with the Soviet Union which are due to begin here Monday.

Khrushchev's newest barrage of threats and distortions, the department said, has worsened the international atmosphere to the point where there is no chance for an aviation agreement. A department spokesman said "a suitable time" for rescheduling the talks would depend on Moscow's future conduct.

The surprise collapse of the discussion came just as a Soviet delegation was about to leave Moscow, hoping to negotiate for direct Moscow-New York commercial air service by planes of both countries.

The State Department concentrated its 500-word comment mainly on Khrushchev's attack on the Monroe Doctrine.

In pledging to back Cuba in its dispute with the United States, Khrushchev denounced the American naval base at Guantanamo Bay as "sheer iniquity."

"We consider that the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its time, has outlived itself, has died, so to say, a natural death. Now the remains of this doctrine should best be buried as every dead body is so that it should not poison the air by its decay," Khrushchev said.

Striking back at this, the department pictured Khrushchev as seeking to set himself up as a self-appointed judge of what international agreements are binding, even though the Soviet Union is not a party to them.

The right to establish and maintain a naval base in Cuba is spelled out by a treaty. The Monroe Doctrine likewise has been endorsed by the 21 American republics within the framework of the Organization of American States and the 1947 Rio defense pact.

The principles of the Monroe Doctrine are as valid today as they were in 1823 when the doctrine was proclaimed, the department said.

It recalled that President Monroe laid down his famous doctrine in a move to prevent European imperialist powers of that day from jeopardizing the independence of nations in the Western Hemisphere.

"The principles which the United States government enunciated in the face of the attempts of the old imperialism to intervene in the affairs of this hemisphere are as valid today for the attempts of the new imperialism," it added.

It consequently reaffirms with vigor the principles expressed by President Monroe."

The focus on Cuba—Part 1—

Students trample tradition at University of Havana

EDITOR'S NOTE: News Staffer Robert E. Lee has covered events in Cuba since the days of former dictator Batista. In a series of articles, he is presenting present-day feelings of the island people that may topple Fidel Castro's regime.

BY ROBERT E. LEE
News staff writer

HAVANA, Cuba, July 23—The United States is flexing its muscle at Key West while students trample the traditions of the University of Havana by tossing respected educators out and laying the welcome mat for Communist organizers.

Personnel at the 18,000-man U. S. base 90 miles away have reported that 500 Marines were landed this past week-end, with additional men having been shipped in over the past month.

LEE

In a base alert all personnel were returned to the base during the past two weeks and the USS Bushnell was dispatched to cruise in the Gulf stream between the island and Cuba in case the match was lit to a powder-keg of violence.

The ship has since returned to the base, but the alert for action if necessary continues.

38 more teachers dismissed in Havana

HAVANA, July 23—(AP)—Thirty-eight more professors and an accountant have been fired at Havana University in a continuing purge of so-called nonrevolutionary elements.

The school's revolutionary ruling junta Friday night dismissed as obstructionists 18 law school professors and 20 from the school of commercial sciences.

The new student-professor governing council which took over the university last week said in a statement the fired professors had failed to recognize the council's authority and had acted to obstruct the normal functioning of their schools.

The new firings followed the dismissal of the engineering school faculty Thursday.

Most of the members of the law and commercial science faculties and the accountant, Pedro Riveiro, have charged that the take-over by the new council violated university statutes.

WHILE THE U. S. has dropped the blunt hint that they will protect their own at Guantanamo Bay in case Cuban forces move against naval personnel there, the Carribean pot continues to simmer with the latest invasion of the Reds being at the respected University of Havana.

The strife-torn school, long the fuse that has ignited revolutions in the country, has been taken over by the University Students Federation.

In the early days of Fidel Castro, he first came to the notice of the leaders of his country while leading student demonstrations, gaining his first knowledge of the Communist hammer.

The students with a small group of picked professors have assumed control of the school with the assistance and backing of the government, and some 200 educators stand to be replaced.

In futile fight

MAJ. ROLANDO CUBEIA, president of the students and a member of the 26th of July organization, has issued orders that "professors should not resign their university posts and leave the institution, but should remain to be replaced."

In a statement concerning the new policies of the school, it was announced that teachers would be sought from throughout South America and Europe, with particular emphasis placed on the Communist-dominated countries.

At the same time the veteran professors of the school are fighting to maintain control, but observers within the government have said their chances are small because the move is one that Fidel Castro himself suggested as far back as six months ago.

The Law School Students Assn., under its president, Maximino Gonzalez, has seized the control of their section.

Appeals for support

THE BODY VOTED to appeal to both the Havana and Cuban Bar Assn. and to the Ministry of Justice for support of its action.

In terms of the present, the move is only another in the topsy-turvy affairs of the Cuban isle drifting toward the Red homeland, but for the future the move points to new and powerful leaders in Cuban politics.

Like the young Castro, Cubeia and Gonzalez have sprouted their first wings toward ambition, an ambition that in the past has blossomed many times to overturn the Cuban government.

Already the workers of Cuba have shown their power in seizing hotels, newspapers and other businesses by simply bringing to the government charges against the rightful owners.

Forced to brink

OTHER MOVES IN freezing salaries as business dropped downward in rapid order, has forced businesses to the brink of bankruptcy and over.

The business trend in assuming control of foreign-owned companies, in particular those of the United States, will continue, an informed source said, until all the $800 million in U. S.-owned property is taken.

Under international law, the Castro government has every right to take the property of foreign firms, in much the same manner as a state can acquire property for roads.

But the illegal aspects of the taking of property must be considered in that the Cuban government is not responsible enough to pay for what is taken.

The Castro government has stated they will pay, but in long-range Cuban bonds with indefinite value, and have said they place the value at what the property was worth in years past.

Not a cent paid

AT PRESENT THE government of Fidel Castro has not paid one cent to American firms for what has been taken.

In the meantime, an uneasy peace exists in other areas of the touchy Caribbean.

Haiti, with a population of three million, and the Dominican Republic with slightly more than two million, appear to be the most likely points for trouble to brew next.

On assuming the rocky throne in Cuba, Castro made it plain that Dictator Hector Trujillo would be one of his major aims in bringing "freedom" to other areas.

Forces trained

AT VARIOUS TIMES, expeditionary forces have actually trained in Southern Cuba for invasions of strongman Trujillo's country.

"Fidel has not forgotten what he said," a source close to the prime minister said, "but is simply involved in a bigger squabble with the United States, and can't direct the effort right now."

Reliable figures report that the Castro government has spent in the neighborhood of $150 million for arms.

Also revealing is the fact that Trujillo, beset of late by economic woes, has spent some $50 million to arm his smaller but better-trained armed force.

In the other half of the crowded island that houses the Dominican Republic, Haiti is reported to be the subject of an intensive build-up by Communist-trained agents.

Seek race war

THE POINT THEY are trying to impress the Haitians with is to begin a racial war, with mulattoes as the so-called "capitalist" class.

So within the framework of the Castro victory there is breeding an increasing area of discontent within a two-hour flight of the Southern United States.

Efforts are being made at present to aid Haiti, beset by a staggering economy with great food deficits, but whether the aid on the part of the U. S. has come too late only time will tell.

Cuba is the spreahead, but the shaft contains several countries that we have tried to buy with millions of dollars in aid.

Father Vows Revenge

Cuba Won't Send Bodies Of 2 Executed Americans

From Wire Dispatches

The grief-stricken aunt and uncle of Allan Dale Thompson—executed by a Cuban firing squad—called on the International Red Cross yesterday for help in getting their nephew's body returned home for a "Christian burial."

But it may be two years before the elderly couple, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Corn, get their wish.

Cuban authorities said Thompson was buried in a common grave. His body cannot be exhumed for two years.

Mrs. Corn, 76, was informed at Mooringsport, La., of the execution by The Associated Press. She and her 72-year-old husband reared Thompson after his mother died when he was 2.

Associated Press Wirephoto
MRS. O. C. CORN
Aunt of executed man

She said her nephew never mentioned anything about Cuba or Robert O. Fuller, the 24-year-old Miamian who died with him.

Thompson's father, John Thompson, is a commercial fisherman at St. Maurice in central Louisiana. He remarried after his wife's death, Mrs. Corn said.

"A Communist-dominated country is only afraid of one thing and that is a country that the hand of the Lord rests upon as it does this nation," Mrs. Corn said.

"I know that the United States that we live in will someday find the answers for such injustice that we as a family feel has been done."

"Men have died for centuries for what they felt was right. If our nephew died for what he felt was right, then he died with an American heritage.

"Our sympathy goes to the family of Robert Fuller. We know the grief they have."

At Miami, Fuller's father wept and made his own declaration of war on the regime of Fidel Castro.

"I'll go back with one of the expeditions myself," said William Otis Fuller, 56.

All the Fuller children were born in eastern Cuba on the family's 7,000-acre ranch. Both parents were born in the United States, Fuller in Portland, Me.

Mrs. Fuller has been in Cuba since she was 3 years old. When Fuller and others of the family came to the United States a year ago after Castro started seizing chunks of the ranch, she remained behind.

18e(4) 1960

CUBA

Castro Grabs 167 More U. S. Firms

The News and Courier

Charleston, S. C.

HAVANA (AP)—Prime Minister Fidel Castro took another quarter-billion dollar bite from the remaining American properties in Cuba Tuesday. He said he was retaliating against the U.S. embargo on most exports to this island nation.

10-26-60

A decree issued at dawn after a meeting of Castro's Cabinet announced the seizure of 167 American firms. With this seizure, Castro was almost down to the "nails in their shoes" he had promised to take from American investors here on the ground the United States was committing aggression against Cuba.

The preamble spelled out the decree's retaliatory nature, asserting that Washington's ban on shipping everything but food and medical supplies to Cuba is designed to "strangle our economy."

The Cabinet challenged the U.S. government itself by seizing the Nicaro nickel plant, owned by the U.S. General Services Administration. Washington had decided to shut the plant, located in eastern Cuba, after the Cuban government refused to make what U.S. officials considered a realistic offer to buy it. Its listed value is $110 million.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman denounced the seizures as a move "in full accord with international Communist dogma." He said it represents another step by Castro's government to exploit the Cuban people for foreign political purposes. The spokesman did not mention the Nicaro nickel plant.

The seizures ranged from 30 American insurance companies—some of them with assets up to $20 million—to the Capri Hotel's gambling casino and the Havana racetrack. Havana's only armored car company was confiscated.

American economists here estimated the total value of the newly seized properties at about $250 million. They said that properties worth more than $100 million are still left in U.S. hands, although the bulk of them are already being run by Cuban officials under the government's intervention procedure.

With the seizures, Castro now has taken over lands and properties estimated by the U. S. Embassy at a value of about $1.5 billion.

This is about $500 million more than the original rough estimate of all U.S. property in Cuba before Castro gained power almost two years ago.

Cuban daily lauds role of colored Americans

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

By WILLIAM WORTHY
(Photos, Another Story In Magazine)

HAVANA — This weekend, Revolution semi - official daily with an island-wide circulation, devotes its regular forty - page literary - supplement, Lunes de Revolucion, to the life of colored North Americans. 7-23-60

But, barring a court fight by some organization such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the supplement seems destined not to circulate in any substantial quantity in the land of Cuba's giant neighbor.

UNITED STATES Customs Service already is barring its entry, just as it has increasingly blocked the admission of pamphlets and other literature in English telling Cuba's side of the two-nation dispute.

Featured in the supplement are hitherto unpublished contributions by Langston Hughes, Harold Cruse, Julian Mayfield and others.

Among numerous pictures are a selection from Little Rock, including one that shows white pickets in front of the Capitol building with signs exhorting Governor Faubus to block desegregation because "Race Mixing Is Communism."

THE SLOGAN has brought wry smiles to the faces of Revolution leaders. With dismay and growing disgust this Catholic country has watched Washington pin the communist label on many of Castro's social and economic measures.

These labor, land, rent, housing and medical-care reforms are popular with 93 per cent of the population, according to a Cuban public opinion poll that was taken in mid-June.

Cuba fears attack, Bill Worthy reports

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7/23/60

By WILLIAM WORTHY

HAVANA, Cuba — In an atmosphere of deepening crisis between the North American colossus and highly nationalistic people of Cuba, Minister of Justice Alfredo Yabur Malfu today told me:

"The movements and apparent manuevers of the present administration in Washington, economic pressures and extraordinary press campaign all seem to point toward an intention of armed aggression."

Although fearing the worst, Minister Yabur still clings to the hope that no military intervention will be attended.

"I cannot believe the people of the United States could ever be persuaded to favor an armed attack on any Latin American nation," he said.

Only last week Castro's government, which is fed up with refuting unsubstantiated charges of communism, expelled two U.S. Embassy attaches on charges of counter-revolutionary rendezvous with several Cubans.

Similar episodes and sharp exchanges multiply daily as Washington shows signs of moving toward showdown with an "uncowed Havana."

I asked Senor Yabur if U.S. officials display contempt for Cuban efficiency in uncovering widespread intelligence activties that the whole world knows are going on here.

"Yes", he replied, "but it's a very mistaken idea, because in every conspiracy discovered so far, it's the Cuban people—the rank and file spporters of revolution—who have infiltrated.

"The Cuban Government has known all about these conspiracies from the start and just let them go on long enough to get evidence."

For example, the Justice Minister cited already published charges that U.S. Marines at Guantanamo Base in Southeast Cuba recently brought in mountain-fighting equipment although no explanation was provided why such was needed at naval installation supposedly designed to protect the Panama Canal.

I'm reminded of the steady flow of intelligence information to Martin Luther King during the Montgomery bus boycott from colored servants overhearing plans and plots of white folks who regarded maids and cooks as too stupid to understand or who swallowed their own propaganda that colored Montgomerians weren't behind their militant leaders.

Cuban Catholics Riot In Square Near Cathedral

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Mon. 7/18/60

Demonstration Against Reds Erupts After Mass —Hecklers Attacked

By ROBERT BERELLEZ
Associated Press Staff

HAVANA, July 17. — High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Havana turned into a spectacular anti-communist demonstration here Sunday. Churchgoers poured into the ancient cathedral's square shouting "Cuba si, Russia no."

A handful of communist hecklers in the square had to be rescued by a police car. Men and women shouting "communism out" pounded on the sides of the car with fists and pocketbooks at is hurried away.

The Mass had been dedicated to "victims of communist persecution" in the world. Hundreds were jammed into the cathedral but many were unable to hear the sermon because the loudspeaker system broke down.

At the conclusion, the congregation suddenly erupted into a chorus of "Cuba si, Russia no." The din caused Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal to go back to the pulpit and wave the crowd to silence. He asked them to "go home and pray for our salvation."

Crowd Sings Anthem

As the bishop finished, the crowd broke into the national anthem and then spilled out into the square. There a handful of hecklers shouted the revolutionary chant: "Cuba si, Yankees no."

The hecklers were quickly surrounded by churchgoers, but the police car popped up just in time.

Still the crowd remained in the square, shouting "communism out" at each passing car. At one point, two uniformed but unarmed militiamen approached in a car and they got the treatment, too.

Meanwhile, ailing Fidel Castro continued to sit silently in the wings as the thorny dispute between his regime and the United States moved to center stages of world and regional organizations.

Others in official Havana also left the talking to Cuban representatives outside the country—Foreign Minister Raul Roa, who is presenting Cuba's case at the United Nations Monday, and Carlos Lechuga, ambassador to the Organization of American States.

Silence Puzzling

The silence of the talkative prime minister provoked some puzzlement here. Some expressed belief Castro was being hushed so as not to prejudice Cuba's case before world organizations.

In London, British informants said Sunday Communist China and Cuba are expected to exchange ambassadors soon, opening an intensive diplomatic drive in Latin America by the Red Chinese.

Informants here view the situation with less alarm than is likely in Washington. Britain already has diplomatic relations with Communist China.

But officials were watching developments closely in view of British interests caught up in the oil seizure by the Fidel Castro regime. Any strengthening of Cuba's ties with the East is unlikely to improve British chances of getting back the expropriated Shell Oil refinery at Havana.

SOVIETS WARN U. S. 'DON'T TOUCH CUBA'

Talladega Daily Home, Talladega, Ala.

Say Russia Will Defeat Efforts To Oust Castro

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. —(AP)— The Soviet Union today gave the United States a blunt warning: "Don't touch Cuba."

Soviet Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev said his country was not threatening the United States with its rockets, but he added: "Don't threaten Cuba with your might, because other countries have might."

Sobolev also declared in a U. N. Security Council debate that the Soviet Union will defeat alleged U. S. efforts to overthrow the Cuban regime of Fidel Castro by an economic war.

He said the Socialist countries are prepared to give Cuba economic help to make sure the Castro government can withstand any U. S. restrictions.

Sobolev strongly opposed a move to transfer the complaint of the Castro government against the United States to the Organization of American States.

He said that organization was completely dominated by the United States and would handle the case as the United States wanted it to.

"The United States," he said, "is trying to organize an economic blockade to strangulate Cuba and prevent the government from exercising its sovereign rights over its natural resources."

Sobolev attacked U. S. policy generally, but charged specifically that the United States had a long record of interfering in the internal affairs of Latin American countries.

Sobolev spoke as the 11-nation Security Council prepared to vote on an Argentine-Eucadoren resolution to shift the Cuban-United States controversy to the Organization of American States. Nine members of the council spoke in favor of the resolution Monday.

Castro in a television appearance in Havana Monday night assailed the move to refer the dispute to the OAS, saying the United States had less influence in the United Nations than in the OAS.

But Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa, representing the Castro regime in the Security Council debate, privately accepted the resolution.

Because of Roa's acceptance some delegates believed the Soviet Union would either vote for the resolution or abstain on the vote.

But in case of a Soviet veto, Argentina and Ecuador were reported to substitute a procedural proposal that would have the same effect but would not be subject to the veto.

The original resolution noted that the Cuban-U.S. dipute is under consideration in the 21-nati OAS and called on the Counci

1. "To adjourn the consider tion of this question pending th receipt of a report from th OAS."

2. To invite the OAS member "to lend their asssitance towar the achievement of a peaceful so lution."

3. To urge "all other states t refrain from any action whic might increase the existing ten sions between Cuba and the Unit ed States." This was considere directed at the Soviet Union, Premier Nikita Khrushchev having threatened a rocket attack on th United States, if U.S. forces inte vene in Cuba.

Death Demanded For 2 More Yanks On Trial In Cuba

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Sun., 10-16-60

Plot Is Charged

Pair Accused Of Trying To Overthrow Castro—Another Faces Prison

The Commercial Appeal

By RICHARD VALERIANI

Associated Press Staff

HAVANA, Oct. 15.—The prosecution demanded the death penalty Saturday for two more Americans being tried in Santiago on charges of invading Cuba with an armed band to overthrow the regime of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Another American on trial in Havana faced a 16-year sentence.

Defense counsel Jorge Pagleri identified the two men as Robert O. Fuller and Allan Thompson.

Paglieri told newsmen at Santiago he had been advised formally of the prosecution's demand before the start of the summary trial before a military court. A summary trial is the fastest type of trial under revolutionary law here.

One American Executed

Fuller and Thompson are accused of landing on Cuba's northeast coast last week with a small anti-Castro invasion force.

Prosecutor David Diaz de la Rocha asked 30-year terms for two Cubans caught with Fuller and Thompson. The four were part of a 27-man force that landed in Oriente Province.

A third American member of the invasion force, Anthony Zarba, 27, of Somerville, Mass., was tried and executed by a firing squad Thursday along with seven Cuban companions.

In Miami, William O. Fuller said the two Americans being tried in Santiago are his son, Robert, 25, and Dale Thompson, about 30.

Swift Action Likely

The trial and sentencing of the two Americans at Santiago may be completed Saturday night if the proceedings follow the pattern set by military courts at Santa Clara and Santiago earlier this week when 195 persons were tried on counter-revolutionary charges in less than 24 hours. Thirteen defendants were executed in the two trials.

An army spokesman said civilian militiamen captured the two Americans and two Cuban companions in a hilly area of the province Friday.

In Havana, meanwhile, another American — pilot Leslie Bradley of Minneapoils—and 12 Cubans were on trial before a military tribunal at Lacabana fortress. They are accused of plotting a fake invasion of Nicaragua to embarrass the Castro regime. The government has charged United States State Department knew about the alleged plot. The prosecution Friday night asked 16-year prison sentences for all the defendants.

21 Cubans Win Daring Gamble For Freedom

The Commercial Appeal

By United Press International

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 15.—Twenty-one Cuban men, including 15 escapees from Havana's Morro Castle prison, crossed the Florida Straits in a small motorboat Saturday to seek political freedom in the United States.

They ran out of fuel right in the middle of a United States Navy bombing and rocket range near Marquesas Key, 60 miles west of here.

The Coast Guard managed to get a call through to the Navy just in time to halt a scheduled rocket firing practice on the range. A Coast Guard vessel then towed the drifting refugees to safety.

All Haggard And Dirty

All 21 Cubans—haggard, dirty and unshaven—requested political asylum when the Coast Guard landed them here and turned them over to immigration officers. They later were flown to Miami for questioning.

Several of the group talked to newsmen and confirmed that the band included the 15 former soldiers of Premier Fidel Castro who were thrown into Morro Castle prison on political charges. They broke out of prison before dawn on Oct. 7.

A Castro government spokesman said the break was aided by a non-commissioned officer and several enlisted men. The spokesman said the break was connected with Oct. 5 invasion of Oriente Province. He said the escaped prisoners were "counter-revolutionaries serving terms for (anti-government) crimes."

Members of the group refused to say how they had escaped from prison. But they said they had been living "among friends" in Havana for the week since the escape. They boarded a 21-foot cabin cruiser and set sail about 7 p.m. Friday, they said, leaving behind five civilians who were swimming toward the boat in hope of also escaping Cuba.

Evaded Dragnet Easily

One man said the fugitives had little trouble evading a police dragnet while they remained in Havana making arrangements for the boat.

"There are getting to be more and more people who do not like Castro and who will help anybody against him," he said.

Castro Fires Blast At U.S. As Warships, Planes Patrol

By RICHARD VALERIANI

HAVANA (AP) — The Fidel Castro regime charged today that U. S. Naval patrols in the Caribbean were an intervention in Latin-American affairs and a grave threat to world peace and a smokescreen for an attack on Cuba.

President Eisenhower Thursday ordered U. S. warships and planes to seek out and prevent Communist-led attacks from abroad on Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The President acted on the written request of the two governments, targets in the past week of unsuccessful uprisings which they charged were assisted by Cubans.

The action came as plots and possible uprisings were reported in two other countries Bolivia and El Salvador.

The U. S. State Department said warships, including at least four destroyers and the aircraft carrier Shangri-La, were already patrolling the high seas between Cuba and the Central American coast. The department said, however, that any action against invasion forces would be limited to the three-mile territorial waters of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The reaction of Cuban officials and the government-controlled press and radio was indignant.

The newspaper LaCalle said the President's action was an intervention in Guatemala and Nicaragua and a grave threat to world peace.

Advance said the U. S. Navy was out to protect "U. S. colonies."

Pastoriata Nunez, a high ranking Cuban official as head of the government savings and housing institute, said in a television program that the uprisings in Central America, were a smokescreen to hide plans for an invasion of Cuba.

For weeks Castro officials have been charging that "mercenaries" were being assembled and drilled in Central America countries for a U.S.-financed invasion of Cuba "It's a coincidence," Miss Nunez said, "that these happenings are being produced in those countries where aggressions against Cuba have been denounced that is in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica."

Castro predicted last August that his revolution would light a rebellion against "Yankee imperialism" throughout Latin America.

The United States later charged that thousands of tons of Soviet arms have been shipped to Castro.

Plots and uprisings were reported afoot in El Salvador and Bolivia Friday even as the last members of revolt appeared snuffed out in Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Troops were reported mobilized in La Paz, capital of Bolivia, as a precaution against a possible uprising.

Communications were cut between La Paz and Cochabamba the country's second largest city where peasants opposed to President Victor Paz Estenssoro clashed with police, troops and other peasants last Monday. About 100 persons were reported killed at that time.

Last Sunday U. S. Ambassador Carl Strom was stoned and jeered by a leftist mob at Cochabamba, 150 miles southeast of La Paz.

Terroristic activity continued in the Guatemalan capital. Three bombs exploded Thursday night but caused no casualties. A suspected bomber was caught. Ydigoras has threatened the execution of terrorists.

A member of Guatemala's Congress, Manuel Orellana Portilla, said he would introduce a move to declare war on Cuba if proof of Cuban meddling is presented.

The government of Costa Rica, southern neighbor of Nicaragua said it found documents linking the revolt in Nicaragua with Castro's Cuba and communism. Costa Rica expelled a Cuban and several Nicaraguans linked with the revolt.

Nicaragua's President Luis Somoza has declared the Cuban government responsible for the uprising in which insurgents succeeded in capturing the cities of Jinotepe and Diriamba last Friday. They were driven out by about 1,000 national guardsmen and took flight toward Costa Rica. The commander of the Costa Rican national guard was killed in a border clash with the rebels.

Fidel Cools Off; Orders From USSR?

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 11-19-60

Failure To Rattle Rockets May Signal Policy Change

HAVANA (AP)—The muting of Fidel Castro's rocket-rattling warnings to the United States heightened speculation here today that Moscow has advised him to take a more moderate course in his dealings with Washington.

The Kremlin's hand may be behind the lessening of attacks in the government press against President-elect John F. Kennedy—in contrast with the increased tempo against President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon—possibly with a view to keeping a path open to later conciliatory approaches.

It was noted here that Prime Minister Castro's newspapers and radio made no mention of Soviet rocket support in their blasts at President Eisenhower for ordering U. S. Navy ships and planes to set up anti-invasion patrols off Guatemala and Nicaragua.

CHAIN REACTION

The Eisenhower order—the result of request from Guatemala and Nicaragua who charged unsuccessful revolts against their governments in the past week were aided by Cuba — set off a chain furore, including both critical and approving comment in Latin America on the naval action and a Cuban letter of protest to the United Nations.

Guatemalan President Miguel Ydigoras also said he favored a Korean-type police action against Cuba, and both Guatemala and Nicaragua were reported considering invoking the hemisphere's 1947 Rio de Janeiro treaty of mutual assistance.

Castro's boasting of Soviet rocket support ceased almost abrutly before the present blowup in the Caribbean, however. This kind of talk abated after Castro himself told Cuban son Nov. 9 not to depend too much on Soviet offers of assistance and to rely on their own strength.

This speech followed by three days another by Soviet Ambassador Sergei M. Kudryavtsev at a labor rally. Though almost every other Cuban speaker took glowing note of promises of Soviet rocket support in case of U. S. aggression, the Soviet diplomat stressed peaceful coexistence.

Well-informed sources said some of the Soviet diplomatic mission have dropped hints that the Kremlin, busy with its own problems with the United States, would like Castro to be a little less belligerent.

After harsh attacks on Kennedy after his election, some of the Castro papers appear to have dropped him.

A Cuban News Agency dispatch from Washington said some "optimistic diplomats" felt Kennedy might attempt "secret negotiations" looking toward a reconciliation with Cuba. It said, however, that the best informed sources considered he would do nothing to improve relations.

FAVORS OAS ACTION

Guatemalan President Ydigoras said he favored a police action by the Organization of American States against Cuba similar to the police action by the United Nations against a Communist invasion in Korea in 1950.

Diplomatic sources in Washington said both Guatemala and Nicaragua were preparing to invoke the 1947 Rio de Janeiro treaty and ask OAS to take up charges of Cuban aggression.

OAS could call for suspension of diplomatic relations with Cuba, economic sanctions or even military force against her if she is found guilty after an investigation.

CHURCH BOMBING SHOCK TO CUBANS

The N.Y. Times

Blast Points Up Struggle Between Catholics and Regime on Communism

New York

By R. HART PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Dec. 7—The explosion of a bomb in the church of Our Lady of Charity in midtown Havana late yesterday shocked the Catholics of Cuba. It also pointed up the growing struggle between the Catholic Church and the regime of Premier Fidel Castro over communism.

Thurs 12-8-60

Whether this signifies "open warfare" between the church and the Castro regime is not yet predictable. However, up to the present the two antagonists have been approaching with caution what many believe

CASTRO IS BACKED, BUT DISSENT RISES

The N.Y. Times

Most Cubans Still Support Premier—Defections Are Linked to Austerity

New York

By MAX FRANKEL

Special to The New York Times.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 1—"Tell me what you do and how much you used to earn and I will tell you whether you are for or against this revolution," a Santiago student remarked.

The student pointed to the gentle green mountains that ring this city's harbor—the mountains in which Fidel Castro's revolution was born.

Then he pointed below to the squalid ranks of battered and misformed plastered homes, whose tenants prayed for that revolution, and to the slickly groomed houses and lawns on the hill, whose owners cheered it. The student shook his head in dismay and said:

"We don't realize it yet but it was good against evil at first, then poor against rich, now the not-so-well-off against the fairly-well-off.

"And in the middle, it is father against son, husband against wife, and Fidel says you must be with or against."

The student did not know where he stood but he knew that his confusion was itself now a suspicious state. Here at the eastern end of Cuba, he testified to what a revolutionary had said in Havana 600 miles to the west: that the lines were being drawn and that the revolution's position was far better in the country at large than in the confused and quarrelsome urban student circles.

The lines of political allegiance across Cuba are as clear as the lines between the dusty, weary and ugly little villages and towns and the lush and vigorous countryside.

As Dr. Castro demands, people are in or out, for or against. They hang revolutionary slogans on their splintered doors and windowless huts; they strut proudly in the denim uniform of the People's Militia and they take their children for a Sunday stroll among the brilliantly pink, yellow and blue new apartment cities.

Or they commute sullenly between job and home, boast defiantly of their faith in the Roman Catholic Church and huddle uncomfortably as they whisper into beer glasses with eyes fixed on distant waiters.

Lines Are Not Fixed

The lines are clear but they are not fixed. As the uneven shuffling of the economic and social order proceeds and as the reality of austerity comes into view, there are defections almost daily from supporters to opponents.

"When did you fall?" is a favorite question. It is asked more often than "Why?" The man who has "fallen," people seem to assume, has been hurt. He has lost his land, business, income, profits, home, savings, reputation or confidence in the economic future.

A growing number of Cubans complain also of having lost the right to speak freely, or to acquire, move and dispose of property or employes. And there is a relatively new and uneasy concern about socialism and communism.

Majority Holds Hope

On the other side are those with little or nothing to lose besides hope and an enormous faith in Fidel—the majority.

They are the million or more jobless who would sit in their huts and on battered pavements, the high school youngsters in bright, starched blouses adorned "fatherland or death," the field hands in bamboo hats who point with machetes as they struggle to read a revolutionary Government notice warning against rabid dogs, and the clerks in still-foreign or still-prosperous stores and offices. They are for the revolution ardently or lukewarmly, realistically or fatalistically.

Some of these Cubans are demonstrative revolutionaries.

They cheer at rallies and sip drinks with emotional gusto in once-inaccessible bars. But most are also largely uncommunicative; at least with a foreigner.

"It is time something was done for our poor people, and Fidel will do it," is the kind of comment one hears most often in dank, narrow alleys of Havana, Camaguey and Santiago.

Relatively few Cubans today live better than they lived before Fidel Castro seized power twenty-three months ago.

But the majority lives with a hope nurtured by impassioned oratory, a tendency to blame "enemies" for what has gone wrong and a satisfaction with the limited but dramatic symbols of what might be done for them.

Some of the symbols are physical:

Startlingly incongruous and handsome modern new school buildings at the edges of towns of shacks; bright new little one-family suburbias and antiseptic new clinics and refurbished hospitals in some towns and cities; two sets of children's swings and a flag-bedecked radio in the grassy commons of a palm-enshrouded village of waterless shacks.

Some of the symbols are social: The destruction of gambling dives and blatant houses of prostitution, the opportunities for legitimizing marriages and grown children, the enthusiasm and concern of Government welfare workers who offer a few pesos or a clean bed for the night when needed, and the knowledge that few can bribe their way into luxurious privilege anymore.

Spiritual Symbols

Some of the symbols are spiritual:

The expansive chests and high heads of tens of thousands of militiamen, who receive no pay and even buy their own uniforms and are bivouacked in former cattle stalls, marched to exhaustion, drilled in the machinery of complex foreign mortars and machine guns and celebrated as the pride of the future, the saviors of Latin America, the personal charges of the "maximum leader" Fidel Castro.

Other such spiritual symbols are the dignity of a right to loll on once-exclusive beaches, the pride of black commanding white and of once-poor commanding once-rich, the fame of renown in the world and the heady security of a cause.

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will be a long and bitter ideological battle.

The bomb damaged four pews in the front of the church and the wall of a side altar. Forty persons were in the church waiting for the 6:30 mass when the explosion occurred at 6:05 P. M. None was injured. The damage was estimated at $500.

Red Flag in Pew

A red flag and a note were left in a pew. The note read: "Viva Khrushchev." "Down With the Priests." "Viva Fidel Communist." It was signed "U. S. S. R." and bore a hammer and sickle. The police who arrived after the explosion seized the flag and the note.

Today the church was guarded by civilian militia. No photographers were permitted to take pictures of the damage within the church.

The official pastor of the Caridad Church is Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal, assistant Bishop of Havana and rector of Villanueva University. Bishop Boza Masvidal, who has signed various publications against Communism, and the university are targets for attacksk by Premier Castro and his Government.

During the Batista regime, pressure by Cuban Catholics caused the church to attempt "conciliation" between Batista and his opponents at various times. All of these gestures failed. At the same time priests throughout Cuba were personally aiding the Castro revolutionists.

For more than a year after the victory of Dr. Castro on Jan. 1, 1959, the Catholic Church watched the new regime. Most priests and organizations continued to be enthusiastic about the social and political reforms of the new Government.

Hierarchy Has Doubts

The hierarchy of the church, however, was reported to have started to have doubts about the regime following the execution of hundreds of members of the armed forces and collaborators of the Batista regime. The National Agrarian Reform Law, which stripped the upper and middle classes of their possessions, and other drastic measures as well as the sudden rise to power of the long-underground Communist party also caused concern among church officials.

Last May the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Enrique Perez Serantes, who had saved the life of Dr. Castro in 1953, began to have doubts about the regime. He issued a pastoral letter calling on the Cuban Catholics to fight communism, the enemy, which he said, was "already within our gates."

In August, the first official pastoral letter of the church in Cuba deplored the "rise of communism" in Cuba and the regime's close relations with the Soviet Union." This was signed by Manuel Cardinal Arteaga and the Archbishops and Bishops of Cuba.

On Aug. 10 the church was reported to have warned the Government that unless there was "freedom of worship" the churches would have to close.

Circulars Issued Weekly

The church and various Catholic organizations have for the past several months been issuing almost weekly circulars and pamphlets attacking communism and calling on the people to be loyal to God and the church. These publications are distributed in the churches and Catholic educational centers throughout the island.

Meanwhile, the Cuban Government canceled the radio and television programs of Catholic organizations. This was done when the Government seized the CMQ radio and television chain.

Sharpened criticism of the church by Premier Castro was heard Nov. 27, when the Premier spoke at Havana University. He accused the Catholic clergy of being "counter-revolutionists." The Premier also accused the priests of having accepted money during the Batista regime from the sugar mill owners to defend the interests of this "privileged class."

The church reacted with an open letter to the Premier charging that the Government was carrying out a national anti-religious campaign.

18a(4) 1960 CUBA

U. S. Closing Nickel Plant In Cuba

Washington, Sept. 29 (AP)—The United States announced Thursday night that it is closing its big Nicaro nickel-processing plant in Cuba.

The action came some hours after an announcement that American residents in Cuba have been advised to send home their wives and children.

These developments dramatized the rapid worsenin gof relations between Washington and the regime of pro-Communist Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The Courier Journal

It was learned also that the United States is planning to impose new controls on exports to Cuba, covering some industrial machinery and supplies.

From Havana, meanwhile, came word that the Castro Government, in a new slap at the United States, has refused to accept a U.S. note protesting nationalization of American banks in Cuba. Ambassador Philip Bonsal was unable to deliver the protest to the Foreign Ministry in Havana.

The $110,000,000 Nicaro nickel plant in Oriente Province employed, or contributed to the employment of 2,800 Cubans.

Louisville, Ky.

The plant was built in 1942-43 to provide nickel, a strategically important metal, for U.S. operations in World War II. It also performed the same function in the Korean conflict. It now has a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds a year.

Tue 9-30-60

Suspension of operation, effective almost immediately, appears to be a below to the Cuban economy, to which Nicaro has contributed 80,000,000 over 18 years in local wages and purchases.

A formal announcement by the State Department, however, blamed the closing on "harassment" by the Castro regime and on the imminent imposition of "confiscatory" Cuban taxes.

Cuba Gave U. S. Ultimatum

The United States had negotiated with the Cubans in three meetings since June 28 to sell the plant to Cuba. Castro representatives offered the "ridiculously low" price of $5,386,000.

That offer brought the negotiations to a breakdown, and Cuba gave the United States "an ultimatum" that after Saturday, the Cuban taxes would either be paid on the nickel or no nickel would be shipped. The United States said it had offered to pay " reasonable tax," but Cuba rejected that offer.

The action involving American dependents came earlier in the day.

The State Department announced that dependents of U.S. Embassy personnel in Havana have been encouraged to leave and said other American residents there have been informed they should take similar action.

The basic reason given for removal of Americans from Cuba is that, in view of the hostile attitude displayed by Castro's Government, the United States cannot provide normal protection to U.S. citizens through regular diplomatic channels.

Hundreds of American families already have left because of the Castro regime's anti-Yankee campaign and many others are preparing to depart.

There has been speculation for days that new export controls would be aimed at blocking the shipment to Cuba of any replacement parts for U.S. built oil refineries seized by the Castro regime as well as chemicals used in oil refining.

Indications Thursday night were that the action on export controls would be taken soon.

CUBA RESTRICTS TRAVEL ABROAD

Jackson Daily News Jackson, Miss.

New Curb May Affect Returning Americans

Sun. 10-2-60

HAVANA (AP) — Prime Minister Fidel Castro's government has announced new financial restrictions that might affect the departure of American residents from Cuba.

The latest measure prohibits airlines and travel agencies from selling tickets for trips abroad without prior approval of the Cuban Currency Stabilization Fund.

U.S. Embassy officials said Saturday they are studying the measure to determine if it might be used to prevent the departure of any American national who desires to leave the island but lacks a valid ticket.

With the near rupture of U.S.-Cuban relations, departure procedures already have become an agonizing experience for Americans.

Despite Castro's assurances that U.S. citizens with clean consciences have nothing to fear from his regime, Americans usually approach their departure with considerable misgivings because of the frequent harassment of travelers. Neither they nor those who see them off breathe easily until the departing planes are well on their way to the United States.

But there has been nothing approaching panic in the exodus of Americans since a State Department announcement advising, that Cuba is an unsafe place for U.S. citizens.

In another development, the government-controlled Radio Voz announced that a firing squad executed Robert Cruz Alfonso for the attempted assassination of Jose Pardo Llada, anti-U.S. radio commentator and a close associate of Castro. Pardo escaped injury when his auto was sprayed with machine gun bullets last July 9. A companion suffered neck wounds. A secret military tribunal that ordered Cruz Alfonso shot handed out prison sentences ranging from 10 to 30 years to 11 persons charged with participating in the plot.

Harlem Hotel Slams Door On Castro

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

He's Not Welcome If He Comes Back

Fri. 9-30-60

By ALBIN KREBS
United Press Writer

New York, Sept. 29—There'll be no room at still another New York hotel when Cuban Premier Fidel Castro returns to address the U.N. General Assembly.

Owner - manager Love B. Woods of the Theresa Hotel in Harlem breathed a weary sigh of relief when Castro checked out yesterday and said the bearded revolutionary ought to look elsewhere for lodging when he returns here in about 10 days.

The Cuban Premier indicated he hadn't been able to fully express himself in his record 4 hour, 28 minute U. N. General Assembly address Monday and would return to talk some more.

Party Leaves

Castro and his party of 64 moved out of the Theresa with 300 pieces of luggage, part of a case of whisky, two containers of white mice, several three-foot-high teddy bears. Castro's personal refrigerator and hot plate, and some chickens he never got around to eating.

Left behind in the 40 rooms the Cubans rented at $900 a day were empty coffee cans, a bunch of wilted daisies, scores of cigar butts ground into the floors, rice, potatoes, onions, and part of a pumpkin.

Shortly before Castro left, a suspicious looking package arrived and the police bomb squad lifted it gingerly to a table to X-ray and examine it.

The package contained a big box of flea powder and a note that read "You can probably use this."

Spread Disinfectant

Outside in the street, anti-Castro Cubans jubilantly spread disinfectant around and swept the area clean.

"This is only the beginning," said a spokesman. "We expect to be back in Cuba . . . to clean up the country after Castro, the tyrant, is no longer there."

Woods, who has always bent over backwards to make all comers—even the national convention of the Communist Party—welcome at his 300-room hotel, said he wouldn't take Castro in again unless ordered by the U. S. State Department.

"Compulsorily, yes; voluntarily, no," said Woods. "This is the greatest country in the world and I don't agree with any guests who lambast our country."

Joins Another

Woods thus joined another hotelman, owner Edward Spatz of Manhattan's Shelburne Hotel, in slamming the door on the Castro party.

Spatz' brush with Castro at the start of the Cuban's 10-day New York stay was so harrowing the hotelier had to retire to a hospital for treatment of his ulcer. Woods fared better. He said he was just tired.

Castro became so incensed at Spatz' objections to the Cubans' cooking in their rooms and at the hotel owner's "unacceptable cash demands" for payment in advance, that he stormed out and moved up to Harlem.

He brought his two chefs along with him. Theresa employees said the cooks prepared Castro's meals—which consisted mainly of rice and potatoes sent from Cuba—on a two-burner hot plate on top of his dresser.

A cleaning man said Castro's room was not in "too bad" condition when the 34-year-old Premier left it, "but most of the other rooms were pretty dirty."

Cubans Allowed To Keep Assets

The Commercial Appeal

Castro Took U.S. Property But U.S. Refrained From Retaliation

Memphis, Tenn.

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2. — While Fidel Castro has been seizing American-owned businesses in Cuba—from Coca-Cola plants to gambling casinos—the United States Government has kept hands off Cuban assets in the United States.

Chron. 11-3-60

It has now pursued that policy so long that the State Department doubts if there is much Cuban property left in this country to seize.

Cuban gold has disappeared rapidly.

The State Department says there is probably not an ounce of it left in the United States.

Cuban Finances

Federal Reserve Board figures show that Cuba had 366 million dollars in gold—or in a form that could be quickly converted to gold—in this country when Castro took power in early 1959.

The friend of Cuba in this situation, State Department officials say privately, has been Canada.

Although Castro seized all other banks in Cuba on Oct. 14, he left alone two Canadian banks — the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Nova Scotia.

There is evidence that Cuban couriers have furtively slipped across the Canadian border in recent months carrying money from Cuban bank deposits in the United States in small amounts.

That money now rests in the two Canadian banks that Castro didn't take over.

As much as 60 million dollars is believed to have been lugged across the Canadian border.

In July of last year Cuban bank deposits in the United States totaled about 266 million dollars, according to Treasury Department figures.

By July of this year the figure had dropped to about 120 million dollars.

Treasury Department spokesmen emphasize that it is impossible to know what other Cuban assets remain in this country.

"If seizure of Cuban assets were ordered we would make a census of Cuban property here," said a Treasury official. "But no census has been made up to now so we really don't know what there is."

The value of American-owned property seized by Castro is now estimated at about 1.5 billion dollars.

The United States Government has never officially discussed the possibility that Cuban assets in this country might be seized.

Latin Support

But State Department officials are willing to discuss why no move along these lines has been made.

One explained, "It's all part of our official policy of forbearance toward Cuba."

The United States has been trying to line up other Latin American countries against Cuba—and hasn't wanted to alienate the rest of Latin America by getting too tough with Cuba too soon.

As it stands now, the spokesman said, seizing Cuban assets would simply "turn the screws a little tighter" on Castro's red-tinged government.

Its principal effect would be to make future business transactions between Cuba and the United States even more difficult.

The assets could be seized, by order of the President, under trading with the enemy legislation that grew out of World War I.

Morgan Faces Death

The Miami Herald

Sat., 10-22-60

Ohioan's Wife Also Jailed

Miami, Fla.

By Herald Wire Services

HAVANA — Expatriate American Soldier of Fortune Maj. William Morgan was arrested Friday night and held for immediate trial and a possible death sentence.

A government spokesman said Morgan would be tried by a revolutionary tribunal for plotting against the Castro government. Defense Minister Raul Castro has said "traitors will be executed kneeling with their backs to the firing squad."

Cuban firing squads have executed three other Americans this month for Anti-Castro activities. But unlike Morgan, the three, Anthony Zarba of Boston, Robert Fuller of Miami, and Allen Thompson of Queen City, Tex., had never supported the revolutionary government.

MORGAN

A Cuban military court Friday sentenced American Pilot Leslie Bradley to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of participating in a plot against the Castro regime. Bradley is a former resident of Minneapolis, Minn.

The same tribunal handed down a 16-year prison term to Chester Lacayo, a Nicaraguan exile accused of being the architect of the alleged plot.

They were accused of faking a plot to invade Nicaragua from Cuba to embarrass the Castro regime.

Morgan, of Toledo, Ohio, was seized with another army officer, Maj. Jesus Carreras. Both were accused of counter-revolutionary activities. Morgan was said to have been involved with anti-Castro forces in the interior and to have hidden arms and aided anti-government plotters to escape.

His last assignment for the Fidel Castro regime was the development of a frog-breeding farm outside of Havana.

Morgan served with rebel forces during the two-year revolutionary campaign which led to Fulgencio Batista's overthrow in Jan. 1, 1959. He campaigned in the Sierra de Escambray.

Meanwhile qualified observers said Friday that Russian and Czech technicians are assembling Soviet fighter aircraft at San Julian, a former U.S. Navy World War II base. Some 200 more "technicians" will arrive from Moscow next year, Argentine-born Ernesto (Che) Guevara, Cuban National Bank president, disclosed in a television address in which he spoke of receiving help from "volunteers."

(In Moscow, the government radio predicted that "15,000 counter-revolutionaries, armed with the latest American weapons and trained in the U.S.A." will invade Cuba soon. It said they would make simultaneous landings in several areas).

(In Washington, the Navy disclosed that U.S. Marine forces at the big Guantanamo Naval Base in Eastern Cuba have been strengthened. The normal complement there is under 200 men and a Navy spokesman said the increase was "not large").

Reports have circulated abroad that 3,000 Communist Czechoslovak troops are training to serve in Cuba.

Cuban Firing Squads Mow Down Two More Americans

The Talladega Daily Home

Talladega, Ala.

HAVANA (AP) — A Cuban firing squad Sunday executed two more Americans from the small invasion force that Fidel Castro charged was part of a U.S. plot to provoke an incident at Guantanamo Naval Base.

The prime minister directly linked the 27-man expeditionary force that landed on Cuba's northeast coast Oct. 15 with mounting tension over the big naval base the United States holds on the island by treaty.

Castro said on television that the small band intended to create the pretext for U.S. intervention in Cuba by trying to form a "zone of operations and zone of perturbation" near the base.

The United States formally charged before the United Nations last Friday that Castro himself apeared bent on provoking an incident over the base.

Firing squad bullets just before dawn cut down a Louisiana adventurer and a former U.S. Marine seeking to avenge the Castro government's seizure of his father's Cuban plantation.

The two Americans were: Allan Dale Thompson, 36, a native of Queen City, Tex., who grew up in Morringsport, La., and worked in fishing camps in that area.

Robert O. Fuller, 25, whose father moved to Miami, Fla., after confiscation of his property in Cuba.

Another American who landed with them, Anthony Zarba, 27, of Somerville, Mass., was executed with seven Cuban insurgents at the same firing range in San Juan Valley last Thursday.

A prediction of more invasions against the Castro rigime came from Fuller's grieving father, William, in Miami, Fla.

"There'll be other expeditions," Fuller told newsmen. "Some may fail, but sooner or later the Castro regime may fall."

The younger Fuller, who served with the U. S. Marines in Korea, testified at his trial in Santiago that peasants had aided the invaders.

Cuba To Return Navy Base Rent

News + Courier, Charleston, S.C. Monday 7/11/60 P.1

HAVANA (AP)—President Osvaldo Dorticos said Sunday night Cuba would return to the United States the money paid recently for the annual rent on the U.S. Guantanamo naval base. He implied strongly that the United States would be asked to give up the base.

Dorticos spoke at a big Havana rally that Prime Minister Fidel Castro missed because of illness.

(The State Department in Washington declined immediate comment on the possibility that the United States might be asked to give up the big Guantanamo base.

(The Guantanamo naval base has a normal population of approximately 10,000 U.S. military personnel, their dependents and Cuban employes. The Cuban employes have been estimated to number between 3,000 and 4,000.)

Havana looked like an armed camp as the Castro government—bolstered by the Soviet Union's open support—rallied its followers. But instead of the 1½ millions that had been urged to turn out, the crowd was estimated at little more than 100,000 at its peak.

More than two hours after the scheduled start of the rally, education minister Armando Hart announced Castro would not attend because of a "slight illness." The crowd groaned and then hushed the shouting and laughter that had filled the plaza before the presidential palace.

Hart said Castro was suffering from a lung infection and had been ordered to rest.

The exact nature of Castro's illness was not entirely clear from the announcement. But it referred to a pulmonary infection and the use of antibiotics, suggesting some sort of pneumonia. Castro coughs frequently during his speeches.

The prime minister's absence appeared to preclude an announcement of what retaliatory action the government might take against the slash in Cuba's sugar sales to the United States. It had been generally expected that Castro would deal with that issue at the rally. He previously had threatened to confiscate the property of Americans here down to the "nails in their shoes."

The rally went on with other high government officials as speakers.

News + Courier

President Osvaldo Dorticos told the crowd Castro would rest "only a few days."

P. 2-A

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Charleston, S.C.

The crowd cheered when Guevara said Khrushchev's statement "makes leaders of the north tremble . . . let the sons of the Pentagon be careful . . . let them think it over carefully. Cuba is no longer a lonely island in the Caribbean."

Because of the secrecy in which the Castro regime works it may be some time before Castro's exact condition is known.

The swarthy, bespectacled Dorticos brought up the subject of Guantanamo by declaring:

"Our fertile land is not payable in dollars. Our island and adjacent islands belong to the Cuban people and our land is not for rent or sale to foreigners."

He then said the annual rental check would be returned. The United States has a perpetual lease on the Guantanamo base. Under a treaty signed in 1934 the United States is obligated to pay an annual rental of 2,000 gold dollars, the equivalent of $3,386.25, for the 45 square miles of land at the eastern tip of Cuba.

The $3,386.25 check was presented to the Cuban government on June 23.

Cuba

The Prime Minister made a TV speech Friday night. He was examined by doctors Saturday morning and a "slight infection" of the left lung was disclosed, Hart said. The doctors recommended complete rest, he added.

The intense heat in the palace area had the crowd thinning out even before the announcement of Castro's illness.

The announcement itself cast a pall over the thousands of laughing peasants and workers, many of whom had waited hours to hear Castro.

The rally went on with substitute speakers.

The turnout was far less than the 1½ million urged by government leaders to demonstrate support of the revolutionary leader in his political and economic battles with the United States.

It could not be learned immediately whether Castro was in a hospital or was resting at one of his several residences in Havana

China Bank Also Taken Over

The Washington Post

Cuba Seizes Large Printing Plant Used by Time and Reader's Digest

Washington, D.C.

Sun. 9-6-60

HAVANA, Sept. 5 (AP) The Castro regime today seized a multi-million dollar printing plant here that turned out the Latin American edition of Time magazine and the Spanish language edition of Reader's Digest.

P. 1

Workers' militia took control after plant employes raised complaints against the management, the usual process for seizure of property.

The block-long plant is owned by Pastor Legueruela, whose family is one of the best known in Latin America. Lagueruela was not immediately available for comment.

Time representatives said the magazine's Latin American edition probably will be published in another country.

The seized property includes special presses installed by Reader's Digest.

The government also took over the 10-million-dollar Bank of China in Havana after many depositors from the Chinese colony tried to withdraw their money.

The takeover was a foregone conclusion since Prime Minister Fidel Castro Friday announced his government is breaking off relations with Nationalist China and recognizing Red China. The Nationalist Chinese government is a major stockholder of the bank.

Chinese officials here said they were willing to hand over the bank to the Castro government, but under their orders they could not surrender the property to the Chinese Communists.

The takeover was made by four Cuban militiamen who are bank employes.

[Raymond S. D. Yoh, head of the bank, said that National Bank inspectors had been going through the books since the bank opened this morning. United Press International reported. He said that so far there had been no move to halt withdrawals].

Angry Castro Quits Hotel

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

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Ga. 9-20-60

PROPAGANDA STUNT

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P. 14

The bearded Cuban charged the hotel had made "unacceptable cash demands" on him.

Hotel owner Edward Spatz immediately branded the entire move a propaganda stunt calculated to embarrass the United States and the United Nations.

DEMANDED BOND

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P. 14

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Atlanta, Ga.

500 SUITCASES

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18e(4)

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Cuba

Spatz said the Cubans already had packed 500 suitcases when he went up to their suites, proving they had planned all along to walk out for "propaganda."

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18e(4) 1960

CUBA

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Times, 9-20-60

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The Montgomery Advertiser Tues. 9-20-60

AP Wirephoto

GRIM CASTRO COMPLAINS OF HOTEL CHARGES, TIGHT SECURITY
Cuban Leader Took Grievances To U.N Security-General Hammarskjold

Castro Lodges Complaints Of Overcharging, Security

The Montgomery Advertiser P. 1

Montgomery Ala. Tues. 9-20-60

NEW YORK (AP) — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro talked angrily out of his New York hotel Monday night, complaining of the prices and his tight security guard.

After a conference with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations, Castro announced that his party was moving to a hotel in the heart of Harlem, New York's Negro district.

Amid reports of growing discontent in Havana, Castro's brother Raul hastily scheduled a protest speech there. Radio stations broadcast appeals from Cuban labor leaders to a rally at the presidential palace.

Edward Spatz, owner of the Hotel Shelburne, where Castro had stayed for 24 hours, charged in a news conference that the departure was "a prearranged propaganda move" designed to embarrass the United States on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly meeting starting Tuesday.

As Castro left, he threatened to import tents from Cuba and live in Central Park or on the United Nations grounds.

Spatz was not available for some time after Castro left the hotel. A spokesman explained that he was at his doctor's office being treated for an ulcer. Spatz said Sunday he had agreed reluctantly to have Castro and his party as guests at the request of Hammarskjold and U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

The Castro party had taken 20 rooms in the hotel, each at $20 a day.

Spatz said Castro was overheard to say, as he letf that hotel, that he had lived in the Sierra Maestra for years — during the guerrilla war which preceded his victory over dictator Fulgencio Batista—and he was ready to live in the open again.

Castro checked into the hotel Sunday night after a flight from Havana, during which he met a generally favorable reception from supporters at the airport but some booing and catcalls en route to the hotel.

He had remained secluded in his room throughout the night and during the day, although some of his party visited the hotel dining room for meals. Castro's food was brought in from restaurants outside.

A force of more than 200 police was posted outside the hotel and at nearby intersections.

Spatz said Castro's walkout was preceded by a disagreement over a bond for $5,000 which the Cuban party was to put up as security against possible damage and their $400-a-day hotel bill.

He said he was given $5,000 in cash last Saturday, as an advance on a total deposit of $10,000. The remaining $5,000 was due Sunday he said.

BILL WORTHY:

Uncovers U. S. bias in Cuba

The Afro-Am Baltimore, Md Sat. 9-17-60

By WILLIAM WORTHY
(Special To AFRO)

HAVANA, Cuba — The Marines won't be around Guantanamo — and possible other bases in Latin America as well — by the time Dick Nixon or Jack Kennedy runs for re-election in 1964.

This prediction is made on the basis of a visit to the huge naval base and an examination of the attitudes of Americans stationed there and Cubans working there.

At Guantanamo Bay, I found the familiar pattern of separation of the races that characterizes most of Uncle Sam's ventures abroad.

* * *

A GOOD PROPORTION of the several thousand Cuban citizens who commute daily and work on the base are either tan or quite dark. In many cases, they or their parents immigrated here from Jamaica or elsewhere in the West Indies.

Repeatedly at the base gate, they told me that mess facilities for Americans on the base are separate from those provided for the so - called locals.

The "natives" who sleep at the Naval installation also have their separate quarters.

* * *

GUANTANAMO IS A potential danger spot in the conflict between the United States and this Island Republic.

Rising Cuban nationalism has merely reinforced the resentment always felt by a weak country on whom a military base has been imposed by a stronger neighbor.

Over half a century ago, the North American proponents of expansionism and "white man's burden" underscored Cuba's status as a "Banana Republic" by insisting on a naval base in perpetuity at an insulting annual rental of $3,000.

* * *

LAST SPRING, the Castro government returned uncashed to the Pentagon the 1960 rent check.

Just a week ago, Fidel Castro told a million Cubans at a rally that little Cuba would never physically launch an attack on Guantanamo, but that if Wasington continued its "economic aggression," his government would publicly denounce the 1903 treaty and order the Marines to clear out.

Meanwhile, in order to impress the natives, Sabrejets keep up a show of force with loud, nerve - shattering flights every 90 seconds directly over the base fence.

Castro put a stop to the jets flying beyond the fence over what the Fidelistas proudly call the Free Territory of Cuba. In answer to questions, the Marine guards and the base security officer assure all visitors that the Cubans favor the presence of foreign troops on their soil and that everything is peaceful.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, THE Yankees at Guantanamo are edgy and sensitive.

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BREAKS JOB PROMISE

WEDNESBURY, England — The white women won. The Because their factory had with 7 colored girls were sent home promised jobs to six Jamaica each — for their time. girls, 40 white women employees threatened to go on strike.

The Montgomery Advertiser Tues. 9-20-60

AP Wirephoto

GRIM CASTRO COMPLAINS OF HOTEL CHARGES, TIGHT SECURITY
Cuban Leader Took Grievances To U.N Security-General Hammarskjold

Castro Lodges Complaints Of Overcharging, Security

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Tues. 9-20-60

NEW YORK (AP) — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro stalked angrily out of his New York hotel Monday night, complaining of the prices and his tight security guard.

After a conference with Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations, Castro announced that his party was moving to a hotel in the heart of Harlem, New York's Negro district.

Amid reports of growing discontent in Havana, Castro's brother Raul hastily scheduled a pro-o test speech there. Radio stations broadcast appeals from Cuban labor leaders to a rally at the presidential palace.

Edward Spatz, owner of the Hotel Shelburne, where Castro had stayed for 24 hours, charged in a news conference that the departure was "a prearranged propaganda move" designed to embarrass the United States on the eve of the U.N. General Assembly meeting starting Tuesday.

As Castro left, he threatened to import tents from Cuba and live in Central Park or on the United Nations grounds.

Spatz was not available for some time after Castro left the hotel. A spokesman explained that he was at his doctor's office, being treated for an ulcer. Spatz said Sunday he had agreed reluctantly to have Castro and his party as guests at the request of Hammarskjold and U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

The Castro party had taken 20 rooms in the hotel, each at $20 a day.

Spatz said Castro was overheard to say, as he letf that hotel, that he had lived in the Sierra Maestra for years — during the guerrilla war which preceded his victory over dictator Fulgencio Batista—and he was ready to live in the open again.

Castro checked into the hotel Sunday night after a flight from Havana, during which he met a generally favorable reception from supporters at the airport but some booing and catcalls en route to the hotel.

He had remained secluded in his room throughout the night and during the day, although some of his party visited the hotel dining room for meals. Castro's food was brought in from restaurants outside.

A force of more than 200 police was posted outside the hotel and at nearby intersections.

Spatz said Castro's walkout was preceded by a disagreement over a bond for $5,000 which the Cuban party was to put up as security against possible damage and their $400-a-day hotel bill.

He said he was given $5,000 in cash last Saturday, as an advance on a total deposit of $10,000. The remaining $5,000 was due Sunday he said.

BILL WORTHY:

The Afro-Am.

Uncovers U. S. bias in Cuba

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 9-17-60

By WILLIAM WORTHY
(Special To AFRO)

HAVANA, Cuba — The Marines won't be around Guantanamo — and possible other bases in Latin America, as well — by the time Dick Nixon or Jack Kennedy runs for re-election in 1964.

This prediction is made on the basis of a visit to the huge naval base and an examination of the attitudes of Americans stationed there and Cubans working there.

At Guantanamo Bay, I found the familiar pattern of separation of the races that characterizes most of Uncle Sam's ventures abroad.

* * *

A GOOD PROPORTION of the several thousand Cuban citizens who commute daily and work on the base are either tan or quite dark. In many cases, they or their parents immigrated here from Jamaica or elsewhere in the West Indies.

Repeatedly at the base gate, they told me that mess facilities for Americans on the base are separate from those provided for the so - called locals.

The "natives" who sleep at the Naval installation also have their separate quarters.

* * *

GUANTANAMO IS A potential danger spot in the conflict between the United States and this Island Republic.

Rising Cuban nationalism has merely reinforced the resentment always felt by a weak country on whom a military base has been imposed by a stronger neighbor.

Over half a century ago, the North American proponents of expansionism and "white man's burden" underscored Cuba's status as a "Banana Republic" by insisting on a naval base in perpetuity at an insulting annual rental of $3,000.

* * *

LAST SPRING, the Castro government returned uncashed to the Pentagon the 1960 rent check.

Just a week ago, Fidel Castro told a million Cubans at a rally that little Cuba would never physically launch an attack on Guantanamo, but that if Wasington continued its "economic aggression," his government would publicly denounce the 1903 treaty and order the Marines to clear out.

Meanwhile, in order to impress the natives, Sabrejets keep up a show of force with loud, nerve - shattering flights every 90 seconds directly over the base fence.

Castro put a stop to the jets flying beyond the fence over what the Fidelistas proudly call the Free Territory of Cuba. In answer to questions, the Marine guards and the base security officer assure all visitors that the Cubans favor the presence of foreign troops on their soil and that everything is peaceful.

* * *

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BREAKS JOB PROMISE

WEDNESBURY, England — The white women won. Because their factory had with colored girls were sent home promised jobs to six Jamaica girls, 40 white women employees threatened to go on strike. each — for their time. — $1.05

No Racial Discrimination In Cuba, NAACP Man Says

News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C.
Aug. 7, 1960

NEW YORK (AP) — A North Carolina official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People returned home Saturday from a trip to Cuba and said:

"There is no racial discrimination in Cuba. Cuba is a type of democracy that I always hoped the United States would be. I think their revolution is the greatest revolution of liberation and democracy in modern history."

Robert F. Williams, president of the NAACP's Union County, N. C., chapter, returned on the same plane that brought Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa from Havana. Roa would say only that he was here to confer with New York members of the Cuban diplomatic corps.

Williams, who lives in Monroe, N.C., discounted worsening relations between America and the regime of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro. "I think the United States has not given Cuba any alternative," Williams told newsmen without elaborating.

Williams said he was convinced that the people of Cuba want only to be free, to determine their own destiny — and do not regard themselves as enemies of the United States.

"For the first time in my life," Williams said of his visit to Cuba, "even though I live in a so-called leader of the free world, did I really feel free as a Negro, as when I was in Cuba."

Cuba May Boot U.S. Base Out

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
7-11-60

Dorticos Says Rent Money For Guantanamo Will Be Returned

By The Associated Press

HAVANA, July 10.—President Osvaldo Dorticos said Sunday night Cuba would return to the United States the money paid recently for the annual rent on the United States Guantanamo Naval Base. He implied strongly that the United States would be asked to give up the base.

Dorticos spoke at a big Havana rally that Prime Minister Fidel Castro missed because of illness, thought to be pneumonia.

Lung Infection

Havana looked like an armed camp as the Castro government—bolstered by the Soviet Union's open support—rallied its followers. But instead of the 1½ millions that had been urged to turn out, the crowd was estimated at little more than 100,000 at its peak.

More than two hours after the scheduled start of the rally, Education Minister Armando Hart announced Castro would not attend because of a "slight illness." The crowd groaned and then hushed the shouting and laughter that had filled the plaza before the Presidential Palace.

Hart said Castro was suffering from a lung infection and had been ordered to rest.

The exact nature of Castro's illness was not entirely clear from the announcement. But it referred to a pulmonary infection and the use of antibiotics, suggesting some sort of pneumonia. Castro coughs frequently during his speeches.

The rally went on with other high government officials as speakers.

Few Days' Rest

President Osvaldo Dorticos told the crowd that Castro would rest "only a few days."

Maj. Ernest 'Che' Guevara referred to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's rocket warning to the United States and said "Cuba is no longer alone in its fight for survival."

CUBA HINTS PLAN TO SEIZE U.S. BASE; CASTRO TAKEN ILL

The New York Times
7-11-60

President Dorticos Indicates Action on Guantanamo—Premier Has Pneumonia

By R. HART PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, July 10—The President of Cuba indicated today that the Government might attempt to wrest control of the naval base at Guantanamo Bay from the United States.

Speaking at a rally in front of the Presidential palace, President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado said that "it must now be stated that the land of the United States Guantanamo naval base belongs to the Cuban people and it can neither be leased nor sold to foreigners."

Just before this remark, the President asserted that a check just received from the United States for the annual rental of the base on the south coast of Cuba in Oriente Province would be returned to Washington.

Premier Fails to Appear

President Dorticos' speech came after a surprise announcement to the crowd that Premier Fidel Castro, who had been scheduled to address the rally, was ill with pneumonia.

The failure of the 33-year-old revolutionary leader to appear at the rally delayed the expected announcement of specific retaliatory measures against the United States for ending the purchase of Cuban sugar last week. Dr. Castro's regime has already established legislative measures to nationalize property owned by United States companies.

A hundred thousand of Dr. Castro's followers had been waiting impatiently since 2 P. M. in the hot sun in front of the Presidential Palace for the appearance of the Premier. At 4:50 Dr. Armando Hart, Minister of Education, stepped to the microphone and said that Dr. Castro "cannot be with us this afternoon."

No Schedule Maintained

The crowd protested wildly. In vail Dr. Hart shouted assurances into the microphone that the Premier was ill but not dangerously so.

Dr. Hart pleaded for silence so he could read the bulletin issued by the physicians. "Let me read the bulletin," Dr. Hart cried, "so that our enemies, the counter-revolutionists, will not confuse you."

Despite the continued uproar, Dr. Hart read the bulletin which was signed by Dr. Maj. Raul Trigo and Dr. Manuel Fajardo. It said Dr. Castro had not felt well for some time. Early Friday morning he began sneezing and felt a pain in his chest.

Although he made his scheduled television-radio appearance Friday night, the pain increased and early this morning his physicians sent him to bed. According to the bulletin, he is suffering only a touch of pneumonia in the left lung.

The treatment ordered calls for complete rest and use of antibiotics. The physicians sent him to bed for twenty-four hours.

The youthful revolutionary leader, who has put on weight since his guerrilla days in the Sierra Maestra, maintains no work schedule. He appears unexpectedly at various places throughout the island to inspect cooperatives, speak to mass meetings and maintain contact with the masses.

He is reported to perform his duties as President of the National Agrarian Reform Institute and of the National Tourist Institute at odd hours during the day and night.

Following the announcement of Dr. Castro's illness the crowd began to melt away. Radio announcers pleaded with the demonstrators to remain. Finally the departures halted and the meeting continued.

The meeting had begun in an atmosphere of jubilation for the Cuban revolutionary Government and its fanatical supporters while a feeling of fear and uncertainty gripped the rest of the population.

Although the organizers had predicted that 1,000,000 would gather in front of the palace at 3 P. M., people were arriving slowly an hour after the scheduled time to start.

Most of those at the meeting wore the uniform of the civilian militia, which has been organized by Dr. Castro's regime throughout the island. The demonstrators carried small Cuban flags and banners expressing anger against the United States.

The most vociferous were the student militia groups, who repeatedly sang the march of Dr. Castro's 26th of July revolutionary movement. The student groups also kept up a chant of "Cuba yes, Yankees no" as they waited for the appearance of the Premier.

The pledge of rocket support by Premier Khrushchev has left no doubt in the minds of the Cuban people that the island is under the protection of the Soviet Union. Many Cubans to whom Soviet Union meant merely a far-away country unimportant in their daily lives are stunned by the revelation of close relations between the Communist bloc and Dr. Castro's regime.

The conservative classes regarded with satisfaction President Eisenhower's reply yesterday to Mr. Khruschev that the United States would not tolerate "the establishment of a regime dominated by international communism in the Western Hemisphere."

Informacion, the only newspaper outside of Government ownership or control, this morning printed the text of President Eisenhower's statement. The Government press ignored it.

The general public first heard of President Eisenhower's statement late last night when the Government radio stations began broadcasting the essential part of the statement. This was done by commentators in tones of heavy sarcasm. Some termed the words of the President insolent and of no importance.

However, many Cubans look askance at the Soviet vessels now unloading petroleum in Havana harbor to be refined in the American-owned Standard Oil and British-owned Shell Petroleum Company refineries, which were seized by the Government several days ago.

The ending of Cuban sugar purchases by the United States, leaving Cuba with about 860,000 tons of sugar that was to go to the United States, surprised and dismayed the greater part of the Cuban population. Although Premier Castro had told them for weeks that the United States would reduce the sugar quota in its "economic aggression" against Cuba, the people did not expect the purchases be cut off.

Most Cubans fear further economic sanctions by the United States, cutting off any hope of obtaining merchandise from that country. With only United State-made automobiles, television, radios and electrical household appliances in Cuba and having depended for years on the United States for the greater part of the food consumed here, the Cubans are highly uneasy. There are no spare parts for automobiles and other equipment and food is becoming scarce and rising in price.

In a visit to a public market this morning it was found there were no dried beans or imported rice available. There were bags of Cuban rice, which the Cubans say is of poor quality. These are major items in the Cuban diet.

United States canned goods are extremely scarce and all imported sauces, breakfast foods and other imported delicacies are nonexistent. There is no bacon to be purchased and ham is scarce. Premier Castro warned in a recent television speech that there soon would be little lard.

Monroe Doctrine Reaffirmed by U.S.

New York World-Telegram

Khrushchev Warned on Cuba Moves

Thurs. 7-14-60

United Press International

WASHINGTON, July 14. —The United States today again bluntly told Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to stay out of Latin-American affairs.

The State Department, in a major foreign policy pronouncement cleared by the White House, declared that the Monroe Doctrine against European intervention in this hemisphere is just as alive as it ever was.

The statement struck at Khrushchev's threat to hit the United States with rockets if this country tried armed aggression in Cuba.

(Argentina was reported to have urged Cuba to repudiate Soviet interference in Latin American affairs. For details, see The World Over, page 2. In another action, the United States called off talks scheduled to begin Monday on a civil air agreement with Russia. For details, see Today in Washington, page 5.)

"This naked menace to world peace brandished by the Soviet leader reveals the hypocrisy of his protestations in behalf of peace," it said.

Hemisphere-Wide.

Khrushchev, at a press conference in Moscow Tuesday, declared that the Monroe Doctrine has "died."

The U.S. statement said, "the principles of the Monroe Doctrine are as valid today as they were in 1823 when the doctrine was proclaimed."

But it said the doctrine, proclaimed by President James Monroe, has become a hemisphere-wide policy through the Organization of American States charter and the 1947 Rio pact in which hemisphere nations banded together against aggression.

President Monroe's statement, Dec. 2, 1823, was an answer to threats by Russia and the Holy Alliance to reconquer newly independent states in Latin America.

Today's statement, read to reporters by State Department press officer Lincoln White, said:

"The principles which the U.S. government enunciated in the face of the attempts of the old imperialism to intervent in the affairs of this hemisphere are as valid today for the attempts of the new imperialism."

Doctrine Reaffirmed.

It said the United States "reaffirms with vigor" the words of President Monroe—"We owe it to candor to declare that we should consider any attempt on their (European powers) part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as a danger to our peace and safety."

The statement charged that Khrushchev has "arrogated to himself the power to determine what international agreements should or should not be binding—even though the Soviet Union is not a party thereto."

It said Khrushchev has not only done this to the Rio pact but also to the treaty with Cuba giving the United States a permanent lease on the Guantanamo naval base.

Freedom To Pray Demanded

The Miami Herald

Miami Fla.

Fidel's 'Waterloo'? 7A

Other Developments, 8C

Rift Now Public, 8C

Wed. 8-10-60

HAVANA — (AP) — Cuba's highest active Roman Catholic authority declared Tuesday he will close all Catholic churches on the island unless the Castro regime averts anti-church demonstrations and guarantees freedom of worship.

He said the church would operate "in silence" — as it does in some places behind the Communist Iron Curtain.

The warning was angrily issued by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Evelio Diaz, archbishop coadjutor of Havana. It came shortly after the top ranking priest in Castro's army had intervened to stop an impending clash between churchgoers and a gang of jeering youths outside Havana Cathedral.

The Rev. Eligio Sardinas, chaplain of the revolutionary army, sent most of the churchgoers and demonstrators home before any serious injuries could be inflicted.

A church source said Msgr. Diaz told government officials:

"If there are no guarantees of safety (for churchgoers), all churches will be closed tomorrow morning and the church will be declared in silence so that the whole world will know what is happening in Cuba."

Msgr. Diaz' warning—which brought no immediate official response — pointed up the seriousness of a growing church-government dispute centering on the leftward march of the Fidel Castro regime.

The island's Roman Catholic hierarchy warned in a pastoral letter read in churches Sunday against "the increasing advance of communism in Cuba."

The letter cited the close commercial, cultural and diplomatic ties the Castro government has established with Communists in recent months, "especially in the Soviet Union."

The church source said Msgr. Diaz made a telephone call to the Presidential Palace during the peak of the demonstration. He later drove to the palace and conferred 25 minutes with Luis Buch, secretary to President Osvaldo Dorticos.

He appeared angry after leaving the palace, and declined comment on the meeting. A subsequent palace communique said only that he had paid a visit.

The cathedral incident occurred after a high mass in honor of Cuban priests.

Eyewitnesses said a mob gathered outside during the service while about 30 youths stood inside, smoking and talking.

The eyewitnesses said the demonstrators outside — shouting "Down with the Pope" and "Down with priests" — struck several of the church-goers as they were leaving and banged on the monsignor's empty motor car.

At this point, Father Sardinas mounted the cathedral steps and talked the demonstrators into leaving.

The church source said four telephone calls were made to police before they appeared on the scene.

They added that officers detained at least two priests following the demonstration. They were identified as the Rev. Agnelio Blanco, coadjutor of the Havana Parish of Charity, and the Rev. Fernando Arango, chief advisor to the Catholic Youth Workers. The reason for their detention was not disclosed.

The demonstration was the latest in a series that have developed at Havana churches during the past month. Churchgoers have charged the mobs are organized by Communists.

Msgr. Diaz has taken over administration of the Roman Catholic church in Cuba as a result of the poor health of 80-year-old Manuel Cardinal Arteaga.

Is Khrushchev Putting Halter On Wild Cuba?

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Sun. 11-20-60

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet Premier Khrushchev may be putting a loose halter on Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba because Khrushchev wants to promote chances for a summit conference with President-elect John F. Kennedy next spring.

But there are undoubtedly other reasons for his reported effort to slow down Castro's anti-American campaign. And one of the reasons given considerable importance here is that Khrushchev does not want to be called upon to carry out his threat to back up Cuba in a war with the United States. He wants Castro to stop short of crowding the United States to the danger point.

See Coincidence.

State Department experts were interested Saturday in the coincidence of reports from Havana that Khrushchev had advised Castro to go more slowly in his conflict with the United States and reports from Moscow that the Communist summit conference there finally had ended.

Originally called in connection with the Soviet Union's national anniversary celebration earlier this month, the conference ran on several days longer than expected. Western experts said this probably meant Khrushchev and his Red Chinese critics were having trouble working out their row over peaceful coexistence to the point where they could show some degree of unity to the West.

This implies that Khrushchev is still fighting hard for a softer line than the Red Chinese favor. Apart from the long-range war or peace issue, however, is the question of the Soviet-Red Chinese bloc policy at the outset of the new administration in Washington next January.

Again the experts here believe that Khrushchev is doing everything he can to maintain a reasonably friendly and hopeful attitude toward Kennedy. They say this does not mean that he expects real settlements or is prepared to make concession to the West on major issues like disarmament and Germany.

Summit Idea.

More likely it means that he wants to recover the use of the summit conference idea as a pressure to force the West into negotiations and, he may hope, into eventual concessions. Krushchev lost this advantage last May when, after the U2 spy plane incident, he refused to negotiate with President Eisenhower and broke up the summit conference in Paris. Since Kennedy's election he has made clear that he wants to establish a different relationship with the incoming U.S. leader.

Should Castro provoke the United States into military action over the Guantanamo Naval Base — a danger almost wholly discounted here — the result might be to put Khrushchev in the position of having to make good on his rocket threat against the United States if it fought Cuba, or seriously lose face. Khrushchev tried to get off the hook several weeks ago by saying that his rocket threat was really just "symbolic" of Soviet support for Castro.

Cuba, however, is being built into an immensely valuable base for Communist exploitation of revolutionary movements which are usually boiling somewhere in the Caribbean area and frequently explode into violence.

Congo Angle.

In manipulating his drive for communism in the Congo, which would give him a base in the heart of Africa, Khrushchev also has to be careful that he does not become involved in direct military conflict with the Western powers or alienate the United States at a time when he hopes to operate in a renewed atmosphere of friendliness.

Khrushchev evidently feels that time is working on the side of communism in dealing with the underdeveloped areas of the world. He has put considerably into coming to grips with problems in the heart of Europe, notably the problems of the peace settlement and an East-West agreement on the future of Berlin. In these cases he has told Western leaders he wants decisions in 1961 and he wants negotiations under way by April—a little more than two months after Kennedy takes office Jan. 20.

Khrushchev probably considers all these elements related in his pattern of power politics, which may also extend to the Far East and embrace Red China's threat against the Formosa area and Southeast Asia. In this sense the Castro regime in Cuba must be seen by Khrushchev as a pawn in the power negotiations he would like to have with Kennedy.

Cuba and Her Red Allies Denounce Warship Move

The News & Observer
Raleigh, N. C.
Sun. 11-20-60

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cuba's Fidel Castro and his Communist pals — Red China and the Soviet Union — charged Friday that the U.S. warship shield protecting Guatemala and Nicaragua menaces world peace.

Castro-controlled newspapers in Havana shouted in black headlines that President Eisenhower's deployment of the warships in nearby waters could open a way for a direct attack on Cuba.

Radio Moscow chipped in a warning that the U.S. movement into the Caribbean is "fraught with the danger of a military conflict."

Promises Support.

Red China's Premier Chou En-lai said the United States is threatening Cuba by what he called force of arms, and he promised continued support of Castro's regime.

Other late Friday developments bearing in the Cuban Central American - Caribbean situation included:

— Costa Rica said it found documents on a Nicaraguan opposition leader linking the unsuccessful Nicaraguan revolt with Castro and international communism.

— Guatemalan President Miguel Ydigoras said he favors a Korea-type police action against Cuba by the Organization of American States.

— Cuba formally protested to the United Nations over President Eisenhower's order dispatching warships to protect Guatemala and Nicaragua.

President - elect John F. Kennedy at Palm Beach spent 2 hours and 40 minutes with Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles getting a secret briefing on Caribbean developments.

Getting Arms.

— The State Department in Washington reported Cuba has received at least 28,000 tons of arms — tanks, guns, planes — from the Soviet bloc and has the largest army in Latin America.$ largest army in Latin America.

The clamor from Cuba and the world's two largest Communist powers was brushed aside by the United States. The Navy in Washington reiterated that the carrier Shangri La and four destroyers are in position to help repel any invasion of the two little Central American nations.

The State Department in Washington spiked a report published in London that the warships might halt suspected ships on the high seas. Washington said ships would be stopped only in the two nations' territorial waters, and then only on the request of Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty said in Augusta Ga., the Moscow broadsides were "Communist-type reaction" and added: "There's a very similar reaction — the words are almost the same—from Cuba."

By Request.

President Eisenhower ordered the warships into the Caribbean at the request of Guatemala and Nicaragua after both nations stamped out uprisings they charged had support from Castro's Cuba.

In Havana, the semiofficial newspaper Revolucion called the U.S. action "Yankee military occupation of Central-America," and asserted it was designed to intimidate Cuba.

"Guantanamo or Guatemala, the place for the self-provoked aggression is immaterial," said Revolucion.

The Castro regime has charged repeatedly that the United States was preparing an incident at its leased Guantanamo naval base in eastern Cuba as a pretext for military intervention.

"We denounce the new crime that already is in execution against the peoples of Guatemala and Nicaragua, whose rebelliousness will now be punished with more repression than the barbarous repression already used by their tyrannical governments," said Revolucion.

Could Hide Maneuver.

Havana's El Mundo asserted the movement of the warships "could hide a maneuver against Cuba." The Communist newspaper Hoy said "the spectre of the hateful Marine Corps again hangs over Latin America."

The Havana correspondent of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said "the dictatorships in Guatemala and Nicaragua are wavering under the impact of the hatred of their peoples." The dispatch was distributed by Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

A Moscow broadcast declared "the rotten, antipopular regimes of these two countries can exist only with U.S. support."

Radio Peiping said the United States was helping "the reactionary dictatorial governments of Guatemala and Nicaragua in suppressing the people's revolutionary movements there."

The radio said Chou told a reception for a visiting Cuban economic delegation: "The Cuban people have been waging a struggle directed squarely against U.S. imperialism which is close by—the most vicious imperialism. They are ready to repulse the armed provocation and attack the enemy at any moment."

The Cuban mission is in Peiping to seek expansion of trade ties. It is headed by Maj. Ernesto Guevara, Castro's leftist economic chief who negotiated the recent trade treaty with Peiping.

Cuba, Reds Blast U.S. Navy Shield In Latin America

The Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery Ala. p. 1

Communists Claim Move Brings Peril

Sat. 11-19-60

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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On Guard

The New York Times

New York

In a move to keep the Castro regime of Cuba from stirring up Communist revolutions in Latin America United States warships and planes now patrol Central American waters with orders to shoot if necessary to prevent armed Communist-led aggression from abroad against two countries in that area—Guatemala and Nicaragua.

This action, which is in line with President Eisenhower's warning that we will fight to bar a Communist foothold in this hemisphere, was taken at the specific request of the Governments of the two countries. These Governments have just crushed revolts against them which they charge were instigated by the Castro regime, with direct Cuban participation in at least one of them. The United States Government not only accepts these charges as credible but also joins these Governments in the fear that Castro's fanatics might be planning further and stronger armed attacks, especially since the Castro regime has been stockpiling Communist-supplied arms far beyond Cuba's own needs.

Sat. 11-19-60

The action of the United States is being supplemented by Mexico, which has strengthened her air and sea patrols along her frontiers to prevent any attempt to stage an invasion of other Latin-American states from her own soil, from which Castro himself staged his invasion of Cuba. Mexico is also combing remote areas to keep them from being used as training grounds for Cuban guerrillas. Like action has been taken by Costa Rica.

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The American action is being denounced by both the Castro regime and Moscow as "Yankee intervention" and as an overture for an invasion of Cuba. But this action, which has not only been taken at the request of the threatened Governments but is also effective only in waters under their jurisdiction and against invasion from the outside, is wholly in keeping with the letter and spirit of all international law.

It is in keeping with the United Nations Charter, which specifically recognizes the "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense." It is in keeping with the Charter-authorized Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, which declares that "an armed attack by any state against an American state shall be considered as an attack against all American states." It is likewise in harmony with the Declaration of the Organization of American States, to which the United Nations has referred Cuban complaints, pledging the American states "to take the necessary measures to protect their political independence against the intervention of international communism, acting in the interest of an alien despotism."

Finally, it is in keeping with the Monroe Doctrine, which Premier Khrushchev pronounces dead but which President Eisenhower proclaims to be as valid as ever as part of the solemn agreements of the American community, and especially against a "Bolshevik doctrine" of Soviet support to any Communist movement anywhere.

This North American assistance to two American states is, of course, available to all American states at their request, and both Castro and Khrushchev should take notice.

18e(4) 1960 CUBA

Harlem Hotel Man Trying to Sell Fidel on U.S.

By DON OBERDORFER
Of Our Washington Bureau

NEW YORK — America's closest ambassador to Fidel Castro in this time of international peril is the aged Negro proprietor of the Hotel Theresa in Harlem.

Unhindered by any scrap of formal diplomatic training and unburdened by any presidential appointment, Love B. Woods may not conquer all — but he yet may find a way to get through to the mind of Cuba's frenetic dictator. At least, he is working at the job.

Until nightfall on Monday, Woods was living as quiet and obscure a life as is possible for the keeper of Harlem's largest hotel. He had tended it and help tame it in the years of its decline from the "swinging joint" of the old days of Joe Louis and Sugar Ray Robinson.

Fidel Castro's decision to descend changed his world in a twinkling. But Woods has seen too much of the world to be astonished or perturbed.

"We don't segregate at all here," the proprietor told Castro's advance agent. "We just expect people to be decent and honest and to pay their bills."

Now "over 65" (an obvious understatement) Woods went into the real estate business in Harlem and eventually owned the old Woodside Hotel. It was torn down in slum clearance and is survived now only by Count Basie's song, "Jumping at the Woodside." Then he took over the Theresa, which he may or may not own (he won't say.)

The first night Fidel was there Woods was summoned to the suite of the Cuban leader by one of the bearded lackeys. The two men sat on a bed in Castro's two-room suite and exchanged pleasantries and financial pledges for about 10 minutes.

Now Woods is planning to go back for a longer audience with his most unusual guest.

"I want to talk to him about his country and our country," he says in his direct but ingratiating way. "I'm not a diplomat and haven't been authorized to be a diplomat. But I want to ask him face-to-face if there is any great reason why we can't get together because they needs us and we needs them.

"We're not a selfish country like some say but most people are peaceful and kind and nice. I'd like to help see our young men aren't murdered in the army in this war foolishness," says Woods.

So far Fidel has been too busy with the likes of Khrushchev and Malcolm X, the leader of the "Hate-the-White" Negro Moslem movement here. Perhaps he'll get to Love B. Woods by and by.

Woods even does much of the cooking for Fidel and his party. While a Cuban henchman looks on to insure this gentle old man doesn't put cyanide in the soup, Woods meets the requirements of the handwritten menu order for Fidel — "Plenty of steaks, Spanish bread, chocolate ice cream, potatoes, different soup."

Castro, Khrushchev In Harlem Viewed As Anti-American Plot

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta 3, Ga.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Russian Premier Khrushchev's Harlem meeting with Cuban Premier Castro was termed as an attempt to make it appear that "Negroes of America are friendly to the communist conspirators." Sat. 9-24-60

In an address prepared for delivery before the North Carolina State Conference of NAACP Branches, Gloster B. Current, national director of NAACP branches, said "Negroes are not fooled by the communist."

Mr. Current added that "Negroes are known to be kind and gentle, long suffering and patient. They bear no malice toward democracy's enemies.

"Nor do they bear personal enmity to the foes of freedom such as Khrushchev and Castro." Mr. Current pointed out that the two foreign leaders are "merely using the color question to impugn democracy in the eyes of the world.

"They are attempting to call attention to the plight of Negroes in northern communities where housing is at a premium. That is why we continue to point out to Americans that the denying of civil rights in our nation, and especially in the south, harms our nation abroad. Two-thirds of the world is colored. "Many new nations are being admitted to the United Nations. They form a powerful voting bloc in that organization and will be convinced in the future, as we seek their support on world issues, by not only what they hear about America, but what they see happening in America," he concluded.

Foreign News Roundup—

Cuba Making Bid For Negro Support

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 9-23-60

Castro Government Capitalizing On Reception In Harlem

By United Press International

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Cuba made an all-out bid Thursday for American Negro support of the Fidel Castro revolutionary cause.

Plans for a "solidarity week with the Negro peoples of the United States" were cabled to Castro at his Harlem hotel in New York and the premier's sister-in-law denounced racial discrimination against the American Negro "imposed by United States financial oligarchies."

Vilma Espin, wife of Castro's brother, Raul, also cabled the thanks of the "Federation of Cuban Women" to the people of Harlem "for the warm reception" accorded Castro.

Mr. Roa

The government newspaper Revolucion gave prominent play to army chief Maj. Juan Almeida's trip to New York to join Castro's delegation to the United Nations and said Almeida, a Negro, "was given an ovation by thousands of Americans as he walked through Harlem."

The official news organ published a five-column photograph on the front page showing Foreign Minister Raul Roa eating breakfast at a Harlem cafeteria which, it said, "was reserved for colored people."

The government's campaign for a show of popular indignation over alleged shabby treatment of Castro in New York showed no signs of abating. Government offices said they are receiving hundreds of messages from union, student and other groups protesting Castro's treatment.

The government-controlled Cuban labor movement announced plans for a "mass rally without precedent" to welcome Castro on his return.

The official press generally ignored the fatal shooting of a Venezuelan child in a New York restaurant by pro-Castro followers Wednesday.

Propaganda, Say Some, while Others Approve

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

Harlemites' Feelings Mixed on Castro

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Some Harlem residents brushed off Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's move into their area as a propaganda stunt Thursday. Others praised it.

Sep 23-60

"He's a weak man and a damned big fool for moving up to Harlem," said Cab Driver Watson Roundtree.

A Negro member of New York's Board of Education, who asked that his name not be used, said that Castro's angry bolt from a midtown Manhattan hotel to Harlem's Hotel Theresa was an "excellent propaganda idea" but might react adversely on the Negro people living there.

"It's unfortunate as far as we're concerned because so many up here have been subjugated under economic pressures and this might influence them," he said.

Henry Brown, a jewelry salesman located around the corner from Castro's hotel, complained about business.

"It's hurt our business because the people who normally stop and look in our window have been kept moving by the [illegible] in the area," Brown said.

Joseph Rutherford, a barber, said that Castro's move was "one of the greatest things that has happened to Harlem."

Art Porter also praised the bearded Cuban leader.

"I felt he'd have more freedom and be better treated up here," Porter said.

R. Welch concurred in that opinion.

"I think he came up here to show that everyone has equal rights," Welch said.

Richard Hunter, who lives in Castro's hotel, said he thought the Cuban had made a big mistake.

"It's ridiculous that a big man like a premier would move to a lower-class hotel when he had something better downtown," Hunter said.

Reginald Moore dismissed the move as a "bit of propaganda."

"It's a propaganda move, I think," said John Barber. "He just wanted to see the reaction."

Another Negro who declined to give his name said that Castro's presence was a "good thing for the black people." A bystander added that Castro "probably thought he'd get a lot fewer boos up here."

Some Negroes appeared extremely sensitive to the situation. They turned away angrily when asked their opinion about Castro.

Girl, Shot By Pro-Castro Band, Dies Of Wounds

The Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky.

Sep 23-60 P 2

By The Associated Press

New York, Sept. 22.—A 9-year-old girl, a sight-seer from Venezuela, Thursday became the first victim of political terrorists who have scourged New York with the advent of the United Nations General Assembly. She died of a stray bullet's wound, inflicted during a restaurant brawl by pro-Castro Cuban hoodlums.

The child was Magdalina Urdaneto of Caracas, shot in the back as she lunched with her parents Wednesday in the El Prado Restaurant of Eighth Avenue in the 50's.

Castro Backers Invade Cafe

A gang of Castro sympathizers invaded the cafe to beat up a band of five demonstrators opposed to the Cuban regime of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, who is here for the U. N. meeting. Shots were fired by the pro-Castro group, who outnumbered their rivals 3 to 1.

Neither the Urdaneto girl nor her parents were in any way concerned in the melee. She was the innocent victim of a wild-shooting gunman. She died early Thursday in St. Clare's Hospital.

U. S. Expresses Regret

In Washington, the State Department expressed regret and deep sympathy to the girl's parents and to the Venezuelan Government.

Press officer Lincoln White called the child a victim of "an aggressive attack yesterday by adherents of the Fidel Castro regime in a public restaurant in New York City."

White added:

"This kind of criminal activity that resulted in the ruthless slaying of this innocent bystander will undobutedly shock people throughout the free world."

In Havana, Government-controlled newspapers claimed the restaurant invaders were anti-Castro members of the "White Rose" organization, rather than pro-Castro men.

Police Dispute Version

Police disputed this. Among the men attacked in the cafe were at least two exiles from Cuba, who came here from Miami to demonstrate against Castro.

Associated Press Wirephoto

MAGDALINA URDANETO
Was innocent victim

And a man arrested early Thursday and described as a member of the raiding party was quoted by police as admitting the invaders were pro-Castro. He is Santiago Larroque, who denied firing the gun.

A man with a hook in place of a missing hand was sought as the actual slayer of the Urdaneto girl.

After hurried trial—

American citizen is executed by Castro despite U. S. pleas

HAVANA, Oct. 13 —(AP)— A young American adventurer and 12 Cubans were executed today for plotting to overthrow Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

The American, first to be executed by the Castro regime, was Anthony Zarba of Somerville, Mass. He went before a firing squad in Santiago with seven Cuban companions. Havana radio stations reported five other Cubans were executed in Santa Clara.

Zarba and his companions had been convicted only hours before by a revolutionary military court of staging a Castro-style invasion to set up a guerilla front in Cuba.

The eight prisoners were led before four different firing squads near Santiago two at a time. The reports of the first rifles cracked down the San Juan Valley firing range at 4:50 a.m.

Havana radio stations said another firing squad in the provincial capital of Santa Clara, in Central Cuba, executed five insurgents captured in the Escambray Mountains. Two were reported to have been rebel leaders.

Radio Voz in Havana said the firing squads were composed of militiamen. The duty officer at Santa Clara military headquarters said he had no immediate information on executions there, but the government-controled stations usually are well informed.

The five executed at Santa Clara were identified in reports from there as Plinio Prieto and Sinesio Walsh, former officers under Castro and insurgent leaders; Porfirio Ramirez, ex-Batista army officer; Jose Palomino and Angel Rodriguez, accused of killing a Castro lieutenant in the mountains.

Today's executions brought to 574 the unofficial number cut down by firing squads since Castro took power in January, 1959.

THE U. S. EMBASSY said arrangements are being made to have Zarba's body sent to his sister, Mrs. Virginia McCrocklin, in Miami. The spokesmen said he did not know when arrangements for this would be completed.

ZARBA, a 27-year-old adventurer who landed on the Northeast coast of Cuba with a small party of invaders last week, was the first U. S. citizen to die before a Castro firing squad. Another American, Alan Robert Nye of Whiting, Ind., was given a death sentence last year for plotting to kill Castro, but the sentence was suspended and he was expelled from the country.

The U. S. Embassy appealed to Castro's government last night for a stay of execution and clemency for Zarba, but this apparently was ignored.

A five-man military tribunal sentenced Zarba and seven of his Cuban invasion companions to death last night after convicting them of landing with a 27-man group on the Northeast coast of Oriente Province last week. A military appeals court quickly rejected defense attorneys' appeals from the death penalty.

The execution site for Zarba and his companions was a firing range in San Juan Valley, in the shadow of San Juan Hill where Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders made their historic charge.

ANOTHER AMERICAN, Richard Pecoraro of Staten Island, N. Y., was reported among 167 defendants in the Santa Clara mass trial sentenced to prison terms ranging from 20 to 30 years. The military tribunal sentenced two women in that trial to 15 years.

The 174 defendants in Santa Clara were captured during a week-end roundup of guerillas operating against Castro's forces in the Escambray Mountains.

Catholic youth organizations and women attempted to organize an anti-execution demonstration at one of Santa Clara's churches yesterday. But a mob of about 300, shouting "paredon" (to the execution wall), blocked the church entrance and dispersed the would-be demonstrators.

ANTHONY ZARBA
. . . Executed in Cuba

Two American newsmen, Robert Berrellez of the Associated Press and Wilson Hall of NBC, were detained by army intelligence agents as they watched the incident. They were held about three hours, then released without charges.

Four Russians were the only foreign newsmen admitted to the Santa Clara trial.

ZARBA TOLD the court during his one-day trial here that he was a member of the boat crew that landed the invaders. He said he was sorry he took part and that he tried to leave the expedition in the Bahamas. He said the party sailed from Miami, Fla., where he has a wife and child.

Altogether, 28 persons were tried here on charges of counter-revolutionary activity. Two were acquitted, 16 were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment, and two were given terms of 12 and 10 years.

All the defendants but seven were members of the invasion band. The government says that only five members of the band are still at large and that three of them are Americans. The leader was reported killed soon after the landing.

The trial at Santa Clara was the biggest since the Castro regime took over nearly two years ago.

Although the 174 defendants were supposed to have operated with the rebel bands roaming the Escambray Mountains, reliable sources said many of them were farmers and that not more than 15 actually bore arms against the Castro regime.

PECORARO, the American defendant, said he had come to Cuba just to see what was going on and got caught in the government roundup net.

He explained that a map of the Escambray Mountains was given to him by a travel agency, and that he had jotted down a list of insurgent leaders found on him out of "journalistic curiosity."

The government has not identified Pecoraro. But a New York City fireman by that name was fired from his job last month after overstaying a vacation in Cuba. He had been held for several weeks by Castro's forces, released without charges and told not to return to Cuba.

Five other U. S. citizens have been given jail sentences for anti-Castro activities. One of them, James Buchanan, a reporter for The Miami Herald, was given a suspended sentence and expelled from the country.

The others, still in prison, are Frank Austin Young, a Miami pilot; Peter John Lambton, a pilot of Philadelphia and Washington; John Martino, Miami and New York businessman, and Cuba-born Rafael Del Pino, who operated from Miami.

N.Y. ministers assail Castro's Harlem sortie

NEW YORK — The Baptist Ministers' Conference of Greater New York and Vicinity last week sent statements to national, United Nations, city and state officials deploring attempts of Fidel Castro to enroll the Harlem community in his "battle of ideologies."

In wires to President Eisenhower, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, Governor Rockefeller and Mayor Wagner, the conference said:

"The conference deplores and condemns any attempts by Fidel Castro to make the Harlem community a battleground for his ideologies and a cesspool for his doctrine of hate and greed."

Also attacked in the resolution unanimously adopted by the churchmen was Castro's alleged "importing of anti - U.S. agitators who have by their riotous actions brought discredit upon our community."

Signers of the statement include the Revs. S. B. Jourbert, president; Carl B. Taylor, chairman of the conference civic committee; David N. Licorish, A. A. Stanley, B. T. Mattox and Richard H. Dixon Jr.

The conference also sent a statement to President Eisenhower and Secretary Hammarskjold backing the Secretary's leadership of the UN and "deploring" the "Soviet tampering with the UN efforts for world peace."

Cuba Puts To Death 2 More Americans Convicted In 'Revolt'

ALLAN DALE THOMPSON
Texas-born adventurer

Associated Press Wirephotos
ROBERT O. FULLER
Father had plantation

Appeals To Higher Court Rejected In 15 Minutes; Fidel Blames 'Imperialists'

From Wire Dispatches

Havana, Oct. 16.—A Cuban Army firing squad executed two Americans Sunday after their speedy trial and conviction on charges of joining an armed revolt against Prime Minister Fidel Castro's regime.

One was a Texas-born adventurer, the other a former United States Marine who once fought in Castro's revolution.

They died before dawn on the San Juan firing range near the eastern city of Santiago, the second and third Americans executed by Cuba in three days.

Property Confiscated

The two condemned men were:

Allan Dale Thompson, 36, a native of Queen City, Tex., who recently worked in fishing camps around Mooringsport, La.

Robert O. Fuller, 25, whose father operated a big plantation in eastern Cuba for years and moved to Miami after Castro's Government confiscated the property.

After a swift trial, a five-man summary tribunal found them guilty and condemned them to die. Their appeals to a higher military court were rejected in 15 minutes.

Defends Executions

Fuller and Thompson were convicted Saturday of landing on Cuba's northeast coast with an invasion force of 27 men that set out from Miami, including Anthony Zarba, 27, Somerville, Mass., who was executed with seven Cuban insurgents at the same firing range Thursday.

The latest executions brought to 576 the unofficial total since Castro took power January 1, 1959.

As Thompson and Fuller stood before the court, Castro went on television to defend the revival of the firing squads, blaming it on "imperialists"—which means the United States in revolutionary lexicon.

Cubans' Lives Spared

Castro said the "imperialists" were sending mercenaries, and "if the revolution has to shoot criminals, the imperialists can be blamed."

The Cuban leader charged that all this fits into supposed imperialist plans because the executions are used as foreign propaganda against Cuba.

The Santiago court spared the lives of two Cuban members of the invading band, Juan Gonzalez and Angel Rivero. They were sentenced to 30 years in prison.

Jorge Pagliery, defense counsel for the Americans, made a futile appeal for their lives, based on the inequality of the sentences.

Declines To Testify

Thompson declined to testify in his own behalf.

Fuller, who said he served with the U. S. Marines in Korea for 11 months, told the court he joined the invaders because the Castro Government had taken over his father's ranch—"earned by the sweat of his brow and very honorably."

He testified that peasants aided the invaders after they landed, but he surrendered when he was surrounded by troops and civilian militiamen.

The condemned man's mother, Mrs. William O. Fuller, who remained in Cuba after the rest of the family went to Florida, attended the trial with an uncle and Harvey Summ, U. S. consul in Santiago.

Farewell Is Permitted

Mrs. Fuller, who was born in Massachusetts but has been in Cuba since childhood, lives in Holguin.

Mrs. Fuller was permitted a farewell meeting with her son at Puerto Bonia Prison around midnight Saturday.

A sister of Fuller, Frances, of Miami, had bad plane connections and reached Santiago too late for the trial and just an hour before the firing squad went into action. She was accompanied by another sister, Mrs. James Moss. The sisters were not allowed to bid their brother good-by.

Frances, discussing the last 5-minute meeting of mother and her doomed son, related:

"Bobby told mother not to cry, that he was calm and ready to take the last march to the grave. He said he was happy to die this way rather than to rot for 30 years in prison."

This was a reference to the terms given Gonzalez and Rivero.

A request by relatives and the consul for permission to take Fuller's body to Holguin for burial was turned down by Cuban authorities. Like Zarba, Fuller and Thompson were buried in a common grave and their bodies cannot be exhumed for two years.

Says Peasants Helped

Rivero also testified the invaders received help from peasants in an area where Castro's revolution flourished only two years ago. He told the court: "I came to combat communism in Cuba."

In his closing statement, Prosecutor David Diaz charged the United States was backing the invaders. He warned that future invaders "will bite the dust drenched in blood."

(The U. S. State Department has denied any connection with the invasion, which a spokesman in Washington said last week had "comic opera" aspects.)

Of the 27 men the Government said landed early this month, one was killed immediately, three Americans and seven Cubans have been executed, and 15 Cubans were jailed for 30 years.

Decision Due Tonight

Fuller testified that Paul Hughes, another American in the expedition, had returned to Florida aboard one of the invasion boats.

In Havana, the trial of Leslie Bradley, a pilot formerly of Minneapolis, and 12 others accused of fabricating a plot to invade Nicaragua to provoke charges against Castro, ended without a verdict. The court announced it will hand down a decision Monday night. The prosecution demanded 16 years in prison for Bradley.

Negro Sergeant Answers Castro

By FRANCIS L. McCARTHY
UPI Latin American News Editor

NEW YORK — (UPI) —This is a message to Fidel Castro from an American Negro serving in the Armed Forces of his country.

It is a message prompted by a Sept. 24 dispatch by a United Press International writer on Castro's campaign to wed the American Negro to his revolutionary cause.

The dispatch brought this reply from Sgt. John Lee Jackson of the 82nd Airborne Division (Headquarters Detachment, Signal Battalion), Ft. Bragg, N. C.:

'MY ARMY'

"I am a red-blooded American Negro serving in my country's—and I emphasize the word 'My'—Army . . .

"I can speak only as part of a racial group of which I am a minute part. . . .

"I think I speak for my people. . .

'FIRST HOME'

"This country is my first home for which I am prepared to give my life if need be. . .

"If Mr. Castro prefers communism he should limit it to his own people. . .if my country prefers not to accept this system, neither do I. . .

"Just because my (white) brothers and I fight does not mean we will welcome outside help to settle our internal problem. . .

'EFFORTS FRUITLESS'

"Let Mr. Castro understand his efforts are fruitless. . . If he thinks he can prevail upon the American Negro to accept his communistic ideas. . .

"Give Mr. Castro this message from an American Negro."

Cuba Seizes U. S. Oil Plant; Washington Files Protest, Flays Castro 'Half-Truths'

The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Pa., Thur. 6/30/60

HAVANA, June 29 (AP).—Prime Minister Fidel Castro seized one of the two American-owned oil refineries in Cuba Wednesday after bitterly telling a mass meeting he was ready to take over the property of all Americans in Cuba, "down to the nails in their shoes."

The seizure order against the Texaco Oil Co.'s $26,000,000 plant in Santiago followed refusal of three companies—two American and one Dutch-British—to process Russian crude oil bought from the Soviet Union with Cuban sugar.

BACKED BY WORKERS

Castro ordered his National Institute of Petroleum to intervene—a practice here equal to confiscation—the Texaco plant unless its operators accepted 25,000 barrels of Russian crude and processed it. Company officials had orders to refuse the Russian oil. Intervention, backed by armed workers-militiamen already in virtual control of the Santiago refinery, resulted.

SEIZE HAVANA OFFICE

Agents of Castro's Cuban Petroleum Institute took over the Havana headquarters of Texaco an hour later, it was reported. Presumably the seizure included Texaco's marketing organization in Cuba as well.

Castro, in his formal resolution, accused Texaco of violating a 1938 law which directs all refineries in Cuba to refine "state-owned oil at the orders of the Government."

SOVIET OIL 'CHEAPER'

The two other companies, Esso Standard of New Jersey and Shell Oil, said they had not been molested as yet.

The three companies have said they cannot process the Russian oil because they have obligations to their traditional suppliers, in this case Venezuela.

Castro contends he can buy Soviet crude oil for $1 a barrel under the Venezuelan price.

TANKS NEARLY EMPTY

The companies have a $75,000,000 investment in Cuba plus an estimated $60,000,000 in foreign exchange the Castro Government owes them for crude oil already imported and processed.

Petroleum sources here said Castro's seizure of the Texaco refinery may have resulted in part from the oil company's slowdown on imports of crude oil to the point where its storage tanks were virtually empty. This action resulted, officials said, from the Castro Government's refusal to release foreign exchange to pay for past oil imports.

U. S. EMBASSY SILENT

The U. S. Embassy had no comment on the seizure except to say the situation was being watched closely.

Castro called his ministers into an emergency session.

The seizure climaxed Castro's "considers the seizure of the Texaco facilities as another in the series of arbitrary and discriminatory actions" against U.S. firms in Cuba. Some 300 to 450 million dollars worth of U. S. property already has been seized.

FIRM'S EFFORTS NOTED

A department spokesman said the Texas Co. had made "great efforts" to adjust its operations to Cuban laws and also had poured millions of dollars into Cuba's economy.

"The Government of Cuba," he said, "has responded to efforts by the U. S. companies to serve that country by a naked seizure of property in contravention of the norms of conduct by responsible governments."

The document filed with the OAS committee said Cuban diplomats here and in Latin-America had spread "vicious" anti-U. S. propaganda in "an extraordinary extension of the diplomatic function."

NOT AN 'INDICTMENT'

The document was submitted for the "information" of the peace committee, which last year was instructed to make a long-range study of tension in the Caribbean.

The memorandum did not call for committee action, and officials said it was not an "indictment" in the formal sense of the word.

But it said Cuba, "far from seeking to ascertain facts, has preferred to exploit opportunities for exciting suspicion and hostility on the basis of unfounded charges, distortions and half-truths. A continuation of these attacks cannot fail . . . to contribute further to tensions in the Caribbean area."

Cuba Seizes U. S.-Owned Oil Refinery

WASHINGTON, June 29 (UPI). — The United States accused Cuba on Wednesday of trying to stir up hostility to Washington and denounced the regime of Premier Fidel Castro for seizing U. S.-owned oil properties.

The State Department first issued an 11-page document accusing the Castro Government of using "unfounded charges, distortions and half-truths" to raise anti-U. S. suspicion in the Americas.

The department later put out a separate statement calling Cuba's seizure of Texaco oil properties "arbitrary and discriminatory." It said Cuba's action was "in contravention of the norms of conduct by responsible governments."

SUGAR BILL SPEEDED

The statements came as Democratic Congressional leaders, responding to Administration pressure, put a "rush" label on legislation giving President Eisenhower authority to curtail imports of Cuban sugar.

Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) announced that the sugar bill, drafted only last Monday by the House Agriculture Committee, would be called up for action Thursday. Passage seemed assured.

Castro has threatened that he would retaliate for any quota reduction by seizing U. S.-owned sugar mills and properties.

"Pound for pound, as they cut the quota, we will take their mills," Castro said.

'PROVOCATIVE' DRIVE SEEN

The first of the twin U. S. statements attacking Castro's regime was part of a memorandum filed Monday at a closed session of the Inter-American Peace Committee of the Organization of American States.

The document said that continuance of the Castro Government's "systematic and provocative" campaign would generate further tension in the Caribbean area and would undermine Latin-American friendship.

The State Department said Cuba's seizure of the Texaco properties would hurt "a sister American republic"—Venezuela. The Texas Co. has been importing oil from Venezuela and refining it in Cuba.

DEFIED HAVANA ORDER

The Texas Co. and two other firms which are threatened with seizure—Esso and British-Dutch Shell—have refused a Cuban Government order to refine Soviet oil imported into Cuba in exchange for sugar.

The State Department said most bitter attack on the United States yet. Americans who heard his 2¼-hour diatribe against the United States Tuesday night described it as "spiteful and deliberately insulting."

Hoarse with anger, Castro told his followers the United States was decadent and called the new sugar act now before Congress "immoral, stupid and criminal."

The bill would give President Eisenhower full authority to fix the amount of sugar Cuba may sell in the U. S. As Cuba receives two cents a pound above the world price for her quota, restriction would have economic repercussions.

Phila. Inq. 6/30/60

'WILL TAKE, TAKE, TAKE'

Meanwhile in Washington, the House Rules Committee Wednesday cleared the way for speedy action on the bill. Just when it will be put on the House calendar is to be determined by House leaders. Normally, a bill with approval of the leaders of both Houses can get through to passage in two days.

In his long and bitter anti-American attack Tuesday night, Castro warned that for every pound cut by the United States from Cuba's sugar quotas, his Government will take one of the 36 American-owned sugar mills here. The American mills, which produce a third of Cuba's sugar, are valued at from 100 to 200 million dollars.

'NOT UNSUSPECTED'

"We will take and take until not even the nails of their soles are left," Castro threatened to the thundering applause of an audience of sugar workers. "We will take penny by penny American investments until nothing is left."

As he spoke Castro already had signed the resolution directing the Cuban Institute of Petroleum to move the two barge loads of Russian oil to the Texaco refinery.

Texaco's general manager in Cuba, Clifford Drake, Jr., said Government interventors had taken over all company operations and resources on the island. One agent of the National Petroleum Institute was assigned to the refinery and another to the business and marketing headquarters here.

In New York, Augustus C. Long, Texaco board chairman, said business conditions in Cuba had become more and more intolerable and the seizure was not entirely unexpected.

He said no attempt had been made to determine the claim Texaco will have against the Cuban Government for the seizure but he estimated it at 50 million dollars.

DEMANDS 'ILLEGAL'

Much of the claim results, he said, from the failure of the Castro Government to provide the dollar exchange for Oil Texaco has imported into Cuba over the last 15 months.

Long denounced the Cuban request that Texaco purchase and refine Russian oil in Cuba as improper and illegal. He said Texaco never would have built the 20,000-barrel daily capacity refinery without assurance from the Cuban Government that it would continue to be permitted to refine its own oil. The Santiago refinery was built in 1955.

Pointing out that Texaco had operated in Cuba more than half a century, Long said, "During that time we have consistently tried to conform to all the laws of the country and to provide an ample supply of petroleum products to our many customers throughout the island."

Havana Students Seethe at Move To Nationalize the University

New York Herald Tribune N.Y., N.Y. P.1

Fri. 7/1/60

By Marguerite Higgins

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The first serious anti-Castro crisis has erupted among Cuba's student elite—a powerful political force—and reports reaching Washington warn of possible violence.

P.1

Despite the Cuban government's efforts to hush the situation, the State Department, it is learned, has reliable reports that classes have been suspended for three days in at least one branch of Havana University, that disorder is such that the suspension may have to be continued, and that rough tactics by Premier Fidel Castro's specially organized student-discipline squads have already resulted in a number of severe beatings.

The cause of the crisis, diplomate report, has been Dr. Castro's efforts to nationalize the university, thus depriving it of its traditional autonomy and self-government, which has heretofore permitted students in Cuba to proceed with their education despite dicatorships of Right or Left.

Present indications are, officials say, that up to 50 per cent of the student body and faculty of the University of Havana is opposed to Dr. Castro's efforts to destroy their traditional autonomy, authough, as in any rebellion the vocal anti-Castroites are few in number.

Since students at first were among Premier Castro's most enthusiastic supporters, the current disenchantment of a substantial number of young intellectuals is considered of great significance here, not only because of its impact within Cuba, where students are active politicians, but throughout Latin America. For it is in the universities that the Castro mystique has had the greatest penetration.

A trigger to anti-Castro feeling in Havana University was the appointment by the revolutionary government of a machine-gun-toting Cuban army major, Rolando Gubela, as "comandante of students."

His appointment was a sensation in itself, for by tradition no policeman or soldier may set foot on a university campus. Major Gubela added insult to injury when he began riding around the campus with a machine gun at the ready.

He managed to compound the resentment by requesting installation of a two-way radio in his car, explaining that re wanted to be able at all times to keep in touch with the police or army.

The anti-Castro student leaders have been labeled "bunchistas" (deriving from the English word "bunch"). Although many have gone underground, or abroad, the "bunchistas" have suffered casualties, so far minor, in pitcred battles with Dr. Castro's squads or in fist fights with pro-Castro comrades at the university.

P.5

The current suspension of classes affects the Havana University School of Engineering, where pro-Castro forces are trying to bring about the resignation of twenty-eight (out of a total faculty of thirty-seven) teachers who have opposed the current encroachments on university autonomy. The twenty-eight came under fire for publicly championing the cause of two other engineering teachers who resigned in protest against Dr. Castro's meddling in university affairs.

N.Y. Herald Tribune N.Y., N.Y.

Fri. 7/1/60

Informal sympathy boycotts of classes have been reported elsewhere in the university.

With the pro and anti-government units battling among themselves, there have already been a number of accompanying incidents such as the symbolic burning by Castro adherents of the Catholic newspaper "Trinchera." In predominantly Roman Catholic Cuba, this outraged not only students but their families.

The mystery here is why Premier Castro should alienate the very group of young students who were instinctively on his side. But unless he compromises and takes off the pressure in such places as the School of Engineering, it appears that trouble is ahead, trouble of his own making.

Seized Cuba Plant Using Red Oil

N.Y. Herald Tribune Fri. 7/1/60 P.5

Shell and Esso Expect To Be Taken Over Shortly

HAVANA, June 30 (AP).—The confiscated Texaco oil company refinery in Santiago began processing Russian crude oil today. The semi-offical newspaper "Revolucion" hailed the action as a sign the $25,000,000 plant is no longer foreign-owned.

N.Y. N.Y.

The probable next targets in Premier Fidel Castro's campaign against the United States and "foreign monopolies" are the $26,000,000 British-Dutch Shell Oil Co. refinery; the Esso Standard of New Jersey refinery; the Cuban Electric Co., the largest remaining American investment in Cuba, and the $125,000,000 Cuban Telephone Co., in which the American International Telephone and Telegraph Co owns 65 per cent of the stock.

Cuba Runs Phones

Castro officials have been in charge of Cuban Telephone since March, 1959, but have not officially taken over.

Executives of Esso and Shell, who followed Texaco's example in refusing to refine Russian crude, said it appeared a matter of days—perhaps hours—before their plants also would be seized by the Cuban Petroleum Institute.

Technically, the Cuban government "intervened" the Texaco properties yesterday for refusal to refine "state-owned oil." The government-controlled press made it clear intervention in this case meant confiscation.

Shell's parent holding company, Shell Oil of Canada, announced that a shipment of crude oil to Cuba had been suspended for non-payment and that Shell executives here had been ordered not to touch the Soviet oil Cuba obtained in a sugar-for-oil exchange.

Millions Owed

The Canadian firm said the Cuban government has not paid Shell for oil imports since May of last year and owes more than $17,000,000.

Esso Standard said it has an even larger backlog of payment claims for oil already processed and sold in Cuba.

The ousting last night, after a thirteen-hour Cabinet session, of Communications Minister Enrique Oltuski Osaqui and his replacement by a little-known but fiery revolutionist, Raul Curbelo Morales, appeared to signal a move against the $300,000,000 Cuban Electric Co., which furnishes 90 per cent of Cuba with electric power.

Company Explains

Mr. Oltuski had threatened Cuban Electric with intervention for failure to complete an expansion program. Company officials said the program had been curbed by a forced rate cut and poor collections from government agencies and communities served by the nrm, a subsidiary of the American Foreign Power Co. Sources here said the regime felt that Mr. Oltuski was not aggressive enough with Cuban Electric.

Premier Castro's sudden spurt of activity against the United States stems from his anger at the pending Congressional bill that would allow President Eisenhower to trim Cuba's quota of sugar sales to the United States. The United States now pays Cuba a premium above the world price of sugar of about $150,000,000 a year.

Dr. Castro has said he can purchase Soviet crude oil for a dollar a barrel less than the price for Venezuelan, the oil refined here by the American firms. American experts say the Russians lack the tankers to get their crude here.

Criticizes policy of U. S. press

The Afro-Am Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 7-23-60

MONROE, N.C. — Robert F. Williams, editor of the Crusader, a weekly newsletter published here, told of a verbal battle with an American reporter during his recent tour of Cuba. Williams wrote:

"I almost came to blows with an indignant racist white wire service reporter. He said I had no business talking about the race problem over here and that I should do my talking at home.

"He said that they had recorded my whole two hour television interview but they were not going to send any stories out on me because I attacked the Associated Press. . . ."

In an editorial written after he returned to the States, Williams said:

"One of the most tragic spectacles in America today is the farce of freedom of the press, America boasts to other countries that the its press is 'FREE' but the freedom only extends to facts that will glorify America in the eyes of the world.

"If someone dares speak the truth and that truth is not favorable to the capitalists, it is then labeled propaganda and immediately a 'black out' occurs. . . .

"The American racist dominated press is no more than a puppet in the hands of the "money lords of America."

* * *

IN A SPEECH before students and faculty members of the University of Orient in Santiago, Cuba, Williams said the struggle of Cuba is the same as that of peoples everywhere who desire to live in freedom and human dignity.

"The Cuban revolution has been repeatedly accused of being Communist-inspired, just as President Truman charged that the resistance to segregation in the South was Communist-inspired.

"However, neither he nor the State Department has been able to prove the ridiculous charge. White American officials really are incapable of believing that either the colored Americans or Cubans have enough human dignity to demand for themselves their own liberation."

ROBERT H. WILLIAMS

Text of U. S. Protest to Cuba on Seizure of Plants

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6—Following is the text of a note delivered today to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations by the United States Ambassador, Philip W. Bonsal:

I have the honor to refer to the recent intervention and seizure by the Government of Cuba of the American-owned Texaco and Esso Standard Oil Company refineries in Cuba on the grounds that these companies, in refusing to refine crude oil not obtained from their own sources of supply, had violated Cuban law. The Government of the United States vigorously protests the actions of the Government of Cuba in issuing the orders to these companies to refine such crude oil and in intervening the companies thereafter.

The Government of the United States deems these actions to be arbitrary and inequitable, without authority under Cuban law, and contrary to commitments made to these companies. It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the Government of Cuba will, in justice and equity, promptly reconsider and rescind the actions which it has taken against these American companies and permit them to continue to operate their businesses under fair and reasonable conditions.

As Your Excellency is aware, these two American-owned oil companies, in which thousands of investors have interests, have operated in Cuba for over fifty years as law-abiding entities and have made a valuable contribution to the growth and development of the Cuban economy. The modern refineries which have been seized represent the investment of many millions of dollars of new capital and reinvestment of earnings, and reflect responsible and careful planning for the future as well as the present fuel needs of Cuba. Moreover, despite the fact that the Government of Cuba has refused to release more than a small percentage of the dollars required to pay for the crude oil imported since the revolution, the companies, nevertheless, have continued voluntarily to provide crude oil by financing it on their own account, thus insuring normal supplies of petroleum products for the Cuban p...

$50,000,000 Owed

The backlog of dollar remittances due these companies is now in excess of $50,000,000 even though the Government of Cuba expressly undertook with these companies to provide payment on a more current basis. I must state to Your Excellency that, in viewing the history and record of these companies, and apart from legal considerations, my Government regards the actions taken against them as a violation of accepted standards of ethics and morality in the free world.

I have been informed of the assertion made to the companies by the president of the National Bank of Cuba, Dr. Ernesto Guevara, that the companies are legally obliged to refine petroleum from the U. S. S. R. as demanded by the Government of Cuba under the terms of the Mineral Fuel Law of 1938. I have also been informed of the threat made that these refineries would be seized if they failed to comply with the order to refine such petroleum. However, a careful reading of the whole of this law of 1938 and a review of experience in the years ensuing since its passage, make clearly evident that the article cited by Dr. Guevara was intended to apply solely to the refining of petroleum drawn from Cuban soil.

Refineries Held Exempt

The Government of the United States has noted, in any event, that the refineries which have been intervened and seized were constructed or enlarged under the provisions of the Law Decree No. 1758 of Nov. 2, 1954, which established a special, nonalterable twenty-year regime for the refineries qualifying under this law and expressly provided that such refineries were to be exclusively governed by its provisions. Your Excellency's attention is called to the fact that nowhere in these provisions or in the regulations issued thereunder is there any requirement that these refineries process Government crude oil of any kind.

Furthermore, events and circumstances leading to the passing of the law of 1954 and the construction of the Texaco refinery in 1957 and the enlargement of the re-fine... Esso Standard ...any in the same ... establish that such actions were undertaken with the understanding that the companies had the right to supply and refine their own crude oil. Otherwise, one of the principal purposes in the establishment and enlargement of their refineries would be defeated. In the view of the Government of the United States, therefore, the 1954 law constitutes a commitment to the companies binding on the Government of Cuba, and any order of the Government of Cuba such as was transmitted to them is inconsistent with the basic concept of the 1954 law and in breach of the Cuban Government's commitment to the companies.

Nor is there any legal basis in the Mineral Fuel Law of 1938 or in Law Decree No. 1758, or in any other Cuban law to our knowledge, for this act of intervention and seizure which has been perpetrated by officials of the Government of Cuba. Therefore, it is the opinion of the Government of the United States that this act is without sanction in Cuban law; that it constitutes a further breach of the Cuban Government's commitment to the refineries; and it is a violation of the operating rights of these companies as provided by Cuban law.

Even if the intervention were otherwise lawful, which the Government of the United States does not consider to be the case, it was clearly improper to use the intervention as a device to enforce compliance with an illegal order, and any subsequent intervention must be considered as tainted with illegality.

The Government of the United States cannot but feel, with profound regret, that the intervention and seizure of these refineries is further evidence and confirmation of a pattern of relentless economic aggression by the Government of Cuba against the United States and other countries designed to destroy Cuba's traditional investment and trade relations with the free world.

Cuba Will Return Rent On U. S. Base

Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky. Mon. 7/11/60, p1

Hints It May Seek Land Back: Castro Stricken, Misses Big Rally

From Wire Dispatches

Havana, July 10.—President Osvaldo Dorticos said Sunday night that Cuba would return to the United States the money paid recently for the annual rent on the U. S. Guantanamo Naval Base. He implied strongly that the United States would be asked to give up the base.

Dorticos spoke at a big Havana rally that Prime Minister Fidel Castro missed because of illness.

(The State Department in Washington declined immediate comment on the possibility that the United States might be asked to give up the big Guantanamo base.

10,000 At U. S. Base

(The Guantanamo Naval Base has a normal population of about 10,000 U. S. military personnel, their dependents, and Cuban employees. The Cuban employees have been estimated to number between 3,000 and 4,000.)

Dorticos brought up the subject of Guantanamo by declaring:

"Our fertile land is not payable in dollars. Our island and adjacent islands belong to the Cuban people and our land is not for rent or sale to foreigners."

He hen said the annual rental check would be returned. The United States has a perpetual lease on the Guantanamo base. Under a treaty signed in 1934 the United States is obligated to pay an annual rental of 2,000 gold dollars, the equivalent of $3,386.25, for the 45 square miles of land at the eastern tip of Cuba.

The $3,386.25 check was presented to the Cuban Government on June 23.

Aides Carried On

Castro is suffering from pneumonia and was forced to carried on for Castro with new hate-America attacks.

A dramatic announcement to the crowd milling around the plaza before the Presidential Palace that Castro was "slightly ill" with a "congested patch on the left lung" dampened the ardor of most of the people who were singing, dancing, and waving "Cuba yes, Yankee no" banners under the 90-degree sun.

The announcement said 33-year-old Fidel has been sick since Friday and would be under physicians' care for several weeks.

Havana looked like an armed camp as the Castro Government—bolstered by the Soviet Union's open support—rallied its followers. But instead of the 1,500,000 that had been urged to turn out, the crowd was estimated at little more than 100,000 at its peak.

Crowd Stops Laughter

More than 2 hours after the scheduled start of the rally, Education Minister Armando Hart announced that Castro would not attend because of a "slight illness."

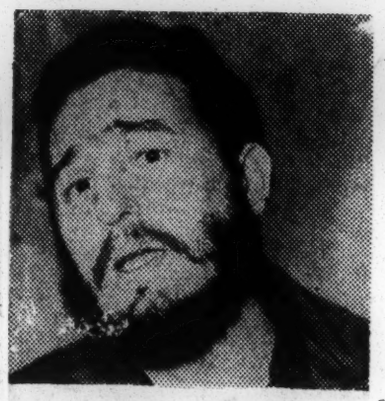
"Let not the enemies of the revolution be inspired by this," Hart shouted. "It is only a slight illness."

Reading from a medical report he said was prepared by two army doctors, Hart said Castro first complained of chest pains Friday morning.

The Prime Minister made a television speech Friday night. He was examined by doctors Saturday morning and a "slight infection" of the left lung was disclosed, Hart said. The doctors recommended complete rest, he added.

It could not be learned immediately whether Castro was in a hospital or was resting at one of his several residences in Havana.

Cancel a major speech to a huge anti-American rally here Sunday. But his chief aides



FIDEL CASTRO

The danger of Cuba is as a base for Communist ideology rather than as a missile base, Hanson W. Baldwin writes. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter have begun talks on the Cuban situation. Stories on Page 4.

U.S. FILES PROTEST ON CUBAN SEIZURE OF OIL REFINERIES

The New York Times

New York

Strong Note Asks Return of Two Plants—Calls Action Illegal and Unethical

Wed. 7-6-60

SUGAR IMPORTS HALTED

President's Move on Quota Is Awaited—Advisory Group Will Meet

Text of United States note is printed on Page 2.

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5—The United States filed a vigorous protest today with Cuba against her seizure of two United States-owned oil refineries.

The action was one of several during the day in the rising tension in relations between the two nations.

The Agriculture Department ordered a halt in any new imports of sugar from Cuba pending action by the President on a special bill that authorizes him to cut Cuba's quota in the United States market.

The State Department announced that the National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs would meet tomorrow and Thursday. Informed sources said relations with Cuba would head the agenda.

A note delivered to the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Havana described the seizure of the refineries as illegal, arbitrary and unethical. It asked the Government of Premier Fidel Castro to rescind its action.

New Seizures Seen

There was litle hope in Washington that Cuban officials would reverse their action. The expectation was for more rather than less trouble with further seizures of property owned by foreigners.

The diplomatic protest resulted from the seizure last week of refineries owned by Texaco, Inc., and Esso (Cuba), Inc. Cuban authorities said they were taking control of the refineries because of the companies' refusal to process crude oil bought by Cuba from the Soviet Union.

A refinery owned by the Dutch-British Shell Oil Company was also taken over. Britain has protested this action.

The United Stataes note said Washington regarded the Cuban action as "arbitrary and inequitable, without authority under Cuban law, and contrary to commitments made to these companies."

Catholics In Havana Stage Rally

Washington Post, D.C., 7/18

Mon. 7/18/60

Cathedral Crowd Calls Out, 'Cuba Yes, Russia No'

By Robert Berrellez

HAVANA, July 17 (AP) High Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Havana turned into a spectacular anti-Comunist demonstration here today. Church goers poured into the ancient Cathedral's square shouting "Cuba yes, Russa, no."

A handful of Communist hecklers in the square had to be rescued by a police car. Men and women shouting "communism out" pounded on the sides of the car with fists and purses as it hurried away.

The Havana mass had been dedicated to "victims of Communist persecution" in the world. The sermon called on Roman Catholics to pray for deliverance from the evils of Communism. Hundreds were jammed into the Cathedral but many were unable to hear the sermon because the loud-speaker system broke down.

Cuba, in apparent policy shift, may take part in inter-American foreign ministers' meeting today to discuss Communist infiltration in Latin America. Page A8.

At the conclusion of the hymn, "Christ the King," the congregation erupted into a chorus of "Cuba si, Russia no." There was wild cheering and handclapping and many waved handkerchiefs. Some persons could be seen weeping.

The din caused Msgr. Eduardo Boza Masvidal, Bishop of Havana, to go back to the pulpit and wave the crowd to silence. He asked them to "go home and pray for our salvation."

As the Bishop finished, the crowd broke into the National Anthem and then spilled out into the square. There a handful of hecklers shouted the revolutionary chant: "Cuba si, Yankees no."

The hecklers were quickly surrounded by churchgoers but the police car popped up just in time.

Still the crowd remained in the square, shouting "communism out" at each passing car. The shouts were especially loud as buses passed, since the bus workers union is considered to have one of the heaviest Communist enrollments in Cuba.

(In Munich, Germany, it was reported that the Cuban Government is preventing Cuban Roman Catholics from attending the World Eucharistic Congress to be held in Munic July 31-Aug. 3. The Congress press office said that among the Catholics who wanted to attend was the Bishop Boza Masvidal, but the Cuban National Bank refused to exchange the Bishop's monew for foreign currency to cover costs of the trip.)

Cuban Fired From Job In Embassy

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. Suspects Others In Havana Office

Wed. 7-20-60

By TAD SZULC

© New York Times News Service

Miami, July 19.—At least one Cuban employee of the United States Embassy in Havana was fired last week on strong suspicion that she acted as an informer for the secret service of the regime of Premier Fidel Castro.

There are additional suspicious that several other Embassy employees may be in close contact with D.I.E.R.—Department of Investigation of the Rebel Army—the military intelligence service of Cuba.

None of these persons hold sensitive positions. They work as secretaries or clerks dealing with unclassified information.

The woman employee who was dismissed last week was in a position, however, to keep close track of visitors to the Embassy from a vantage spot on the ground floor where her desk was located.

Police Activity Increases

While Embassy officials are convinced that the overwhelming majority of its Cuban workers are completely loyal, they have reason to be believe that D.I.E.R. has succeeded in planting a few agents or informers in the building.

The discovery that at least one Embassy worker was passing on information to D.I.E.R. coincided with a visible increase in recent weeks of police activities, both in relation to Americans in Havana and to Cubans in general.

Embassy Officials Trailed

Since last week, a white-and-green revolutionary police squad car has been ostentatiously parked all day long at the curb in front of the Embassy o racross the parking lot. Its three occupants apparently are keeping an eye on visitors.

Simultaneously, several Embassy officials and most of the U. S. newsmen in Havana found out that they were being closely followed by D.I.E.R. cars whenever they were driving. The unmarked vehicles make no effort to be inconspicuous.

Arrest of newsmen by D.I.E.R. has become almost commonplace. Six of them were detained for periods of time varying from 45 minutes to three days within the past six weeks.

I was released about 1 a.m. Tuesday after being held for 12 hours, first at the D.I.E.R. airport office, then at the headquarters in a villa on Havana's fashionable Fifth Avenue.

I was arrested at the Havana airport while preparing to board a plane for Miami, searched, then driven to headquarters in a secret-service car escorted by a plain-clothes man with a submachine gun and another with side arms.

Had To Sign Document

The release came as unexpectedly as the arrest. I had to sign a document recognizing that "charges against me were not proven," and no further obstacles were placed in my way boarding a flight to Miami. The charges were never revealed.

Sitting first at the airport D.I.E.R. office and then in the waiting room at the headquarters building, I was given ample insight into the secret-service techniques.

Throughout the afternoon and the night, scores of agents—most of them in their late teens or early 20's—reported with prisoners or to receive instructions from the "officer of the guard." At times the small office was crowded with agents and prisoners.

Patrols Sent Out

In dealing with prisoners, the D.I.E.R. agents practiced ticy politeness. The prisoners were booked, deprived of belts, shoelaces, and contents of their pockets—these were placed in envelopes kept in a safe—and marched away to cells in the back section of the D.I.E.R. headquarters.

Monday night was a particularly active night at the headquarters villa. There had been anti-Communist demonstrations at churches at noon and again in the evening, and patrols of secret-service agents, sometimes reinforced by uniformed and heavily armed policemen, were being constantly sent out to round up the demonstrators.

In the raids earlier in the day, the military-intelligence agents were able to seize arms and military equipment. On the floor of the waiting room were cardboard containers full of dynamite blasting caps, rifle ammunition, and alongside, large paper bags filled with large daggers and revolvers.

At the airport D.I.E.R. office, the main concern seemed to be with pilots of Cuban airlines suspected of plans to hijack planes and take them to exile in Miami or Jamaica. The last incident of this kind took place Sunday.

At the tiny office, soldiers and plainclothes men were being assigned to domestic flights of the Cubana Airlines with orders to sit in the cabin and keep an eye on the pilots, in case they should attempt to fly out of Cuba.

It is understood that armed plain-clothes men are assigned to Cuban aircraft flying to the United States and elsewhere.

Causes Nervousness

The reports that most of Cubana pilots are foes of the regime and are awaiting an opportunity to hijack their planes have caused noticeable nervousness among the security forces.

The secret service employs a large number of young women and, apparently, the patrols are made up of young men and women who pose as simply young couples out for an evening stroll, then mixing with people at restaurants and elsewhere who may be engaged in subervise conversations or other activities.

The number of persons employed by D.I.E.R. is believed to range into thousands, supported by great numbers of people acting as volunteer informers.

Professor Seized By Cuban Police

Havana, July 19 (AP) —Cuban National Police announced Tuesday the arrest of Gaston Fernandez, 37, professor of economy at Havana's Villanueva University, for counter-revolutionary activities.

They said he was preparing pamphlets against the Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Text of the U. S. Protest Note to Cuba

The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 4—Following is the text of an aide memoire delivered to the Foreign Ministry of Cuba by the United States Ambassador Philip W. Bonsal:

In view of the campaign of slander being directed against the United States by representatives of the Government of Cuba, including the Prime Minister and the President during the latter's present visit to certain countries in Latin America, the United States desires to set the record straight with respect to its efforts to maintain its traditionally friendly relations with the people of Cuba and to make clear to everyone the nature of the response which has been received from the Government of Cuba.

1. President Dorticós, when recently in Montevideo, expressed a desire to end campaigns of "lie and deceit," yet at the same time announced that properties of United States citizens in Cuba had not been "confiscated" but had actually been "expropriated" and their owners reimbursed for such properties. In fact, however, to our knowledge not a single American property owner has been reimbursed for the lands taken from him.

Cooperation Is Cited

2. The United States has a long record of cooperation with countries seeking to carry out sound policies of agrarian reform and in various official communications to the Government of Cuba over the past year it has voiced its sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Cuban revolution. On Jan. 26, 1960, the President of the United States made special reference to this point in his statement on United States-Cuban relations. The United States Government, however, cannot but protest in the strongest way the utter disregard for international and Cuban law with which American property owners in Cuba have been treated since the enactment of the Agrarian Reform Law of June 3, 1959. Property has been confiscated, expropriated or intervened, frequently without receipt, and the owners, many of whom have made substantial contributions to Cuban national development, have physically been expelled from their lands. Individually owned properties as well as large corporations with thousands of small stockholders, both Cuban and American, have been subjected to arbitrary intervention and control by the Government of Cuba, which has resulted in a tremendous loss in capital values and the destruction of vital credit standings.

3. Payments due to American exporters for good shipped to Cuba in good faith over the past year have accumulated to over $100,000,000 although in the same period dollar exchange has been found by the Government of Cuba to purchase armament worth tens of millions of dollars and to increase total dollar reserves.

Gueuara Stand Questioned

4. On April 11, 1960, this Government asked the Government of Cuba if the views expressed by Dr. Ernest Guevara, president of the National Bank of Cuba, on March 2, 1960, with regard to United States-Cuban economic relations, represented the official position of that Government. Among other things, Dr. Guevara had asserted that the representatives of the (American) sugar companies are trying to show that by selling to another country (U. S. S. R.) we are enslaving ourselves, and they have never stopped to analyze what amount of slavery the 3,000,000 tons of our sugar which we customarily sell at preferential prices to the giant of the North has meant and means for the people of Cuba." To date no reply has been received from the Cuban Government.

5. The Prime Minister of Cuba recently charged the United States Government with a desire to cause serious harm to Cuba because of its decision to terminate in an orderly manner the United States program which has been providing technical assistance to Cuba for over eight years. With regret it must be stated that this absurd charge cannot be dismissed as an inadvertent or ill-considered remark which has no place in the reality of present Cuban policy toward the United States. For many months the United States Government has watched the development by the Government of Cuba of a calculated campaign to misrepresent and denigrate the special economic relationships between our two countries which have worked to the mutual benefit of both peoples for over fifty years.

The Government and people of the United States emphatically reject the theme often repeated by various high officials of the Government of Cuba that the close economic association between our two countries has worked to the detriment of the Cuban economy and well being. On the contrary, we believe that this association has made constructive ocntributions to the over-all developemnt of Cuba.

Flights Are Noted

7. With regard to the unauthorized flights over the territory of Cuba there is evidence that certain Cuban officials, far from cooperating with the United States to prevent them, have conspired and convied in the violation of United States laws and regulations designed to protect Cuba from such incursions.

8. The United States Government told the Cuban Government on March 7, 1960, that is vigorously rejected and protested the unfounded and irersponsible implication voiced by the Prime Minister, of United States responsibility for the unfortunate explosion of the ship, La Coubre, in Habana harbor on March 4, 1960. Notwithstanding this, and in the absence of any evidence to support this charge, the Cuban Government has recently distributed a pamphlet imputing the responsibility to the United States Government for this tragedy, an act which this Government finds to be offensive.

9. On May 14, after the Cuban Prime Minister had boasted that a Cuban patrol boat had fired upon a United States submarine and pursued it for thirty miles, the United States requested of the Cuban Government an explanation for this unprovoked attack on a United States vessel while on the high seas. At the same time our Government vigorously rejected the false allegation of the Cuban Prime Minister that the submarine had been within Cuban territorial waters. No reply to this representation has been received from the Cuban Government.

These are some illustrations of the unwarranted campaign against the United States with which the present Cuban regime seeks to sow distrust and animosity, despite its prostestations that it seeks friendship and understanding. An intense official campaign of slander like this does not promote the climate of economic cooperation and peaceful development which the people of the United States, like those of all this hemisphere certainly seek.

U. S. Negro Leader Praises Cuba Revolutionary Schools

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa, Sat. 7/2/60 p. 7

HAVANA, Cuba—An American Negro leader praised the schools of revolutionary Cuba and urged white Americans to follow Cuba's educational leadership in providing all children, no matter what their race, with "democratic, integrated education."

Robert F. Williams, a local leader of the NAACP, said he had sought in vain for more than three years to have his two children—Robert F. Jr., age 12, and John C., age 10—transferred from inferior desegregated schools in Monroe, N.C., to "what is now designated as a white school."

Williams, who is now touring Cuba, told newsmen in Havana that on June 9, he and his wife, Mabel, "asked the racist white school board of Monroe, N.C., to offer our sons the same American education offered white children."

He added, "However, we have very little hope that democracy and justice will be extended our children by the so-called white Christian gentlemen of the alleged free world."

"Since coming to Cuba," Williams said, "and having seen the astounding emphasis placed upon democratic, integrated education for all people, I cannot help but question the right of the American South to remain in the fellowship of civilized society.

"Because of my indoctrination by the American Jim Crow educational system, I had no concept of how much a government can do for the education of the poor until I saw the work of Cuba's Revolutionary Government in the public schools and at Ciudad Liberated," he said.

Cuba Processing Soviet Crude Oil In Texaco's Plant

The Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 7/1/60

Shell Retaliates

Other Foreign-Owned Power, Petroleum Facilities May Be Confiscated

By HAROLD K. MILKS
Associated Press Staff

HAVANA, June 30.—The confiscated Texaco Oil Co. refinery in Santiago de Cuba began processing Russian crude oil Thursday. The semiofficial newspaper Revolucion hailed the action as a sign the 25 million dollar plant is no longer foreign-owned.

Probable next targets of Prime Minister Fidel Castro's campaign against the United States and "foreign monopolies" are the 26 million dollar British-Dutch Shell Oil Co. refinery; the Esso Standard of New Jersey refinery; the Cuban Electric Co., largest remaining American investment in Cuba; and the 125 million dollar Cuban Telephone Co. in which the United States International Telephone and Telegraph Co. owns 65 per cent of the stock.

Castro officials have been in charge of Cuban Telephone since March, 1959, but have not officially taken over.

Other Seizures Imminent

Executives of Esso and Shell, who followed Texaco's example in refusing to refine Russian crude, said it appeared a matter of days—perhaps hours—before their plants also would be seized by the Cuban Petroleum Institute.

Technically, the Cuban government "intervened" the Texaco properties for refusal to refine "state-owned oil." The government-controlled press made it clear intervention in this case meant confiscation.

Shell's parent holding company, Shell Oil of Canada, announced that a shipment of crude oil to Cuba had been suspended for nonpayment and that Shell executives here had been ordered not to touch the Soviet oil Cuba obtained in a sugar-for-oil exchange.

The Canadian firm said the Cuban government has not paid Shell for oil imports since May of last year and owes more than 17 million dollars. Esso Standard said it has an even larger backlog of payment claims for oil already processed and sold in Cuba.

Wednesday night's ouster, after a 13-hour cabinet session, of Communication Minister Enrique Otulski Ozacki and his replacement by a little known but fiery revolutionist, Raul Curbelo Morales, appeared to signal a move against the 300 million dollar Cuban Electric Company.

Takeover Threatened

Otulski had threatened Cuban Electric with intervention for failure to complete an expansion program. Company officials said the program had been curbed by a forced rate cut and poor collections from government agencies and communities served by the firm, a subsidiary of the American Foreign Power Co. Sources here said the regime felt Otulski was not aggressive enough with Cuban Electric.

Castro's sudden spurt of activity against the United States stems from his anger at the pending United States congressional bill that would allow the President to trim Cuba's quota of sugar sales to the United States. The United States now pays Cuba a premium above the world price of sugar of about 150 million dollars per year.

Leftist Negro In Line For High Cuba Post

Montgomery Ala.
Montgomery Advertiser
Wed. 7/6/60

HAVANA (AP) — Carlos Olivares, a Negro and extreme leftist, may be Cuba's next foreign minister, diplomatic sources said Monday. He now is subsecretary of foreign affairs.

Diplomats noted the semiofficial newspaper Revolucion all but ignored the return of Foreign Minister Raul Roa Sunday from New York while devoting two pages to a speech by Olivares

Cuba Union Attacks U.S. Sugar Law

Atlanta Journal
Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 7/4/60

HAVANA (UPI — The half-million-member Sugarworkers Union dominated by Fidel Castro supporters Sunday took U. S. Senate passage of new "imperialist" sugar law as the signal for mass demonstrations against America.

Observers here said Premier Castro and his government aides would have been disappointed if the Senate had failed to pass the bill granting President Eisenhower power to curtail or stop marketing of Cuban sugar in the United States simply because the Castro-ites have made such an issue of the sugar bill.

THREATENED SEIZURE

Castro already has threatened economic retaliation by seizure of more American-owned property in Cuba.

Sunday, his government "intervened" and took over the independent Progreso Radio. The government charged the station had labor difficulties.

Conrado Becquer, head of the sugar workers, called for a mass meeting outside the presidential palace, but set no date. However, union officials said demonstrations would start next week.

'DAGGER LAW'

Castro supporters denounced the sugar bill as the work of "imperialists" and charged it was "dagger law" designed to bring Cuba to its knees.

"We know very well the next months will be decisive as the State Department files the blade on the dagger with which they plan to destroy us," said the government newspaper El Mundo Sunday.

"But we will take precautionary measures and the people will stand like a monolith, unmovable and serene, giving an example to the world of how a small nation aided by right and reason can resist the pressures of a colossus," the paper said.

As the U. S.-Cuban economic quarrel deepened, Castro turned more to the Red bloc for trade.

Radio Moscow reported Soviet tankers carrying thousands of tons of crude oil for Cuba have sailed from Odessa to supply the Esso, Shell and Texaco refineries seized by Castro last week.

HAVANA REJECTS SEIZURE PROTEST

The N. Y. Times
New York
7/9/60

Says U. S. Used Refineries in 'Economic Aggression' —Cultural Center Mobbed

By R. HART PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, July 8 — Cuba categorically rejected today a United States protest against seizure of the Esso (Cuba), Inc. and Texaco, Inc., refineries in Cuba. Cuba accused the United States of using these companies in its plan of "economic aggression" against her.

The Texaco refinery was seized June 24 and the Esso plant, owned by a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), together with a British-owned Royal Dutch-Shell Group. The plants had refused to refine Soviet crude oil. This oil is being bought under the Cuba-Soviet trade agreement last February.

The rejection of the United States protest was contained in a long note from Foreign Minister Ambassador, Philip W. Bonsal. It was made public this morning.

Provocation is Charged

Dr. Roa termed the refusal to refine Soviet oil a "coldly calculated international provocation" aimed at returning Cuba to colonial dependence on the United States.

He said the special powers to reduce the Cuban sugar quota obtained by President Eisenhower "through shameful pressure on the United States Congress" showed "the roots and the aims of that provocation."

The "accusation of implacable economic aggression," which the Cuban note said the United States had made in its protest, was "energetically rejected" as "false, hypocritical and malevolent."

Dr. Roa went on to charge that the United States protest came at a time when "justly indignant world opinion is mobilizing against the insolent economic aggression, plotted, organized and carried out against Cuba by the Government of the United States."

The note voiced particular indignation over the fact that the United States had questioned the legality of the legislation under which the refineries were seized.

"It is an opportune moment," Dr. Roa said, "if the Government of Your Excellency does not yet realize it, to reiterate that the legality of the acts of the free, independent and sovereign Government of Cuba can be judged only by the Government itself or the Cuban courts of justice and not by a foreign embassy."

Meanwhile, the first big demonstration against an official United States organization occurred in Santa Clara, capital of Las Villas Province, last evening. About 300 high school students staged a demonstration in front of the United States cultural center there.

John Rock, director of the center, said the demonstration started at 6:30 P. M. Students surrounded the center, which is two blocks from the central plaza of the city.

Sound trucks broadcast tirades against the United States. Many students carried banners bearing slogans against "Yankee imperialism." A large cloth sign reading "Cuba Yes, Yankees No," was put across the face of the building. There was no violence.

Cuba Is Not Red

The Omaha Sun
Sat. 7/23/60

The newest cold war is between the United States and Cuba.

We have grown accustomed to daily dispatches in which Khruschev insults Eisenhower.

Pretty regularly now, Fidel Castro, prime minister of Cuba, tells his countrymen Ike is trying to destroy the Cuban Revolution.

As to whether Cuba is going Communist or not we shall need to take many of the daily press dispatches iwith a grain of salt.

Just because Cuba doesn't like us, doesn't warrant our attempt to paint them with a Communist brush.

Remember the White Citizen Councils and the Seggies charges that the NAACP is Communist, when it isn't.

* * *

CUBA IS undergoing a social revolution.

Heretofore, its economy has been dominated by big business in the United States. Our oil companies, banks, sugar and insurance companies alone have a billion dollars invested in Cuba, which they dislike losing.

The revolution in Cuba is designed to bring the big profits of U.S. firms in Cuba to Cubans.

So Cuba will likely take over its sugar plantations and its oil refineries in the same way Mexico gobbled up its oil fields from U.S. business men and Egypt reclaimed the Suez Canal from the British and French.

* * *

THE OPERATION may be painful for us, but William Worthy, who has looked at a dozen Communist countries reports in the AFRO Magazine section this week two things:

1. The Cuban people are with Castro 93 per cent;
2. If there is Communism in Cuba, it bears no resemblance whatsoever to the kind he found in Red China, Russia, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary.

'FRIENDS OF CUBA DISILLUSIONED'

The Montgomery Advertiser

Ike's Letter Hits Castro's Betrayal Of Equal Rights

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 4-9-60

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower accused the Cuban government of Prime Minister Fidel Castrol Friday of betrayal of the ideals of freedom and equal rights under law.

"Unfortunately, recent incidents in Cuba make it quite clear that it is dangerous for anyone there to voice opinions which do not conform with government policy," he said.

Eisenhower expressed his view in a lengthy letter to Chilean students who criticized U. S. policies during his visit to Santiago March 1.

Eisenhower's letter will be conveyed by Ambassador Walter Howe to the president of the Federation of Chilean Students.

The 14-page document was made public at the State Department which said Eisenhower personally worked on drafting it.

The President reaffirmed the standing policy of not interfering in Cuban internal affairs, and he said no official in his administration has ever made public statements or committed acts unfriendly toward Cuba or its people.

"It is regretted that the same cannot be said for the leaders of the Cuban government who seem to have intentionally made derogatory and most hostile statements regarding the United States government and people, designed to disrupt our traditionally amicable relations," he added.

Developments in Cuba, he said, are causing concern throughout the American hemisphere.

"In all candor," the letter continued, "I must state that many long time friends of Cuba in the United States and elsewhere in the hemisphere who were heartened by the ideals expressed by the present leaders of Cuba when they assumed control of the government have been gravely disillusioned by what is coming to be considered a betrayal of these ideals in such matters as freedom of expression, equal protection of the laws, and the right freely to choose a representative government."

The document is a rather unusual one from a diplomatic standpoint, but the background is this:

While Eisenhower was in Chile, there were criticisms by the Chilean students of U. S. policy toward Cuba. Eisenhower replied in a speech to some of the criticism, saying much of it was based on misunderstanding of U. S. policy. He promised a fuller reply in writing.

The State Department in making public the letter said it in effect was Eisenhower's reply but would carry Ambassador Howe's signature as delivered to Patricio Fernandez, president of the Chilean Student Federation.

The Chilean students, among other things, charged the Eisenhower administration with paying lip service to many inter-American principles, holding back on economic aid, deliberately keeping down prices of Latin-American raw materials, and supporting dictatorshipa.

In reply, Eisenhower emphasized U.S. readiness to hel, Latin-American nations improve living standards, citing the record of government and private loans as well as moves to stabilize the price of raw materials.

As for dictators, Eisenhower said North Americans are so dedicated to freedom that they were repelled by the tyrannical abuse of power by governmental leaders whether Communit or right wing.

"We shall continue to favor any approach to the reduction and elimination of antidemocratic governmental practics which has a real prospect of success," he declared.

But, Eisenhower cautioned, it would be foolhardy "to become so obsessed with the destruction of undemocratic regimes" as to embark on actions which might lead to chaos, anarchy and a new but even more dangerous tyranny.

Cuba to offer special tours

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

HAVANA, Cuba — Summer colonies aimed at capturing the interest of colored American students and young professionals who are known to be fond of spending summers abroad and learning about Cuba first-hand are being sponsored this year for the first time.

Sat. 5/28/60

The limited financial resources of colored American students and young professionals will be taken into consideration, and the colonies will be operated on a non-profit basis in the interest of maintaining warm relations between students and young people of the two countries.

Guests will be charged $20 weekly or $70 month, all expenses included. The colonies will open June 25 and close Sept. 2. A special students' one-week tour June 17-24 for a total cost of $44.10. Detailed information may be obtained from the Student Travel Office of the NITI (National Institute of Tourist Industry) at Calle Linea y A, Havana, Ccba.

Cuba Arrests 16 Pilots in Its Air Force

The N.Y. Herald Tribune

Thurs. 6/2/60

Anti-Communist Plot Factor in Detentions

HAVANA, June 1 (AP).—At least sixteen Cuban Force pilots are under detention in a round-up of military personnel by officials loyal to Prime Minister Fidel Castro, informed sources said today.

These sources said the arrests began May 27 on the personal orders of Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro.

The arrests resulted from the discovery of an anti-Communist and counterrevolutionary plot among Air Force personnel. Detentions are continuing.

Report No Information

The armed forces press bureau said it had no information on such a roundup. It would practically ground Cuba's Air Force.

The sources gave the following account:

Among those detained were the commander of Cuba's main Cuban Air Force base, San Antonio de los Banos, his adjutant, his aid, his operations officer, and the commanding officer of Cuba's only jet squadron. Nine of the pilots detained are qualified to fly jets.

The prisoners were removed from Havana and taken either to Santiago de Cuba or to the old Minas del Frio military base in Oriente Province to avoid demonstrations by friends or relatives.

"General Unreliability"

One source said the pilots' position on communism and their "general unreliability" toward the Castro regime were factors in their detention.

There also were reports, which could not be confirmed, of numerous arrests among military personnel in Matanzas and Camaguey. Neither the Armed Forces press bureau nor ranking Castro officials would comment.

Military investigators announced the arrest of four men and a woman on a charge of shooting up the front of a building housing the semiofficial newspaper "Revolucion."

The five were described as members of the "Organizacion Occidental anti-Comunista"—organization of Western anti-communists—a splinter group opposing Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Tighten Monetary Controls

HAVANA, June 1 (UPI).—Cuba tightened monetary controls today in an apparent effort to halt the galloping black market in United States dollars.

A 16,000-word decree issued by the Monetary Stabilization Fund justified the new controls. It stated the tourist trade is not complying with existing regulations "causing grave damage to the national economy."

As a result of this non-compliance with present regulations, the communique said, a new "vigilance and inspection" system is to be established to enforce currency controls as they apply to non-residents.

Pressure on Tourists

Net effect of the new regulations is to increase the pressure on tourists to convert their dollars into Cuban pesos immediately on arrival. The peso is on a par with the dollar within Cuba but sells at discounts ranging to as much as 50 per cent in outside money markets.

The new measure also will require hotels to force their guests to pay bills in Cuban currency and with pesos shown to be derived from dollar exchange with the Cuban National Bank. The peso must be kept at a par with the dollar in all transactions. The current black market exchange is said to be three pesos to every two dollars where small amounts are involved.

U.S. Expects Castro Move On Property

Thur. 7/7/60

Montgomery Ala.

HAVANA (AP)—Drastic retaliatory action by Prime Minister Fidel Castro's government was expected Wednesday night or Friday as a result of Washington's slash in Cuba's 1960 sugar quota.

All American property in Cuba is subject to expropriation under a new "law of national defense" approved early Wednesday by Castro's Cabinet.

The measure sent American businessmen flocking to the U.S. Embassy here denouncing the move to expropriate their property as blackmail and asking for help.

Just where among the vast American holdings here Castro might hit was a subject of conjecture. Most likely targets include the 300-million-dollar Cuban Electric Co., which is half American owned, and 26 American-owned sugar mills representing an investment of more than 100 million dollars.

WAIT FOR WORST

Hours after President Eisenhower's announcement in Washington of the quota cut there was still no reaction in government quarters here. There was no unusual activity around the presidential palace. Castro's whereabouts were not known.

But an air of expectancy hovered over the offices of American business firms and there was a stir in local sugar circles. One American company official asked for reaction, replied: "There is nothing, absoutely nothing to say now. All we can do is wait for the worst."

Door Shut On Sugar From Cuba

Montgomery Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Thur. 7/7/60

Eisenhower Strikes At Major Source Of Island Income

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower Wednesday ordered an end to virtually all further U.S. buying of sugar from Cuba this year. He accused the Castro regime of deliberate hostility toward the United States.

Eisenhower's action, a switch from the unsuccessful U.S. policy of restraint followed toward Fidel Castro since the bearded anti-American revolutionary came to power one and a half years ago, could cost Cuban sugar growers an estimated 35 to 85 million dollars.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty announced the President at 3:25 p.m. signed the new bill allowing a Cuban sugar cut. Immediately upon signing the bill into law, Eisenhower issued his order and also a public statement.

QUOTA CHOPPED

Eisenhower chopped 700,000 tons from Cuba's 1960 sugar quota of 3,119,655 tons. Since Cuba has al-

ready shipped most of her 1960 sugar to the United States, the Eisenhower order allows only 39,752 tons more to be brought in this year.

Also, the bill signed into law erases a potential additional amount of 156,000 tons which Cuba might have been able to send in this year under the previous sugar act, sugar authorities said. This tonnage may be supplied by mainland producers.

U.S. sugar purchases are a boon to foreign growers because Uncle Sam pays far above the world market price. On a total loss of 856,000 tons in sales to the United States, Cuban growers could suffer a possible 85-million-dollar setback if they cannot dispose of their produce elsewhere. The U.S. subsidy alone on the 700,000 tons would have been worth some 35 million dollars.

NEARLY ONE-THIRD

Eisenhower, in explaining his action, noted that nearly one-third of America's nine million tons annual consumption of sugar comes from Cuba, who sells half her sugar output to the United States.

"Despite every effort on our part to maintain traditionally friendly relations," Eisenhower said, "the government of Cuba is now following a course which raises serious question as to whether the United States can, in the long run, continue to rely upon that country for such large quantities of sugar.

"I believe that we would fail in our obligation to our people if we did not take steps to reduce our reliance for a major food product upon a nation which has embarked upon a deliberate policy of hostility toward the United States."

UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Eisenhower declared that Cuba's big sugar barter deals with Russia and other Communist countries make it even more uncertain that Cuba will be able to meet U.S. needs in the future.

"It has been with the most genuine regret that this government has been compelled to alter the heretofore mutually beneficial sugar trade between the United States and Cuba," he said.

Eisenhower noted that until now the Cuban people—especially those who work in cane fields and mills—have benefitted from the U.S. market. He looked forward to a better day when, as he put it, the Cuban government will once again allow friendship to prevail between the two countries.

Castro offers 'paradise'—

Cuba making pitch for U. S. Negro support

BY HAROLD K. MILKS

HAVANA, July 7—(AP)—The Fidel Castro regime is conducting a campaign for support among U. S. Negroes.

While deriding the American government, Castro's supporters are avidly seeking the favor and help of Negroes.

The government is bombarding American Negroes with massive doses of propaganda and inviting them to visit this "Negro paradise."

ALMOST WEEKLY delegations of Negroes from the United States are brought to Cuba to see for themselves what the Cuban government says is the "true picture" of revolutionary Cuba. Many travel at Cuban expense.

Last year Joe Louis and a public relations firm were given a contract to popularize Cuba among Negroes in the United States.

More recently Negro members of the U. S. national "Committee for Fair Play for Cuba" have picked up the ball.

Two active members of the committee, Robert F. Williams of Monroe, N. C., and Robert Gibson of New York, came to Cuba recently.

WILLIAMS SAID he was under bond in North Carolina in connection with a cmpaign for racial equality, and predicted he might be punished "for what I have said here" in praising Castro.

"If I am," he told The Associated Press, "I may seek political asylum in Cuba where a Negro can live as a free man."

Informed sources say mailing lists of Negro organiztions in the United States have been made available to Cuban propagandists for distribution of anti-American and pro-Castro material.

The Castro regime has established a pattern for the treatment of Negro delegations which in many ways resembles the Kremlin's in handling Negro visitors to Moscow.

THE VISITING NEGROES are put up in top-grade tourist hotels in Havana, given special tours and entertainments, and permitted to talk with Fidel Castro and other Cuban leaders.

The visiting Negroes make television appearances and attack the United States and praise Castro. They are interviewed by the Castro-controlled press or have articles published by the newspapers now controlled by the government.

The semi-official newspaper Revolucion published this week a supplement dedicated to "the Negroes in the United States."

The 40-page section was filled with reports and photographs portraying maltreatment of Negroes. One article signed jointly by Gibson and Williams was called "the constant struggle of the Negroes for their liberty." It was studded with references to Wall Street and big business—both under attack by Castro propagandists.

Thus far the campaign to attract Negro visitors and Negro support from the United States has shown few concrete results, according to the best available information.

Cuba Seizes Two More Refineries

Castro Action Ends All Normal Exports Of Western Oil

HAVANA (AP)—Prime Minister Fidel Castro Friday took over the last two foreign-owned oil refineries in Cuba and with them the problem of supplying his country with oil from distant fields in the Soviet Union.

He seized the Esso Standard Oil and the Shell Oil refineries under resolutions accusing both firms of violating a 1938 law by refusing to process state-owned crude he obtained in a sugar-for-oil deal with Moscow.

The action immediately ended all normal imports of Western oil—except for a trickle of finished products—and raised prospects of an oil famine unless means are found to expand by at least four times the flow of Soviet crude.

RODE ACROSS BAY

Duplicating a move made two days ago at Santiago in seizing the 26-million-dollar properties of the American-owned Texaco refinery, Castro sent his agents into the Esso and Shell refineries.

They rode across the bay in barges filled with Soviet oil. Once processing of this crude was formally rejected, agents of the Cuban Petroleum Institute took over the plants with the backing of armed workers.

Value of the two installations was placed at more than a hundred million dollars. Additionally, Castro's government owes the three seized refineries an estimated 60 million dollars in foreign exchange for oil already imported and processed. Normally all of Cuba's oil came from Venezuela.

3-DAY SUPPLY

The refineries had anticipated Castro's action. His agents found less than a three-day supply of crude in the Shell storage tanks and even less at Esso. They immediately began to transfer Soviet crude from emergency storage to the two refineries. Cuban workers promised to continue their normal operation. Existing reserves of gasoline and other oil products in Cuba were expected to last from 10 to 30 days.

The Soviet Union contracted to supply about one-fourth of Cuba's daily crude oil requirements, 60,000 barrels.

Castro spokesmen said the Kremlin already has promised all the oil Cuba needs at prices below those paid Western importers. Castro has repeatedly said he can buy Soviet crude "a dollar a barrel" cheaper than Venezuelan.

AVERAGE COST

Experts here said the average cost of Venezuelan crude processed in Cuba has been $2.80 per barrel, compared to a barter price of $2.10 a barrel for Soviet crude.

The experts expressed doubt that the Soviet Union can find or spare the 20 to 25 huge tankers required to shuttle large quantities of crude to Cuba.

Castro associates said Mexico is ready to sell Cuba oil. Some suggested that other U. S. firms are bidding to supply crude.

Whatever the source, Castro needs oil quickly.

As Castro faced these problems, American, British and Dutch personnel of the seized refineries prepared to leave Cuba. Most will go without household effects since the Cuban National Bank imposed a ban on their removal by employes of the oil companies and some other foreign firms.

AMERICAN PROPERTY

Seizure of the Esso and Shell refineries appeared spurred more by rejection of the Soviet crude than by Castro's promise to seize all American property in retaliation for the threatened slice in the Cuban sugar quota.

Firm 'Deeply Regrets' Seizure Of Refinery

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey said Friday it deeply regretted the Cuban seizure of its Havana refinery.

The company said a Cuban demand that Esso refine Soviet crude oil "appeared to us unreasonable."

"For well over a year," said Standard, "Essosa (its Cuban affilate) has experienced difficulty in obtaining the foreign exchange (bills or drafts against persons in foreign countries) necessary to pay for the crude oil it imported.

"In April of this year the Cuban government informed Essosa that foreign exchange for the payment of current shipments would be made available within 90 days after such a shipment arrived at a Cuban port.

"Exchange totaling more than 26 million dollars is now owed to Essosa's suppliers, over half of it for deliveries made last year. Moreover, ever since the government agreed to go on a 90-day basis for current shipments, nearly four million dollars has accrued and remains unsatisfied."

Thus, said Standard, on purely economic grounds Essosa was forced to suspend imports of crude oil with which to keep its refinery running.

Cutting off other crude oil sources "in order to make room for Russian crude would work hardship upon countries such as Venezuela, whose economies depend heavily upon their market for raw material," Standard said.

Castro Abolishes Race Bias In Cuba

By JOHN H. SENGSTACKE
Publisher-Editor, Chicago Defender

There is no racial discrimination in Cuba.

That is a resounding and important declaration. But it is the pattern Cuban Premier Fidel Castro is following as he goes into his second year as leader of his country.

Upon visiting Cuba, at the invitation of the Cuban Government along with other Negro journalists, I found that Castro has the full support of the majority of the Cuban people in this move.

Upon meeting colored newsmen, Castro stated:

"We wish everyone to know what a great effort we are making to carry our country forward to peace and dignity, with the maximum of generosity, with the maximum of goodwill to all people.

THE FUTURE

"We envision a future era of peace and happiness through the development of the wealth and natural resources of our country. We are happy that you have had the opportunity to see the progress that we are making toward these goals. We hope that your visit with us has been pleasant and we look forward to having you and your friends as our guests again in the near future."

To be honest, I saw nothing in Cuba which I do not like. I also talked with other newspapermen from the States.

Thomas J. Davis, Cleveland Call-Post editor stated:

"My opinion, my truthful opinion is that the Cuban people are shaping their democracy." Asked about the attacks of some American newspapers on the Cuban Government, Davis said:

'USED TO BATTLE CRY'

"Negroes in America are quite used to the battle cry of the big press of calling any movement that demands fairness for all people regardless of race, creed, color or financial position, Communists. To us this is a false bit of propaganda designed to defeat Democratic processes."

Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion, commented also. He said:

"This is really good for Cuba to invite American Negroes to the country. Colored people in the US do not have any place to go in the winter except Cuba. And I think they are going to take advantage of that fact." Louis also said he found no signs of racial discrimination in Cuba.

WELCOME

On the heels of this statement, Baudilio Castellanos, chief of the Cuban Tourist Commission, told a press conference:

"We want colored people to know they will be well received here."

Negro newsmen as well as professors, artists, businessmen and sportsmen were all invited to spend New Year's in Cuba by Dr. Casto, who celebrated his first year as Cuba's leader New Year's eve night amid dancing, feasting and merry-making in the streets of Havana.

HISTORY-MAKING

Dr. Castro welcomed the guests with the following message:

"Your presence here is surely history in the making, for all of you as American citizens must certainly know by recent front page events which have occurred in your country that mendacity in history must give way to the truth.

"We sincerely hope your visit here will be one of pleasure, but in our hearts we are deeply concerned about what you carry away of truth concerning the rebirth of our Republic. Not only must your return home bear out what most of you know of Cuba by previous visits or exciting tales told by other visitors, but there must be a definite repudiation of your own press concerning events occurring in Cuba today.

NOTHING TO CONCEAL

"We have developed what we consider an interesting, entertaining and enjoyable program, however, if these plans hold no interest for you, the Cuban Government and the Tourist Commission (I.N.I.T.) extend to you the hospitality of our country, to see, do and go wherever you wish. With pride in the stride we are making towards freedom, we have nothing to conceal.

"It is our hope that by accepting our invitation, you will be favorably impressed and help us to perpetrate this effort that which to us, is as important as your esteemed President's history-making jaunt for peace.

"For, as deeply as we believe that there is to be a peace on earth — it can only survive where men know the freedom of equality.

EQUALITY OF MAN

"We extend to our neighbors and friends for the U.S.A. our most sincere welcome to Cuba with the desire that from this small, but representative group, we will make inroads toward seeking the equality of man throughout the world."

Dr. Castro's first anniversary was implemented by crowds in the streets that celebrated into the early hours of the morning. In Havana, Government offices were closed and banks and private companies closed at noon to permit employees to prepare for the festivities.

Streets were decorated, flood lights beamed on public buildings, and military installations were conspicuous with electric lights. Gunfire by the military was banned.

American tourists by the thousands filled the cafes and casinos of Havana.

EXCHANGE VIEWS

During a press conference, organized by the National Tourist Institute in association with the Cuban Government, American and Cuban journalists exchanged views.

Later, I visited the office of the Prensa Latina, a Latin American news agency, along with other editors. After visiting several departments, moving pictures of the Cuban revolution were shown.

EXPECTS TO RETURN

Although my visit was too short to give a thorough impression of Cuban realities, from what I learned through talking with taxi-drivers, store employees and other people of the working classes, I arrived at the conclusion that Dr. Castro indeed has the support of the Cuban people.

I expect to go back in a few months to make a thorough study of the Cuban situation, for I liked what I saw.

MILLS, RAILROAD SEIZED BY CUBA

Holdings Are Owned Partly by Americans — Regime Denies Moa Take-Over

By R. HART PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, March 11—Three sugar mills and a railway in Oriente Province owned by Americans and Cubans were seized late yesterday by the Cuban Government.

The mills, Los Canos, Isabel and Soledad, owned by the Guantanamo Sugar Company. They are small mills, each producing 150,000 to 200,000 bags of sugar annually. According to the Government they are worth a total of $10,000,000.

The Guantanamo Railroad Company, which is largely owned by Guantanamo Sugar, serves the mills and is also a public carrier connecting Guantanamo with the rest of the island.

Revolucion, the voice of the Government, announced the seizure. The newspaper gave no reason except to state that "the workers have always been victims of the exploitation of the Yankee officials of these companies, who were closely allied with the Batista regime."

Minister of Agriculture Pedro Miret denied last night that the Government had seized the $75,000,000 plant of the Moa Bay Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Freeport Sulphur Company of New York, on the north coast of Oriente Province. This seizure was announced by Revolucion yesterday.

Moa Seizure Denied

In a television interview Major Miret said "there was no such seizure." He said that a resolution of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform had been misinterpreted and had given rise to the report of the seizure.

The minister said that the operation of the Moa Bay company was being discussed with its officials. The concern recently announced that the plant would suspend operations April 1.

However, Major Miret said there was "no intention on the part of the company or ourselves to suspend operations there."

The possibility of some financial arrangement between Moa Mining and the Cuban Government was seen when the minister said that the company needed funds to complete and operate the plant. He also said "we are trying to reach an agreement on the operation of the plant."

However, the minister said he did not approve of the tax advantages that had previously been granted to Moa Bay. He also objected to the fact that 65 per cent of the concentration process in nickel and cobalt production was carried out in Cuba and 35 per cent in the United States. The Government would prefer that all processing be done here, the minister said.

Company Reports Negotiations

A spokesman for the Freeport Nickel Company said here yesterday that Freeport representatives had met this week with Cuban oficials to discuss the tax situation.

He said that the representatives were on their way here to report to top executives of the Freeport Sulphur Company, of which Freeport Nickel is a subsidiary.

The company said it would have no comment on its earlier announcement that it would soon end operations at its Cuban facilities.

The controlling stock interest in Guantanamo Sugar is held by Cuban interests. The stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange and a substantial amount is owned by United States interests.

NAACP's Henry Greene Lauds Castro In Cuba

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HAVANA — "If I had the story-book personality of "Dr. Jekyll" instead of creating a woman, I would create a Fidel Castro to put him at the head of our struggle for racial integration," stated the eminent Washington doctor and outstanding member of the N. A. A. C. P., W. Henry Greene, on his tenth visit to Havana.

Dr. Greene arrived at Havana from Kingston, Jamaica, where he took part in the annual convention of the graduates. Howard university, and amongst other things said the racial conflict in Washington, D. C. "is almost over" although there are a few other things which will be eliminated with time.

Sun 4-16-60

"But we are going to have a big struggle in the Southern States very soon, as they resist obeying the laws of God and of the U. S. Supreme Court."

Questioned about the measures adopted by the U. S. government to protect Negro citizens from threats and insults to which they are frequently subjected, both morally and materially, he stated:

"The United States Government really passed a law in 1876 which became known as "the lost law" because no state governor ever bothered to put it in force.

"But, nonetheless, he added, that law came into effect really in 1952, when our organization (the NAACP which guided about 10 million Negroes) taking its cue from the services rendered by colored men in World War II and in Korea, vigorously demanded that the law be enforced."

With regard to the racial integration in Washington public schools, according to Dr. Green, — it did not create disorders "but segregationists fled from us as if we were infected."

He explained that the majority of the white families living in Washington took their children out of the Public schools and at great sacrifices put them in private schools outside the racial integration zone.

A minimum of 76 per cent of the children attending Washington Public schools are colored.

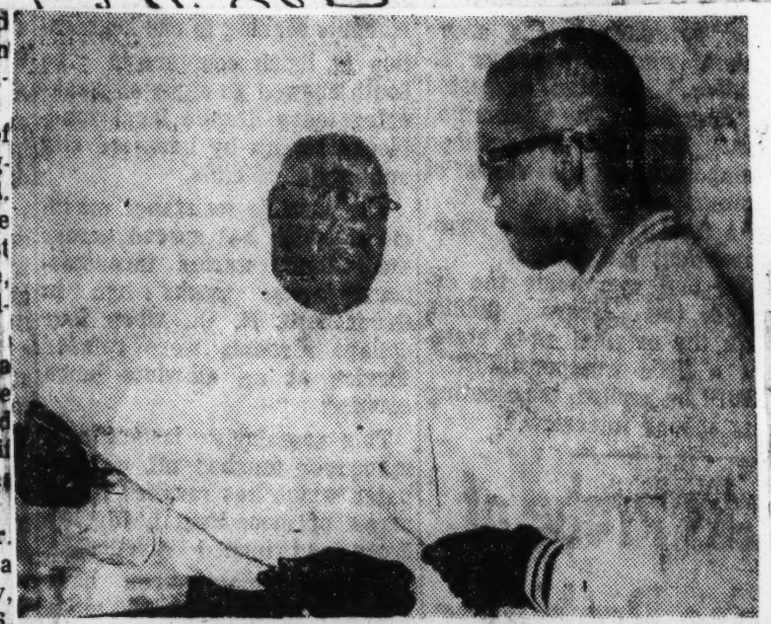
Living conditions in those States where the so-called "lost law" has been put in force, Dr. Greene explained as follows:

"If a Negro wants to rent a house in a district where white people live, he will always find it has just been rented. And if he wants to buy it — 'It has just been sold.' "

Speaking about Cuba, Dr. Greene expressed he noted a great change in the country, since his first visit in 1956, when he was discriminated against for being colored, in different public places.

But now, in the luxury suite which Dr. Greene and his wife occupied on the 22nd floor o fthe Havana-Hilton hotel, he spoke about how overcome he was by the attentions which had been shown him at the many places he had visited and he promised to recommend to his friends the "New Cuba of the Revolution."

Although Dr. Greene stated he is not interested in politics, during his conversation he had many expressions of praise for the Prime Minister of the Government of Dr. Fidel Castro and the measures taken by his Government in favor of the people and integration.



DR. HENRY GREENE (left) is interviewed in Havana, Cuba, by a Prensa Latina correspondent. Dr. Greene, a member of the NAACP, cited several changes in Cuba since his last visit to the country in 1956.

NINE INJURED IN N.Y. FIGHTING

Pro-, Anti-Castro Groups Battle at Consulate

Pittsburgh Courier
New Orleans, La.
Sun 5-15-60

NEW YORK (AP) — Violent street fighting between pro and anti-Castro symphatizers broke out Saturday in front of the Cuban Consulate. At least nine persons were injured, including three policemen. No one was hurt seriously.

More than 250 persons—some wielding clubs, pieces of board and umbrellas—were involved in the 10-minute clash on Madison Avenue in the heart of Manhattan.

Dr. Rogelio Guillot, the consul general, was pushed back into the building by police when he tried to rush into the street.

He called the anti-Castro force "murderers," and said they unsuccessfully tried to invade his office.

Dr. Guillot said he was pushed identified himself.

Ricardo Cespedes, 17, a Castro opponent, said:

FREE PRESS LAUDED

"We picketed to commemorate the freedom of press in Cuba. Eight of us stood against 200. We stood, we fell. Tomorrow, we rise again. We fought for freedom once with Fidel and we were betrayed. Now we fight again."

Cuban citizens living in New York have been asked to register for a Cuban census this month. All week they have been reporting. The consulate was open to register them this morning.

Officials said police will be stationed at the consulate on Saturdays until the census is completed.

CONSULATE PICKETED

The fracas started shortly after noon as a group of about 50 members of the Cuban Nationalist Assn., a group opposed to the regime of Premier Fidel Castro, picketed the consulate to demand press freedom in Cuba.

About 200 Castro adherents in the vicinity crowded around the picketers. An eyewitness, Ned Shreve, news director of Radio Station WGNY, Newburgh, N. Y., described what followed:

"Suddenly five or six men and women jumped on one boy, screaming in Spanish."

"They killed 20,000 Cubans," someone shouted. Then violence erupted.

COPS RESTORE PEACE

More than 40 policemen finally restored peace. About 20 demonstrators were jailed.

A starter's pistol, a knife and a piece of chain were confiscated.

Dr. Bertha Pla, cultural attache at the consulate, said she saw police pushing Dr. Guillot and tried to identify him to the officers.

"One uniformed patrolman called me a Communist," she said. "If he had been a Cuban, I would have killed him."

Joe Louis Hired To Promote Cuba

Atlanta Daily World
p. 1
Atlanta, Ga

CASTRO REGIME ALSO HIRES 3 OTHERS TO DRAW AMERICANS

Wed 5-26-60

18 cols

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Fidel Castro's regime has hired Joe Louis and three associates to promote Cuba as a mecca for American tourists.

Louis new job came to light in a statement he and his business partners filed with the Justice Department registering as agents of a foreign government.

According to the statement, the firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhardt Enterprises, Inc., of New York City has signed a contract with the National Tourist Commission of Cuba to promote vacations and conventions by Americans in Cuba.

The firm also will do public relations work for Castro in the United States.

The contract calls for an annual payment to Louis and his associates of $287,000. A total of $30,250 already has been paid, the statement said, for services in inviting tourists to a New Year's celebration in Havana.

Louis listed himself as vice president of the firm. Other members are William Leon Rowe, president; Alvin Lockhardt, second vice president; and Charles Bennett Fisher, treasurer.

Louis, 46, has been a defender of Castro and has been quoted as saying Cuba is one place where an American Negro can vacation without encountering racial discrimination.

Press Ignores Castro Contracts With White Firms

The Pittsburgh Courier

Why Do Whites Rap Louis' Firm?

Pittsburgh Pa

By HAROLD KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Sat. 6-11-60

With the eyes of the nation's top public relations firms focused upon the controversy involving a contract between Louis, Rowe, Lockhart and Fisher Enterprises and the Cuban Tourist Commisison, a lot of questions are being left unanswered.

Al Lockhart, in a bristling mood since the white press began its attack upon the situation, asked, "I'm wondering what's behind this series of attacks."

ED. NOTE: Read Courier editorials this week.

The PR expert declared, "I'm the man to get after, not Joe Louis, for I'm the one who negotiated the contract."

■

HE POINTED OUT that the white press waited for over four months to play up the story and then noted that this is the first time that a country had elected to spend as much as $282,000 in the Negro media.

He pointed out, "W've got to defend the Negro market and as public relations men we owe it to mass Negro media to defend them. This contract is being aimed at the Negro market through the use of Negro newspapers, radio stations and magazines.

"I would like to point out that the United States Government is still doing business with Cuba and that there is absolutely no pressure on this agency."

He pointed to these facts:

1.—The United States still maintains diplomatic relations with Cuba.

2.—The white press has said nothing about those contracts held by white public relations firms with the Cuban govern- Cuba has purchased full-page color ads in white publications in addition to other types of display materials.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS—Dr. Baudilio Castellanos Garcia, director of the Cuban Institute of Tourism; Brad Pye of Los Angeles; Dr. Castro. Charles Fisher, M. A. Lockhart and Enrique Benavides.

3.—This is the first time that a Negro concern has negotiated one of these contracts.

4.—The U. S. Congress has voted a one-year extension of the sugar agreement with the Cuban government.

"What could be behind this whole thing," Lockhart continued, "is the fact that a lot of people don't like the idea of Negroes living in first-class Cuban hotels and being treated as first-class citizens."

■

HE THEN went on to say that Joe Louis came into the picture as a partner of Billy Rowe and was never used to get the account.

"I have no intention of doing anything that would break up Billy and Joe's friendship. This is a partnership that has existed through the years."

Asked whether or not it was true that the firm had been dissolved, both Charles Fisher and Lockhart declared that they knew nothing of the story.

Mr. Rowe, at press time, was in Acapulco, Mexico, reportedly negotiating a contract similar to the agreement signed with Cuba. According to a report given the Courier ,Messrs. Rowe and Louis were reportedly pulling away from Lockhart and Fisher to set up their own firm.

■

BOTH LOCKHART and Fisher denied knowledge of this story.

But. Mr. Louis has already been quoted in the press as saying that he would quit the firm if the Cuban account was kept.

But, the question still remained unanswered as to why white public relations firms holding contracts with Cuba have not been revealed. Is the entire situation cooked up in order to combat the competition of Negro public relations men in this field?

Considering all factors, this is food for thought.

Cuba Says U. S. 'Pressure Boys' Got to Joe Louis

HAVANA (ANP) —A high official of the Cuban Government last week blamed pressure from the "pressure boys" in the United States as the season for former heavyweight champion Joe Louis' decision tc sever connection with the Cuban Tourist Commission.

The charge by Baudilio Castellanos, director of the Cuban National Tourist Commission, came after Louis, at a press conference in New York, announced that he didn't want to risk soiling his good name.

Louis also said that he was advising his partners in the public relations firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher and Lockhart Enterprises to drop the Cuban Commission's account entirely or he would withdraw from the firm.

Joe Louis Hired by Castro With $287,000 Contract

N.Y. World Telegram & Sun., N.Y., N.Y.

Wed. 6/25/60

By JIM G. LUCAS,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Fidel Castro has hired former heavyweight champion Joe Louis and three associates as his American public relations agents for $287,000 a year.

Mr. Louis filed as a foreign agent with the Department of Justice April 19, listing himself as vice president of Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhart Enterprises, Inc., of 200 W. 57th St., New York. He listed his duties as "public relations-tourist promotion" and his employer as the Institutio Nacional de la Turistica (INIT) of Havana, the Castro government's bureau for promotion of tourism.

Money Paid.

Mr. Louis' registration revealed his firm already had been paid $30,250 by INIT, $2000 on Jan. 1 "to invite tourists to a New Year's Eve celebration in Havana, Cuba," and $28,250 on Feb. 28, listed simply as "fee."

Filing with Mr. Louis were William Leon Rowe, known also as Billy Rowe, of 209 W. 139th St., New York, listed as the firm's president; Maurice Alvin Lockhart, known also as Al Lockhart, c/o 555 River Dr., New York, and Oak Bluffs, Mass., second vice president, and Charles Bennett Fisher, 11-18 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y., treasurer.

In New York, Mr. Fisher said Mr. Louis currently was with Floyd Patterson, another former heavyweight champion, in training camp at Grossinger, N. Y.

He said their foreign agents' registration was "self-explanatory."

Not Political.

"We're not interested in politics," Mr. Fisher said.

Mr. Fisher said it was too early to say whether the firm had boosted Cuba's tourist trade, but added "we feel we are responsible for whatever Negroes are going down there."

At Grossinger, Mr. Louis said "we have nothing to do with politics and nothing to do with Castro." "We are concerned solely in developing tourism in Cuba," he added.

Mr. Louis filed under his real name, Joseph Louis Barrow, but said he also was known as Joe Louis, born May 13, 1914, in Lexington, Ala.

Mr. Rowe listed himself as an associate member of the New York State Chiefs of Police and a life member of the Guardian Assn. of the Police Department of New York City. Mr. Lockhart listed himself as "assistant mayor of Harlem," and a member of the Citizens Committee to Beautify New York City.

In a contract signed with Dr. Baudilio Castellano, INIT director, on Feb. 4 the four agreed to "execute the terms of this presentation and the monthly plan in accordance with the wishes of the Cuban revolutionary government, to work closely with INIT-designated officials, to extend the facilities of our office to this representative and to use all the personnel of our firm and our contacts to promote tourism and goodwill for Cuba."

In a letter to Dr. Castellano Mr. Rowe said the firm's public relations program was geared to give maximum results."

$287,000 Fee.

The contract calls for an annual fee of $287,000, less $25,000 already advanced. It is to be paid in 11 monthly installments of $22,000 and one of $20,000. However, the contract also provides that "these figures may change from month to month depending on the situation at hand and the needs of INIT." Somewhat ambiguously, it also provides that special things will be paid for by INIT."

Mr. Louis' registration lists his residence at 2950 W. Sixth St., Los Angeles. He said he had made two trips to Cuba in the three months preceding registration. As additional businesses, he listed "public relations, promotion, recording company, milk company."

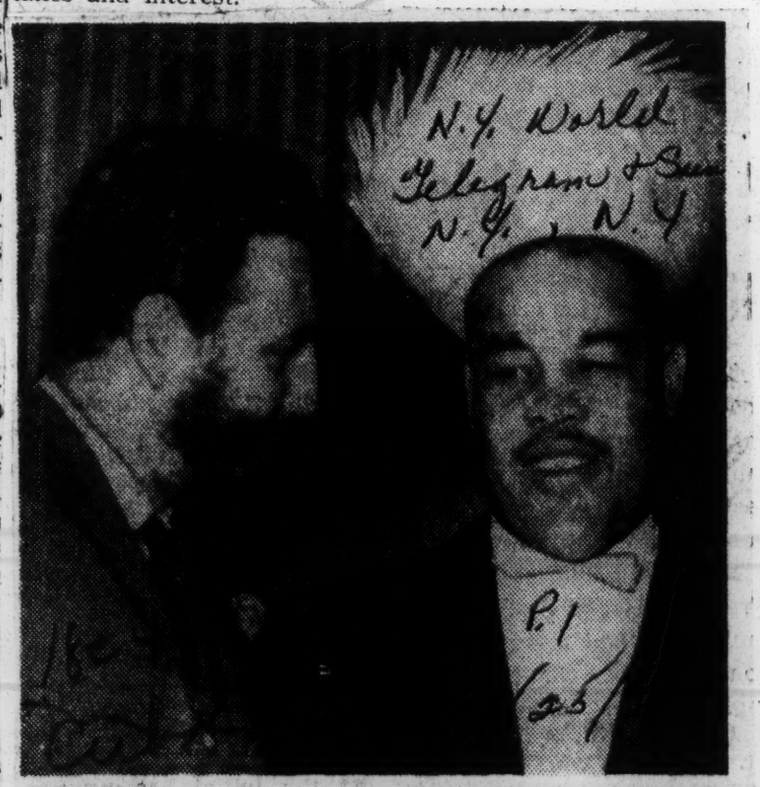
250 Press Releases.

The firm reported it had prepared 250 press releases to date, all for Negro publications—it said in a separate corporate filing that its job is to publicize and promote tourism through publicity, public relations and advertising in newspapers, magazines and on radio and television . . . to promite this activity on a national basis among organizations and individuals interested in vacationing or having conventions in Latin America."

For several months, Mr. Louis has been one of Castro's defenders, and has been quoted as saying Havana is the only place an American Negro can vacation on terms of complete equality.

Although Mr. Louis earned better than $4 million as heavyweight champion, he now owes $1.5 million in back income taxes and interest.

JOE LOUIS



Fidel Castro and Joe Louis celebrate arrival of New Year 1960 at the Habana Hilton Hotel. United Press International Photo.

Mrs. Louis Says Pals Crucified Joe

New York World Telegram

By JIM G. LUCAS,
Scripps-Howard Newspaper.

WASHINGTON, June 4. — The wife of former world heavyweight champion Joe Louis accuses his partners in a Cuban public relations venture of "crucifying" her husband.

New York

"The sooner people quit using Joe Louis, the better off he'll be," Martha Louis said today.

Sat. 6-4-60

Mrs. Louis is a Los Angeles criminal lawyer.

P. 3

$287,000 Account.

Mr. Louis announced this week he was withdrawing from a $287,000 account with the Cuban Tourist Bureau held by the New York firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher & Lockhart. The former champ, a vice president, said he would resign from the firm if it retains the account.

Mr. Louis said he severed his association with Fidel Castro's regime "because my wife wanted me to, and because of public opinion . . . and not because what we did was wrong."

Mrs. Louis said her husband had received only $1000 from the $287,000 pledged by the Cuban Tourist Bureau.

She said she accompanied her husband to Havana for a New Year's Eve celebration and they were "out several hundred dollars" which she doesn't expect to get back.

"I didn't want to go and I didn't want him to go," Mrs. Louis said.

"I said, 'Joe, tell them you're sick.' I didn't want his good name connected with that Castro. He said Billy Rowe wanted him to. (William Rowe is president of the firm.)

"I called Billy Rowe and told him: 'You're just making a fool of Joe.' I asked him, if he wanted the account so bad, why he didn't use his own name.

18e(4) 1960

CUBA

Associated Press

Cuban Prime Minister Castro welcomes President Sekou Toure of Guinea on the arrival of the African leader in Havana for a three-day official visit.

2 More From U.S. Captured in Cuba

By Richard Valeriani

HAVANA, Oct. 15 (AP)—Three more United States citizens faced Fidel Castro's military courts today on charges of counterrevolutionary activities. Two of them could get the death sentence.

One of the trials is in Oriente Province, where the Government earlier today announced the capture of Allan D. Thompson and Paul Hughes. They are accused of landing on Cuba's northeast coast last week with a small anti-Castro incasion force.

Eight others, including Anthony Zarba, 27, of Somerville, Mass., already have been executed by firing squads for allegedly participating in the invasion plot.

One Still at Large

Army headquarters at Santiago in Oriente Province said only one member of the invasion force still is at large. He was identified as Robert Fuller.

(In Miami however, William O. Fuller said the two Americans coming up for trial in Oriente are his son, Robert, 25, and Dale Thompson, about 30. Fuller said Hughes visited him yesterday. "Bobby may have given his name as Hughes because he didn't want his mother to worry," said the elder Fuller, who formerly operated a plantation in Cuba.)

An Army spokesman said civilian militiamen captured the two United States residents and two Cuban companions in a hilly area yesterday. They were charged with armed revolt against the state.

Harvey Summ, a United States consular agent in Santiago, announced he hoped to see the two before the trial and arrange for defense counsel.

In Havana, meanwhile, pilot Leslie Bradley of Minneapolis, Minn., and 12 Cubans were on trial before a military tribunal at La Cabana Fortress. They are accused of plotting a fake invasion of Nicaraugua to embarass the Castro regime. The Government has charged the United States State Department knew about the alleged plot.

The prosecution last night asked 16-year prison sentences for all the defendants, including Crester Lacayo, an exiled Nicaraguan who once served as Central American representative for Castro's July revolutionary movement. Castro charged in a recent TV address that Lacayo had contacts with Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

[United Press International reported that Bradley, Lacayo, who is leader of the Nicaraguan revolutionary movement, and exiled former Dominican army Gen. Miguel Angel Ramirez Alcantara, another dependent, all denied the charge, but admitted they were preparing to launch "an expedition . . . from the coast of some Central American country." They did not name which one.]

Urban Reform Adopted

Castro's Cabinet today announced the adoption of an urban reform law designed to give every Cuban opportunity to own his own home. The law in effect makes the government the sole real estate operator in the country.

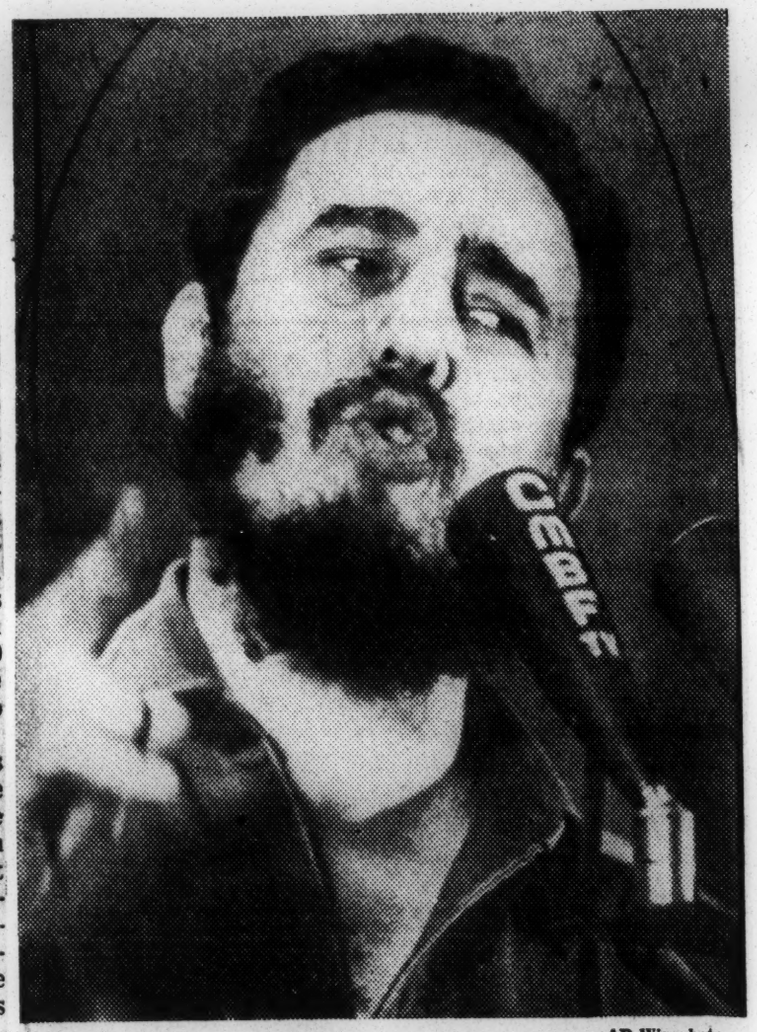
It stipulates that Cubans may apply their rent for apartments or homes toward the purchase of the dwellings over a period ranging from 5 to 20 years. Urban reform councils will be set up to administer the program and collect the rents, passing them on to landlords after certain deductions.

The decree comes as a followup to Cuba's agrarian reform laws and the nationalization of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of commercial and industrial enterprises.

The urban reform law limits landlords to a maximum monthly rental income of 600 pesos and will force those with extensive holdings to dispose of them.

The purchasing of dwellings through rentals represent the first step of a three-stage housing program contained in the law. The Government also promised a massive building program with rentals pegged to 10 per cent of a person's monthly income. Free housing for every family is listed as the final stage.

The Castro regime last year reduced most rents 50 per cent.



—AP Wirephoto

Castro Warns: 'He Who Lives by the Sword . . .'

OVERTHROW HELD AIM

Castro Claims U.S. Backing His Foes

HAVANA, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Premier Fidel Castro accused the United States today of backing his political enemies in a "direct offensive" aimed at the overthrow of his government.

He angrily accused the State Department, the Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency of supporting the counterrevolution, and warned that he plans an immediate and energetic counterattack.

"We have better arms than Yankee arms and we have better rifles than Yankee rifles," Castro boasted. He said that anyone who takes up arms against his regime "should die."

He said "special combat units" are in training to face expected new invasions and warned "we are saving our planes and our heavy arms for when the big ones (invasions) come."

"Yankee imperialism" and "international reactionaries in Latin America" have teamed up to attack the Cuban revolution, Castro said. His audience chanted "paredon, paredon" (to the firing wall) as he spoke.

Weak Spots Sought

Reporting to a teachers conference on government progress in field campaigns against armed guerrilla bands, Castro said his enemies were probing for a weak

spot in Cuban defenses.

He admitted that the armed forces combatting his regime "are now more powerful than was the (Batista) tyranny."

This is because all of the elements opposed to the revolution have now joined forces to overthrow him, Castro said.

He labeled his enemies as "corrupt, immoral, selfish, shameless turncoats . . . murderers, torturers and exploiters."

If it was not for "Yankee imperialism," the counterrevolution would mean nothing, Castro said. "It is the fundamental force of the counterrevolution."

Castro warned his audience that the offensive against his regime will continue. "The fight will become more intense daily," he said. He voiced confidence in ultimate victory, however.

The bearded leader said the Cuban army now is equipped with heavy artillery "of all calibres", including mortars "and the finest in war equipment." As a result, he said, his government is prepared to beat off any further invasion attempts.

Castro charged that invasion troops are being readied for new assaults on Cuba in Guatemala and the Swan Islands.

Castro did not say where he was getting his new equipment but it was evident he referred to recent heavy shipments from Iron Curtain countries. These reportedly have included heavy tanks and cannon as well as jet fighter aircraft and modern Czech small arms.

Castro's speech came only a few hours after the army announced that 102 rebels, including at least one American, and 32 sympathizers had been rounded up by the government to date.

The American was identified only as a "Tony Salvard." He was one of a group of 15 guerrilla fighters who landed in Orlente last week. The government newspaper Revolucion said, however, another American named "Thompson" also was fighting in the hills.

Writer sees no need to stay out of Cuba

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

By WILLIAM WORTHY
AFRO Correspondent

HAVANA, Cuba— If one duty of interpretive journalism is to puncture fraud, hypocrisy and double - talk, then this reporter is morally obligated to say to his government in Washington the following:

"You have everything upside down and topsy - turvy. Not now, in 1960, but rather back during the seven years of President Batista's dictatorship, you should have advised United States citizens in Cuba to send home their wives and children.

"The island is quiet and orderly now. But nightly, under Batista, the police killed people at random and dumped their bullet - riddled and tortured bodies on street corners as an object - lesson in terror for anyone inclined to oppose the government.

"Twenty - thousand men, women and adolescents — yes, twenty thousand — met their fate in this manner while our ambassador here looked the other way and publicly hugged Batista functionaries.

* * *

"ON JUST one morning a couple of years ago, the people of Havana found 94 multilated bodies on the city streets.

"During that long stretch of medieval horror, no one here went out after dark except when absolutely necessary.

Concerts, plays and all other forms of culture and entertainment came to a halt because the potential audiences were all at home, trembling behind locked doors and praying that the police would not knock.

"Yet, you officials in Washington did not discourage tourists or business men from coming to Cuba then. Our great, free daily press issued no warnings to the traveling public."

* * *

THIS REPORTER knows an unsafe country when he sees one. In 1953, I was in Malaya and Indo China when guerrillas would regularly tos bombs or fire into street cafes from speeding cars.

They would halt buses, burn them and rob and sometimes kidnap passengers.

I was in Korea during the fighting there and everyone knew the risks on the eerie, blacked - out streets of Seoul after curfew.

In 1956, I was in Algeria where daily acts of terrorism by both sides made cities and countryside hazardous for all.

In 1957, I joined the Congress of Racial Equality test group that challenged racially - segregated seating on southern buses. All 16 of us developed upset, nervous stomachs because deep down inside, we were scared and with good reason.

* * *

CUBA PRESENTS an entirely different situation. There is nothing going on here to scare anyone except those Yankees and wealthy Cubans whose ill - gotten profits are being taken away. The State Department knows this as well as I do.

The correspondents here for the wire services and the big United States newspapers also know it.

Unless Washington is preparing to land a military expedition to reverse the Cuban revolution and turn back the clock of his ory there is no valid reason to advise any Americans to leave this island or not to come.

One excuse being offered is that a few Americans are in jail here awaiting trial.

Two weeks ago, two were arrested after the Cuban police discovered in their apartment an enormous amount of latest - model wiretapping equipment that Embassy officials had provided them with. From their "dance studio" ran a concealed wire that led downstairs to the Havana Bureau of the Hsinhua Chinese News Agency.

Would not our major daily newspapers have found space on their front pages to splash such a story?

Upon leaving New York a few days ago, Premier Fidel Castro invited several hundred Americans to visit Cuba and see for themselves what is going on there.

Cubans are now asking me: Is this latest State Department advice to women and children a desperate effort to scare them into not coming?

'No Split,' Says Billy Rowe

The Pittsburgh Courier

Joe Louis Still With Public Relations Firm

Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Joe Louis is still very much a member of the public relations firm of Louis, Rowe, Lockhart, Fisher Enterprises, despite the fact that he had said last week that he would quit the firm if it did not relinquish a $287,000 contract with the Cuban Tourist Commission.

• Louis was put on the griddle when the firm registered with the State Department as representing a foreign government. Sat. 6/18/60

This registration is required by law. Rapped by nearly every daily paper in the country, Louis, after consultation with his wife, called a press conference and announced that he would withdraw from the firm.

During the same time, Negro publications editorially questioned the wisdom of his retreat.

■

LOUIS ADMITTED that he had not "resigned" from the firm and referred all other questions to the president, William L. Rowe.

• Mr. Rowe emphasized that there was no split in the outfit and that Louis was still a member until such time as the four partners had "fully explored the whole issue and re-evaluated the situation."

Mr. Rowe was in Mexico at the time the story broke. He returned last Wednesday. He said he and the others were still having a series of conferences. They were in agreement, however, that the Cuban contract would remain in full force.

"After all," Mr. Rowe said, "you don't just resign an account because someone asks you to. Even if we wanted to, there would have to be many, many technical preliminaries—like giving the client notice—before we could make such a move."

INCREASING INTEREST in the whole problem of Cuban tourism was evidenced by a story in the June 9 Journal-American, buried on the financial pages, under the by-line of Doris Willens.

• The story revealed that the Harris Advertising Agency of Miami and New York had signed a contract last September with the Cuba Tourist Commission for $1,600,000. The agency had placed 2-page ads in most of the major American magazines.

Only one magazine—the New Yorker—turned the ad down when Castro started to "sound off." The article pointed out that this was a long-time policy of the New Yorker which previously had refused an ad for Israel when border incidents had occurred.

■

MISS WILLENS wrote that the Harris company was planning a big fall campaign, following a visit to Cuba last week by the firm's officials.

Asked how such a campaign would be possible in view of the shaky situation in Cuba, a Harris representative said, "We believe it will improve."

18e(4) 1960

CUBA

JOE LOUIS

Joe Louis Hired To Promote Cuba

The Birmingham World
Birmingham, Alabama
Sat. 5/28/60

CASTRO REGIME ALSO HIRES 3 OTHERS TO DRAW AMERICANS

P.1

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Fidel Castro's regime has hired Joe Louis and three associates to promote Cuba as a mecca for American tourists.

Louis new job came to light in a statement he and his business partners filed with the Justice Department registering as agents of a foreign government.

According to the statement, the firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhardt Enterprises, Inc., of New York City has signed a contract with the National Tourist Commission of Cuba to promote vacations and conventions by Americans in Cuba.

The firm also will do public relations work for Castro in the United States.

The contract calls for an annual payment to Louis and his associates of $287,000. A total of $30,250 already has been paid, the statement said, for services in inviting tourists to a New Year's celebration in Havana.

Louis listed himself as vice president of the firm. Other members are William Leon Rowe, president; Alvin Lockhardt, second vice president; and Charles Bennett Fisher, treasurer.

Louis, 46, has been a defender of Castro and has been quoted as saying Cuba is one place where an American Negro can vacation without encountering racial discrimination.

Sat. 5/28/60 P.8

Louis was investigated by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and New York State GOP Senator MacNeil Mitchell.

Louis denied that efforts of his public relations firm would encourage Fidel Castro's hostility to the United States by bolstering the Cuban dictator's economy.

The ex-champion stressed that his firm had been hired by the Cuban Tourist Commission and not by Castro, just as another agency had been hired by the Cuban commission to stimulate white tourist trade. And his outfit had no connection with Cuban politics he stressed.

The New York Times

FOREIGN AGENT: Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion. Publicity agency with which he is affiliated has registered as a representative of Cuba for purpose of promoting tourism.

Louis Continues To Boost Cuba

Birmingham
Post Herald

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI)—Ex-Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis said tonight that he and his public relations associates would continue to promote American Negro tourist travel to Cuba until ordered to stop by the United States government.

Birmingham, Ala.

As guest on a TV program,

Foreign Agent

JOE LOUIS, former world heavyweight champion, who registered in Washington with the State Department as a foreign agent, doing business in the U.S. on behalf of the Cuban Tourist Commission from whom he and his New York public relations firm received $287,000 contract to drum up trade among U.S. citizens.

The New York Times

JOE LOUIS AGENCY ENGAGED BY CUBA

The New York Times

Publicity Concern Promotes Tourism by U. S. Negroes Under $287,000 Contract

Thur. 5/26/60

A public relations concern of which Joe Louis is vice president has signed a $287,000 contract to promote tourist travel in Cuba among U. S. Negroes.

William L. Rowe, president of Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhart Enterprises, Inc., 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, said yesterday that the contract was negotiated last February in Havana. He said it had been signed by Maurice Alvin Lockhart, second vice president of his company, adn Dr. Baudilio Castellanos, director general of Cuba's National Institute of Tourism.

Mr. Rowe said his corporation registered with the Department of Justice as a foreign agent, as required.

The fourth member of the concern is Charles Bennett Fisher, treasurer. All are Negroes.

Louis Held Not Involved

Mr. Rowe denied a published report that Mr. Louis, former heavyweight boxing champion, had filed as a foreign agent.

"Mr. Louis is dissociated from this account and Mr. Lockhart is the account supervisor," he said. "Certainly there is nothing political about it. Any implication that there is is completely orroneous. We have no feelings about Cuba's political life and were not hired to do that."

A spokesman for Mr. Louis quoted him as having said he had no political connection with Premier Fidel Castro.

"It's just another publicity account," Mr. Louis commented.

Mr. Rowe remarked that Mr. Louis, while visiting in Havana last January, had met Dr. Castro but that they had not discussed business. He said negotiations had been opened previously between Mr. Lockhart and Enrique Benavides, head of a special markets department of the tourist bureau.

Mr. Rowe commented that Señor Benavides also is a Negro.

"There was no question of using Mr. Louis to get the contract," he said. "The deal was never discussed with Dr. Castro on our part, nor did he discuss it with us."

Special Appeal to Negroes

He explained that the contract stressed "special markets," emphasizing Cuba's appeal to Negroes as an "unbiased, openhearted section of Latin-America."

Under the contract, he said, the concern's annual fee is fixed at $25,000. The remaining $262,000 is budgeted for advertising and promotion, as follows: newspapers, $80,000; magazines, $50,000; radio, $40,000; special material, including convention speakers, and miscellaneous, $52,000; direct mail, $25,000; posters, window cards, etc., $10,000, and contests, $5,000.

In addition to the annual fee the concern will receive 15 per cent on all advertising plus 2 per cent for cash. Mr. Rowe reported that his concern had received $52,934 since Feb. 28. This included, he said, a quarterly payment of the fee, of $6,250.

Mr. Rowe is a former deputy police commissioner of New York City.

N. Y. Herald Tribune
New York, New York
Thur. 6/2/60
P.6

Herald Tribune photo by Nat Fein

CUTS CASTRO TIES—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Louis yesterday at the Manhattan after boxer announced he is ending connection with project to publicize Cuba.

Joe Louis Drops Cuba Job, Cites Criticism From Press

Joe Louis announced yesterday that because of newspaper criticism he is ending his connection with a project to publicize Cuba as a vacation resort for American Negroes.

The former heavyweight boxing champion is vice-president and a partner in the public relations firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher and Lockhart, 200 W. 57th St., which was hired by the Cuban Tourist Commission last February to promote tourist travel to Cuba.

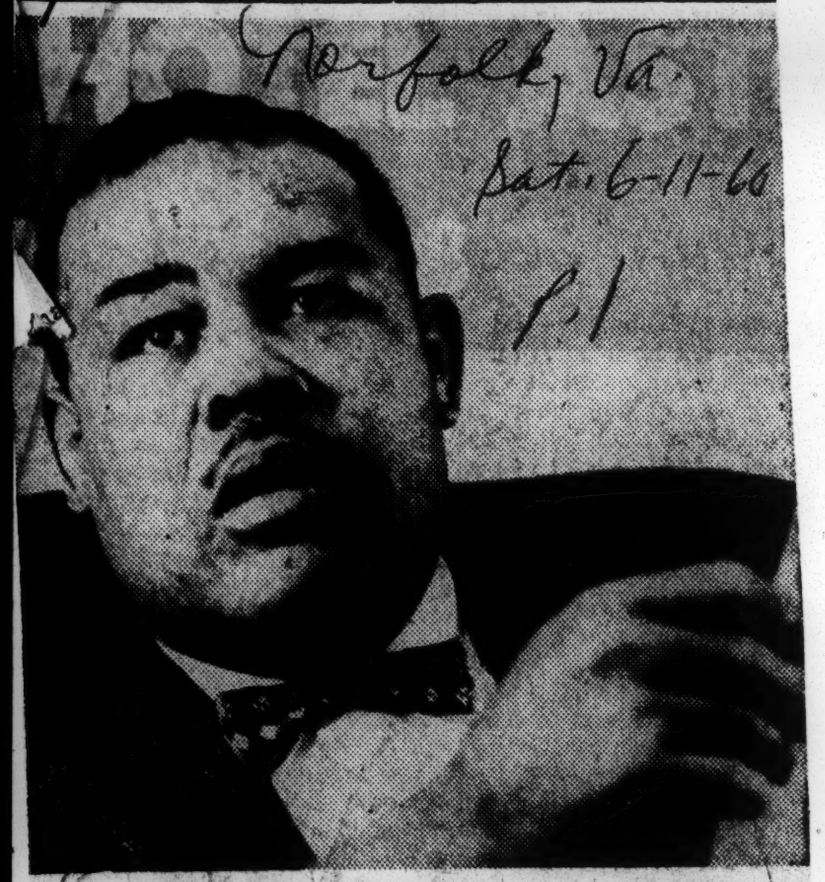
Mr. Louis said yesterday at a press conference in the Hotel Commodore that he also will leave the firm "if it does not drop this account with the Cuban Tourist Commission immediately."

The firm's decision on whether to keep the $287,000 account with Cuba will be made as soon as all the partners can be gathered together, Charles B. Fisher, secretary of the company, said. Mr. Fisher said he thought the firm would like to hold on to the account but he implied it might not be able to because of Mr. Louis' withdrawal.

Mr. Louis said he reached the decision to cut his ties with Cuba after discussing the matter with his wife, Mrs. Martha Malone Louis, a Los Angeles criminal lawyer who sat in on the press conference yesterday. Mr. Louis said he took the step "only because the papers make it seem like I done something wrong."

"I'm A Good American..."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-11-60
p. 1



Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion revealed at a New York press conference that he has severed all connections with the Cuban Tourist Bureau. Louis also stated that he has warned the public relations agency in which he is a partner that he will withdraw from the firm unless the Cuban account is dropped. Stressing that the contact was non-political, the former champion said that adverse press and public reaction to words of the deal had "depressed and confused me. There is only one decision I can make . . . my record as an American is as well-known as anyone's, and I mean to keep it that way."

Joe Louis Quits Post With Cuba

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Brown Bomber Says Record As Loyal American Is Test

Thur. 6/5/60 p. 1

By JACK CUDDY

NEW YORK (UPI)—Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis severed his connection with Cuban Tourist Commission rather than risk being considered un-American.

At the same time Louis warned his partners in a public relations agency that they must drop the Cuban commission's account entirely or he would withdraw from the firm.

Bomber Joe, 46, announced his action during a press conference at headquarters of Feature Sports, Inc. Feature Sports is promoting the return Ingemar Johansson - Floyd Patterson heavyweight title fight on June 20. Louis is Patterson's advisor.

Joe's decision to break off with the Cuban commission was made after a discussion with his wife, Martha, a Los Angeles criminal attorney who flew in from California.

He and the public relations firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher and Lockhart Enterprises had been criticized recently by some polticians and newspaper men for stimulating American Negro tourist trade to Cuba and thereby indirectly helping the government of Fidel Castro.

"My break-off will cost me about $6,200 a year," the ex-champion explained. "That was my one fourth share of the fee our firm received each year for handling the Cuban commission's account. But it isn't a question of money. My record as an American is as well known as anyone's and I mean to keep it that way."

Last February 4, Louis firm signed a $287,000 annual agreement with the Cuban Tourist Commission to stimulate tourism among American Negroes. Of the $287,000 total, $262,000 was budgeted for advertising and promotion in Negro publications and radio.

The fact that Joe's firm merely publicized tourism for Cuba, as does another much larger United States agency, did not prevent Louis from being criticized.

"I have been accused of working for Castro," his statement said. "I have been accused of selling out my country. Never in my career as public figure, in or out of the ring, has anything grieved me more than the conclusions many people have drawn from my association with the Cuban government."

Louis Quits Tourist Post With Castro

N.Y. World Telegram and Sun.
N.Y., N.Y.
Wed. 6/1/60 p. 1

Will Also Resign From Publicity Firm If It Retains Tie

Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis disclosed today that he had ended his public relations connections with the Cuban Tourist Bureau.

At a press conference at the Hotel Commodore, he also revealed that he would withdraw as a partner in the public relations firm that obtained the $287,000 contract from Fidel Castro unless it drops the Cuban account.

Mr. Louis' decision to bow out of the controversial public relations account came just a week after Jim G. Lucas, Scripps-Howard staff writer, revealed in the World-Telegram that the Cuban government had retained his firm to attract Negro tourists.

He is a one-fourth partner and vice president of the firm Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhart Enterprises, Inc., of 200 W. 57th St.

At his press conference, the former champion described himself as "depressed and confused" over the public reaction to his association with the Cuban government. "I have been accused of working for Castro," he said. "I have been accused of selling out my country."

"My record as an American is as well known as anyone's and I mean to keep it that way," he declared. "Therefore, I am severing whatever connections I had with the Cuban government as a representative of this account."

Mr. Louis said that his wife, Martha, a Los Angeles attorney, flew to New York over the weekend to confer with him about the situation. She told reporters that she had advised him to withdraw from the account as a "matter if principle."

18e(4) 1960

CUBA

JOE LOUIS

Joe Louis 'Crucified' Lawyer-Wife Declares

Birmingham Post-Herald

BY JIM LUCAS
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, June 5 — The wife of former world heavyweight champion Joe Louis has accused his partners in a Cuban public relations venture of "crucifying" her husband.

"The sooner people quit using Joe Louis, the better he'll be," Martha Louis said bitterly.

Mrs. Louis is a Los Angeles criminal lawyer.

Louis announced last week he was withdrawing from a $287,000 account with the Cuban Tourist Bureau held by the New York firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher and Lockhart. Louis is vice president. He said he would resign from the firm if it retains the account.

In a press conference here, Louis said he severed his association with Fidel Castro's regime "because my wife wanted me to, and because of public opinion . . . and not what we did was wrong."

Mrs. Louis said her husband has received only $1000 from the $287,000 pledged by the Cuban Tourist Bureau.

"That's a high price to pay for all this adverse publicity," she said. "It's high when people in whose judgment you have confidence lose respect for you."

She said her husband was supposed to get $6250 as his share of the fee. Of the $287,000, she said, $25,000 was to be split four ways and the rest spent for promotion.

"We haven't got the remaining $5250 and we probably won't," she said. "But what is $500 a month, anyhow, when you alienate the people who have made you what you are?"

JOE LOUIS DENIES TIE WITH CASTRO

The New York Times

Says He Will Give Up Share in Publicity Company if Cuba Account is Kept

New York, N.Y.

Joe Louis announced yesterday that upon the advice of counsel—his wife's—he might drop his one-quarter interest in a public relations concern here.

The former heavyweight boxing champion said that his wife, Martha, a Los Angeles criminal lawyer, had advised him to quit unless the company canceled its $287,000-a-year contract with Cuba's National Institute of Tourism.

He issued a statement at an interview in the Commodore Hotel in which he disavowed any connection with Premier Fidel Castro's regime and cited his own "record as an American."

"I have been accused of working for Castro," he said. "I have been accused of selling out my country."

He stressed that the reaction of the press and public to his association with the deal had so "depressed and confused me" that "there is only one decision I can make."

On May 25 it was disclosed that Louis, Rowe, Fisher, Lockhart Enterprises, Inc., 200 West Fifty-seventh Street, had registered with the Department of Justice as a foreign agent, as required. The concern, of which Mr. Louis is vice president, negotiated a contract last February in Havana to publicize tourism in Cuba among United States Negroes.

Mr. Louis' role in negotiations was minimized then by William L. Rowe, president of the concern. He explained that the contract had been signed by Maurice Alvin Lockhart, executive vice president of his company, and Dr. Baudilio Castellanos, director general of Cuba's National Institute of Tourism.

Mr. Rowe denied published reports connecting Mr. Louis with the account. The former champion commented at the time that it was "just another publicity account." The fourth member of the all-Negro concern is Charles Bennett Fisher, treasurer.

Mrs. Louis Present

Mr. Fisher attended yesterday's news conference, as did Mrs. Louis, who said she had counseled her husband to drop the account as a "matter of principle."

Mr. Fisher said a decision on the account awaited the return from Mexico next week of Mr. Rowe, who is a former city deputy police commissioner.

"I think that Joe has no alternative," Mr. Fisher commented. "He's been pressured by the press."

Mr. Louis declared that nothing had "grieved" him more than "the conclusions many people have drawn from my association with the Cuban Government." He explained that the account was cleared with the United States Embassy in Havana and "had its sanction."

"The job was completely nonpolitical and in no may was I or my friends personally connected with Castro," he said.

He said he had read some articles "that said I sold out for a price" and that this was "a low blow." He declared that most of the money he earned went toward the adjustment of his tax debt.

"My record as an American is as well known as anyone's," he said, "and I mean to keep it that way. Therefore, am severing whatever connections I had with the Cuban Government as a representative of this account. I have also informed my agency that if it does not drop this account with the Cuban Tourist Commission immediately, I am pulling out of the company."

The concern's annual fee is $25,000 and the remaining $262,000 is budgeted for advertising and promotion.

U. S. Pressure Is Charged

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, June 1—A Government radio commentator said today the United States Government had put pressure on Joe Louis to force him to withdraw from acting as a publicity agent for the Cuban Tourist Commission.

José Pardo Llada said in a broadcast that the United States had acted to "prevent the Negro middle class of the United States from coming to Cuba to enjoy good hotels and beaches from which they are barred by discrimination in Florida."

Señor Pardo Llada said the action, which he attributed to the State Department, constituted a "new aggression," against Cuba.

Dollar Purchases Ordered

American and other tourists coming to Cuba must pay for all services and purchases in United States dollars, under an order issued today by the National Bank of Cuba. The Government has created a corps of inspectors to see that thtis order is enforced.

Since Cuba had tight restrictions on foreign exchange, the new measure was regarded here as showing the desperate need of the Government for United States dollars. It also was considered to mark an attempt to prevent any dollars brought into Cuba by tourists from going into black market where they are said to bring a high premium despite the official exchange rate of 1 peso for $1.

The New York Times

United Press International

WOULD DROP ACCOUNT: Joe Louis, former heavyweight champion. He said he would resign from publicity concern, of which he is vice president, unless it cancels contract with Cuban Government.

Victim of Popularity

The Pittsburgh Courier

EX-HEAVYWEIGHT champion Joe Louis has become a victim of his prominence and popularity, as shown by the uproar over his connection with a public relations firm promoting tourism for the Cuban Government.

Pittsburgh Pa

The daily press has been quick to insinuate that this connection constitutes an endorsement of the policies of the Castro government and that Louis should give up his interest in the company because of this inference, and Joe has said he will do so.

We think this is most unfortunate and unfair, and goes to show how a man can be hurt by virtue of the position he holds in the nation's esteem, even though the nation hasn't done anything for him recently.

Scores of American firms and individuals are registered as agents of foreign governments and do not suffer in the esteem of their country or their associates, quite the contrary.

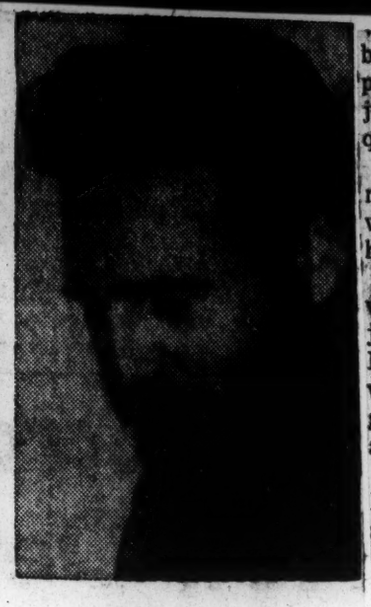
When Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic wanted to get off the hook in the Galindez case, he hired a respected liberal New York lawyer and public relations man to do the job for him, and the reputation of neither has suffered from receiving $500,000.

There are other firms and individuals in the United States who are doing public relations work for the Cuban National Insitute of Tourism, but they are unmentioned in the daily press, perhaps because they are not colored.

One thing is certain—no white-owned resorts and vacation spots in the United States are soliciting the patronage of American Negroes as the Cuban Government is doing.

FORMER HEAVYWEIGHT boxing champion, Joe Louis, shown during a recent press conference in Washington, repeated that he was giving up a one-fourth partnership in a New York public relations firm for refusing to drop its acount to promote tourism in Cuba. The controversy began when Louis was attacked as "an agent of Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro." (UPI Telephoto)

JOE LOUIS



FIDEL CASTRO

Joe Partners Split Over Cuba

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Two of Joe Louis' three partners in a public relations firm, which holds a contract with Cuba worth almost a half million dollars, have turned down the former heavyweight boxing champion's request to sever connections with the controversial government of Premier Fidel Castro, a spokesman told the Defender Thursday.

Cat. 6-11-62

Al Lockhart, a partner in the New York firm of Louis, Rowe, Fisher and Lockhart, said whatever Joe does is "his personal business." But the firm has "no intention" of giving up the Cuban account, Lockhart said.

Baudilio Castellanos, director of the Cuban National Tourist Commission, said Wednesday that the decision of Louis to back out as a paid booster for Cuban tourism was the result of "low blows" thrown at him by the "pressure boys."

Lockhart, reached by telephone in New York, substantiated reports that heavy pressure had been exerted on Louis. "We don't understand where all the pressure is coming from," Lockhart added.

"As long as America continues diplomatic relations with Cuba and other American firms do business with that country, our firm will continue to represent the Cuban National Tourist Commission," Lockhart, a former newsman, explained.

The firm plans to spend $80,000 on advertising and promotion in Negro newspapers, $50,000 in magazines and a considerable amount in other communications media, the spokesman explained.

P.1

Lockhart, who was the only Negro newspaperman to accompany Castro on his visit to Venezuela shortly after the Cuban government of Batista fell, pointed out that Congress has just extended the Cuban sugar quotas for another year.

"Politics change but we must maintain good relationships with the Cuban people," Lockhart declared.

Lockhart gave up his job with a New York newspaper to join the firm of Louis and Rowe over a year ago. He was accompanied into the organization by Charles Fisher, a friend of some 25 years.

Joe Louis and William (Billy) Rowe have been business associates for several years.

Meanwhile, Enrique Benavides, of the Cuban National Institute for Touristic Industry, said the special market promotion department will maintain its program to invite "all of the people of the United States to come to Cuba to enjoy our democracy and tourist attractions without discrimination."

In a telegram to Lockhart, Benavides pointed out that the revolutionary government had abolished discrimination in Cuba and that a special invitation had been extended to American Negroes to come to Cuba as tourists with the same rights of human equality. "We will continue this plan with you and others," Benavides continued.

Unconfirmed reports were circulating last weekend that Billy Rowe had joined Louis in bowing out of the Cuban account and that the two had set up a new company and signed a contract with the Mexican government to promote tourism.

The reports stated also that Lockhart and Fisher are maintaining the Cuban account.

P.1

U.S. WILL CONTINUE HIGH SUGAR PRICE

The New York Times

Cut in Cuban Quota Won't Lead to Buying at Low World Market Rate

New York Fri 7-8-60

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7—The United States apparently will pay its customary premium price for sugar to replace the 700,000 tons cut from Cuba's quota, despite a suggestion by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson that the lower world price might be paid.

Confusion on the issue developed late today when an Agriculture Department source said there would be no effort to "buy sugar at the world price." An official statement confirming this is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Benson's remarks were made at a news conference. The secretary emphasized that no detailed plans had been worked out for replacing the sugar cut from Cuba's share of the tightly controlled United States market.

"I would hope," he said, "that whatever is done might be done through the private trade" rather than through Government purchases.

U. S. Price is Higher

Recently averaged 2.1 cents less a pound than Cuba and other foreign and domestic producers have been receiving for sugar sold in the United States.

Mr. Benson offered the opinion that the sugar situation would have no noticeable effect on United States consumers, either in supply or price.

Then he said purchase of sugar from foreign countries not now sharing in the United States market might be made at the world price "because we have no commitments with them." He indicated also that over-quota purchases from countries already allotted part of the United States market might be made at the lower price.

The Secretary conceded this policy might lead to "windfall profits" if private importers were to buy sugar at the world price and sell it at the prevailing United States price.

In any case, no change in the sugar price paid by United States consumers appears in prospect. This price is maintained at a stable level by controling the amount permitted on the market. The controlled supply will not be changed by the Cuban quota reduction.

This and other developments, in addition to Premier Fidel Castro's threats to expropriate all United States property in Cuba, made it apparent that yesterday's drastic reduction of Cuba's quota had raised many problems for the United States too. Among these developments were the following:

¶A representative of the domestic beet sugar industry put in a claim for an increased share of the United States market. He said it was "pretty clear" that Cuba would not again be able "to do what she has done in the past." For some years Cuba has supplied about a third of the United States' sugar.

¶Under the Sugar Act amendments passed last week, and President Eisenhower's proclamation yesterday, Premier Castro's arch-enemy, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic, will be allowed to export to the United States about 200,000 tons of the 700,000 cut from Cuba's quota.

¶President Eisenhower held a long conference with the National Security Council, with the Cuban situation high on the agenda, before leaving Washington at 1:49 P. M. for a vacation at Newport, R. I.

¶The National Advisory Committee on Inter-American affairs met for the second day. A State Department spokesman said the members were "filled in" on the Cuban situation but that their meeting, scheduled several months ago, dealt primarily with continuing Latin-American problems.

End of an Era Seen

Meanwhile, Robert Shields of the United States Beet Sugar Association said the President's cutback of the Cuban quota had marked "the end of an era." He said "Cuba has the right to come back and play her old role" if circumstances change. But, he declared, "As far as you can see ahead, I don't see how Cuba will be able in terms of sugar on in terms of exchange to do what she has done in the past even if she were willing."

Therefore, he said it was his opinion that "you would increase your reliance on domestic suppliers." If Cuba is no longer to be the major supplier of United States sugar, he contended, "it's only fair that the domestic areas should have an accelerated growth."

Mr. Shields would not say whether this growth should be increased acreage to present growers or through the development of new beet-growing areas. The latter course, he said, is not simple since new areas would need new processing plants, costing about $15,000,000 each.

A study of Agriculture Department quota figures disclosed the 200,000-ton windfall to the Dominican Republic. Amendments to the Sugar Act, passed last week, virtually write this amount into law.

The amendments provide that, in replacing amounts cut from Cuba's quota, the President first must raise 1960 imports from five small-quota nations to 10,000 tons each. That will require 27,491 tons.

Of the remaining 672,509 tons, 15 per cent, or 100,876 tons, must be purchased from the Philippines. That leaves 571,633 tons to be bought from other quota nations in amounts prorated according to their present quotas.

By this reckoning, the Dominican Republic would get approximately 200,000 of the remaining 571,633 tons. Only Peru would get more. The Dominican Republic's normal 1960 quota is 81,457 tons.

None of these figures includes the 156,000 tons denied to Cuba in addition to the 700,000-ton cut. The smaller amount would have been the Cuban share of deficits in the Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quotas. This amount will be replaced by purchases from domestic producers, as provided by the Sugar Act amendments.

In the event that all of these sources are unable to replace the amounts lost to the United States market through the action against Cuba, the amendments authorize the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to seek sugar in the world market. Several countries, notably Brazil, are anxious to supply this.

CASTRO ATTACKS SUGAR QUOTA CUT AS 'IMPERIALISM'

The New York Times

New York

Defies U. S. in Bitter Speech at Labor Rally—Economic Aggression Charged

Fri. 7-8-60

By R. HART PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, July 7—Premier Fidel Castro today pictured Cuba as a small, valiant country standing firm under a staggering blow to its economy by an imperialistic United States.

The Premier spoke on television less than a day after President Eisenhower had reduced Cuba's 1960 sugar export to the United States by 856,000 tons. The President had accused the Castro regime of hostility toward the United States.

To compensate in part for the lost sales in the United States, the government pegged the sugar price at 3.25 cents a pound. However, experts here doubted that the measure would provide more than temporary relief from the economic blow dealt by Washington.

[The Cuban crisis had repercussions in widely different fields. In Washington, there were indications that the premium price paid the Cubans would prevail for sugar purchased under the quota that had been taken from Cuba. In the baseball world, Frank Shaughnessy, president of the International League, said the Havana Franchise would be shifted elsewhere.]

Crowd Display Anger

Addressing a mass labor meeting in the Workers Palace, Dr. Castro, the Premier, whipped the crowd of several thousand into displays of frenzied anger against the United States. He said Washington was attempting to "destroy the Cuban revolution."

Again and again during the two-and-a-half-hour speech the crowd exploded into shouts of "Cuba yes, Yankees no!"

Before the Premier spoke, the Minister of Labor, Maj. Augusto Martinez Sanchez, and various labor leaders called on the people to mass in front of the Presidential Palace Sunday to show their support of the regime. The Premier is scheduled to speak over television and radio again tomorrow night.

Dr. Castro put full blame for the deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States on Washington. He declared the problems of Cuba were due to the fact that "powerful North American interests wish to exploit our people."

"The United States wishes to rule Cuba," he shouted as the crowd responded.

United States policy toward Cuba will boomerang, the Premier declared. The only thing the United States will achieve, Dr. Castro said, is the "antipathy of the entire world" while the world's admiration for the Cuban revolution will increase.

"Economic Aggression" Scored

Referrin to the cutting off of Cuban sugar imports by the United Statese, Dr. Castro said Cuba "cannot be brought to its knees" by economic aggression.

Turning to another subject, the Premier spoke bitterly of "traitors" and "deserters" of the revolution. He denounced those who were firm supporters of the revolutionary regime when it took power in January, 1959, and have since defected.

He mentioned no names, but a major part of his tirade was directed at Dr. José Miro Cardona, the first Premier of the revolutionary regime. Dr. Miro Cardona sought asylum in the Argentine Embassy last Tuesday because of "ideological divergencies" with the Government.

The Premier linked these "traitors" with the "war criminals" of the Batista regime under the "same boss—the United States State Department."

Dr. Castro declared it would avail the United States nothing to try to gain greater friendship with Mexico by buying there sugar barred from Cuba. He said Mexico remembered that the United States took half her territory and assassinated many of her people.

Dr. Castro made no reference to his recent threats to confiscate all United States property in Cuba. A law making this possible has been approved.

Today various labor groups, including electrical workers, asked the Government to nationalize the Cuban Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company of New York.

Meanwhile, José Pardo Llada, radio commentator who is said to speak for the Government, said thousands of Cubans were demanding the removal of the busts of Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood from the main part on Havana's Malecon Sea Drive. These "enemies of Cuba" should be replaced by Cuban patriots, Senor Pardo Llada shouted.

United Press International Telephoto

Premier Fidel Castro

Radio Mambi, a Government station, heaped insults on President Eisenhower today. The station condemned President Eisenhower's expression of friendship for the Cuban people.

"Does the cynical Public enemy No. 1, murderer and gangster of the United States dare to imply that the Cuban people are not supporting Fidel Castro," the commentator shouted.

The broadcast ended with a call to the people to go to the Presidential Palace Sunday "to confront the monstrous burglar of Yankee imperialism."

It was learned today that the Castro revolutionary movement had sought political asylum in the Honduras Embassy. He was an employe of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform.

Pelayo Cuerdo, a member of

U.S. WILL CONTINUE HIGH SUGAR PRICE

Cut in Cuban Quota Won't Lead to Buying at Low World Market Rate

By TOM WICKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7—The United States apparently will pay its customary premium price for sugar to replace the 700,000 tons cut from Cuba's quota, despite a suggestion by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson that the lower world price might be paid.

Confusion on the issue developed late today when an Agriculture Department source said there would be no effort to "buy sugar at the world price." An official statement confirming this is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Benson's remarks were made at a news conference. The secretary emphasized that no detailed plans had been worked out for replacing the sugar cut from Cuba's share of the tightly controlled United States market.

"I would hope," he said, "that whatever is done might be done through the private trade" rather than through Government purchases.

U. S. Price is Higher

Recently averaged 2.1 cents less a pound than Cuba and other foreign and domestic producers have been receiving for sugar sold in the United States.

Mr. Benson offered the opinion that the sugar situation would have no noticeable effect on United States consumers, either in supply or price.

Then he said purchase of sugar from foreign countries not now sharing in the United States market might be made at the world price "because we have no commitments with them." He indicated also that over-quota purchases from countries already allotted part of the United States market might be made at the lower price.

The Secretary conceded this policy might lead to "windfall profits" if private importers were to buy sugar at the world price and sell it at the prevailing United States price.

In any case, no change in the sugar price paid by United States consumers appears in prospect. This price is maintained at a stable level by controling the amount permitted on the market. The controlled supply will not be changed by the Cuban quota reduction.

This and other developments, in addition to Premier Fidel Castro's threats to expropriate all United States property in Cuba, made it apparent that yesterday's drastic reduction of Cuba's quota had raised many problems for the United States too. Among these developments were the following:

¶A representative of the domestic beet sugar industry put in a claim for an increased share of the United States market. He said it was "pretty clear" that Cuba would not again be able "to do what she has done in the past." For some years Cuba has supplied about a third of the United States' sugar.

¶Under the Sugar Act amendments passed last week, and President Eisenhower's proclamation yesterday, Premier Castro's arch-enemy, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina of the Dominican Republic, will be allowed to export to the United States about 200,000 tons of the 700,000 cut from Cuba's quota.

¶President Eisenhower held a long conference with the National Security Council, with the Cuban situation high on the agenda, before leaving Washington at 1:49 P. M. for a vacation at Newport, R. I.

¶The National Advisory Committee on Inter-American affairs met for the second day. A State Department spokesman said the members were "filled in" on the Cuban situation but that their meeting, scheduled several months ago, dealt primarily with continuing Latin-American problems.

End of an Era Seen

Meanwhile, Robert Shields of the United States Beet Sugar Association said the President's cutback of the Cuban quota had marked "the end of an era." He said "Cuba has the right to come back and play her old role" if circumstances change. But, he declared, "As far as you can see ahead, I don't see how Cuba will be able in terms of sugar on in terms of exchange to do what she has done in the past even if she were willing."

Therefore, he said it was his opinion that "you would increase your reliance on domestic suppliers." If Cuba is no longer to be the major supplier of United States sugar, he contended, "it's only fair that the domestic areas should have an accelerated growth."

Mr. Shields would not say whether this growth should be increased acreage to present growers or through the development of new beet-growing areas. The latter course, he said, is not simple since new areas would need new processing plants, costing about $15,000,000 each.

A study of Agriculture Department quota figures disclosed the 200,000-ton windfall to the Dominican Republic. Amendments to the Sugar Act, passed last week, virtually write this amount into law.

The amendments provide that, in replacing amounts cut from Cuba's quota, the President first must raise 1960 imports from five small-quota nations to 10,000 tons each. That will require 27,491 tons.

Of the remaining 672,509 tons, 15 per cent, or 100,876 tons, must be purchased from the Philippines. That leaves 571,633 tons to be bought from other quota nations in amounts prorated according to their present quotas.

By this reckoning, the Dominican Republic would get approximately 200,000 of the remaining 571,633 tons. Only Peru would get more. The Dominican Republic's normal 1960 quota is 81,457 tons.

None of these figures includes the 156,000 tons denied to Cuba in addition to the 700,000-ton cut. The smaller amount would have been the Cuban share of deficits in the Hawaiian and Puerto Rican quotas. This amount will be replaced by purchases from domestic producers, as provided by the Sugar Act amendments.

In the event that all of these sources are unable to replace the amounts lost to the United States market through the action against Cuba, the amendments authorize the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to seek sugar in the world market. Several countries, notably Brazil, are anxious to supply this.

CASTRO ATTACKS SUGAR QUOTA CUT AS 'IMPERIALISM'

Defies U. S. in Bitter Speech at Labor Rally—Economic Aggression Charged

By R. HART PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, July 7—Premier Fidel Castro today pictured Cuba as a small, valiant country standing firm under a staggering blow to its economy by an imperialistic United States.

The Premier spoke on television less than a day after President Eisenhower had reduced Cuba's 1960 sugar export to the United States by 856,000 tons. The President had accused the Castro regime of hostility toward the United States.

To compensate in part for the lost sales in the United States, the government pegged the sugar price at 3.25 cents a pound. However, experts here doubted that the measure would provide more than temporary relief from the economic blow dealt by Washington.

[The Cuban crisis had repercussions in widely different fields. In Washington, there were indications that the premium price paid the Cubans would prevail for sugar purchased under the quota that had been taken from Cuba. In the baseball world, Frank Shaughnessy, president of the International League, said the Havana Franchise would be shifted elsewhere.]

Crowd Display Anger

Addressing a mass labor meeting in the Workers Palace, Dr. Castro, the Premier, whipped the crowd of several thousand into displays of frenzied anger against the United States. He said Washington was attempting to "destroy the Cuban revolution."

Again and again during the two-and-a-half-hour speech the crowd exploded into shouts of "Cuba yes, Yankees no!"

Before the Premier spoke, the Minister of Labor, Maj. Augusto Martinez Sanchez, and various labor leaders called on the people to mass in front of the Presidential Palace Sunday to show their support of the regime. The Premier is scheduled to speak over television and radio again tomorrow night.

Dr. Castro put full blame for the deterioration of relations between Cuba and the United States on Washington. He declared the problems of Cuba were due to the fact that "powerful North American interests wish to exploit our people."

"The United States wishes to rule Cuba," he shouted as the crowd responded.

United States policy toward Cuba will boomerang, the Premier declared. The only thing the United States will achieve, Dr. Castro said, is the "antipathy of the entire world" while the world's admiration for the Cuban revolution will increase.

"Economic Aggression" Scored

Referrin to the cutting off of Cuban sugar imports by the United Statese, Dr. Castro said Cuba "cannot be brought to its knees" by economic aggression.

Turning to another subject, the Premier spoke bitterly of "traitors" and "deserters" of the revolution. He denounced those who were firm supporters of the revolutionary regime when it took power in January, 1959, and have since defected.

He mentioned no names, but a major part of his tirade was directed at Dr. José Miro Cardona, the first Premier of the revolutionary regime. Dr. Miro Cardona sought asylum in the Argentine Embassy last Tuesday because of "ideological divergencies" with the Government.

The Premier linked these "traitors" with the "war criminals" of the Batista regime under the "same boss—the United States State Department."

Dr. Castro declared it would avail the United States nothing to try to gain greater friendship with Mexico by buying there sugar barred from Cuba. He said Mexico remembered that the United States took half her territory and assassinated many of her people.

Dr. Castro made no reference to his recent threats to confiscate all United States property in Cuba. A law making this possible has been approved.

Today various labor groups, including electrical workers, asked the Government to nationalize the Cuban Electric Company, a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company of New York.

Meanwhile, José Pardo Llada, radio commentator who is said to speak for the Government, said thousands of Cubans were demanding the removal of the busts of Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood from the main part on Havana's Malecon Sea Drive. These "enemies of Cuba" should be replaced by Cuban patriots, Senor Pardo Llada shouted.

United Press International Telephoto

Premier Fidel Castro

Radio Mambi, a Government station, heaped insults on President Eisenhower today. The station condemned President Eisenhower's expression of friendship for the Cuban people.

"Does the cynical Public enemy No. 1, murderer and gangster of the United States dare to imply that the Cuban people are not supporting Fidel Castro," the commentator shouted.

The broadcast ended with a call to the people to go to the Presidential Palace Sunday "to confront the monstrous burglary of Yankee imperialism."

It was learned today that Pelayo Cuerdo, a member of the Castro revolutionary movement had sought political asylum in the Honduras Embassy. He was an employe of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform.

Khrushchev Offers Cuba All-Out Help

The Washington Post

Washington, D.C.

Premier's Promise Also Warns U. S. Not to Intervene

Sun. 7-10-60

By Stanley Johnson

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP) Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev pledged all-out suport for Cuba today in its struggle with the United States. He declared that the U.S.S.R. now has rocket power capable of hitting America's heartland if the "Pentagon dare start an intervention" in Cuba.

He said the time of American dictation in Latin American affairs is over and the Soviet Union is "raising its voice and extending a helpful hand to the people of Cuba fighting for their independence.""

"We must serve a warning that today is not the time when the imperialists robbed and shared the world at their discretion." Khrushchev declared. "We shall do everything to support Cuba in her struggle.

'Not So Unreachable'

"Now the United States is not so unreachable as it once was. Speaking figuratively, in case of necessity, Soviet artillery can support with their rocket fire the Cuban people if aggressive forces in the Pentagon dare to start intervention against Cuba."

Khrushchev charged American policy seeks to strangle Cuba with an economic blockade. "We will help our Cuban brothers fight an economic blockade and the blockade will be a failure," he said.

The warning was made in a bristling speech to a meeting of schoolteachers in the Kremlin and was the boldest and most direct challenge to the Monroe Doctrine since that cornerstone of United States foreign policy was issued Dec. 2, 1823. The Doctrine lays down the policy that the United States will not tolerate any interference from powers outside the Western Hemisphere in the affairs of North and South America.

It was last challenged by Britain in 1893 over intervention in Venezuela but London backed away when the United States threatened war.

Khrushchev's warning of a rocket attack on the continental United States appeared to diplomats here to be an almost scornful demand that the United States follow Soviet wishes in its relations with Cuba.

Sun. 7-10-60

Suez Threat Recalled

The warning was strikingly similar to rocket threats against Britain and France in 1956 during the Suez incident. The Soviet Union has always claimed this warning forced those countries to back away, leaving the Canal in Egyptian hands.

To diplomats here it appeared inevitable a claim would now be made of having intimidated the United States and prevented intervention in Cuba.

Amid the cheers of the teachers, Khrushchev said the recent Soviet rocket tests in the Pacific showed Russia can hit with pinpoint accuracy targets some 8000 miles distant from her launching pads and thus can strike the United States.

"The men in the Pentagon should not forget," he said, "as the latest test showed, we now have rockets which are able to hit a given target at a distance of 30,000 kilometers (18,640 miles)." Challenged on this figure, he said: "I want to correct this. The distance is 13,000 (8077 miles)." He said he wanted the correct information to go to the Pentagon and "13,000 is far enough."

(The United States on May 20 launched an Atlas ballistic missile that traveled 9000 miles from Cape Canaveral, Fla., into the Indian Ocean.)

The speech was Khrushchev's first since his return yesterday from a visit to Austria where his attacks against the West prompted the United States and West Germany to protest he had violated Austrian neutrality. The Soviet Premier reversed the charge:

"If somebody is interfering in the internal affairs of another country, then it is the United States in Cuba.

"The United States is now, evidently, scheming perfidious criminal measures against the Cuban people. It is clear to everyone, that the economic blockade by the American monopolists might mark the beginning of preparations for intervention against Cuba.

"The Socialist (Communist) states and all peoples who are for peace will support the Cuban people in their just struggle and no one will succeed in enslaving the Cubans.

"If you want, this is a warning to those who would like to solve international problems by force and not by reason."

Khrushchev assailed Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York on the ground he suggested economic reprisals against Cuba. This, the Soviet Premier described as a flagrant example of "monopolist mentality."

"The people of Latin American countries are living in poverty because American monopolists are living in richness," he declared.

Touching on the question of American military bases aboard, Khrushchev said the example of Austria shows that the peoples of uncommitted countries are more confident in their security than the states which have "foreign war abses" in their territories.

18e(4) 1960 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Trujillo Given Dominican U.N. Post

Montgomery Advertiser

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic (AP) — Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, ruler of the Dominican Republic for 30 years, was appointed Thursday to head its delegation to the 1960 U.N. General Assembly.

The appointment was made by the President Joaquin Balaguer. Balaguer, who had been vice president, moved up Wednesday after Rafael's brother, Hector, president since 1952, quit the office on grounds he was ill.

Balaguer immediately deposed Trujillo relatives from the command of the armed forces and the secretaryship of the presidential office. He told Congress his main job will be "continuing the process of democratization."

He said his government sought to bring about an atmosphere "that will guarantee the Dominican people the opportunity to elect officials of their choice."

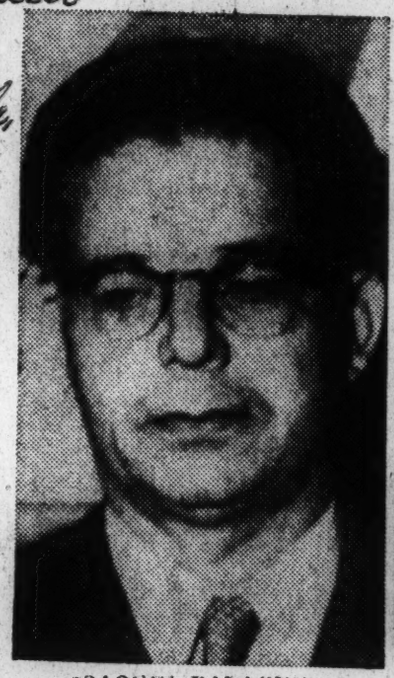
He repeated a Trujillo pledge of free city and provincial elections next Dec. 15 and a fair presidential election in August 1962, when his own term runs out. He promised to push agrarian reform started by the generalissimo.

Rafael Trujillo only this week announced he was leaving his office in the National Palace and withdrawing to his country estate. He had previously given up the jobs of head of the Dominican party and chief of the armed forces.

Government sources said he will go to New York before the Assembly begins its three-month 15th annual session Sept. 20. They said he is to head the Dominican delegation because the Assembly will deal with questions of vital importance to Latin America's future. He headed it once before, in early 1953, after turning over the presidency to his brother.

There were unofficial reports that Hector Trujillo would become the ambassador to some country in Europe.

Speculation was that the Trujillos had been moved from center stage to quiet criticism abroad and lessen the likelihood of inter American action on Venezuela's charges that the Trujillos planned



JOAQUIN BALAGUER
Named President

HECTOR B. TRUJILLO
Steps Down

the bomb explosion June 24 tha burned President Romulo Betancourt. Western Hemisphere foreign ministers will discuss this charge when they meet Aug. 1 in San Jose, Costa Rica.

18e(4) 1960 HAITI

Big Reception in Washington

The Pittsburgh Courier

156th Anniversary for Haiti

Pittsburgh, Jan 8, 1960

WASHINGTON—Haiti, the second country in the New World to receive its independence, celebrated its 156th anniversary.

The anniversary reception was held in the Congressional Room of the Statler Hotel.

The last group of French troops surrendered on the island of Haiti late in December, 1803, and the little nation of colored people declared its independence on Jan. 1, 1804. Their freedom came a little less than a quarter of a century after the United States had won its freedom.

■

THE CELEBRATION was held Jan. 2, one day late, because of the several receptions held by African countries on New Year's Day.

In commenting on this reception, Haitian Ambassador Ernest Bonhomme said, "We are the third Negro country which has won its independence on the first day of the year." The others are the Sudan, which became independent three years ago, and the French Cameroon, which received its independence this year.

■

GUESTS WERE received by Ambassador and Mrs. Bonhomme, Haiti's Ambassador to the Organization of American States and Mrs. Lucien Hibbert, and OAS Secretary to the Delegation of Haiti and Mrs. Fern Baguidy.

Among the diplomats in attendance were the Ambassadors of Chile, Austria, Italy, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia, the Cuban Prime Minister and the Charge D'Affaires of Uruguay.

18e(4) 1960

HAITI

18e

AGAINST DUVALIER—These Haitian opposition leaders have joined forces for the bloodless overthrow of President Duvalier of Haiti. Left to right: Daniel Fignole, ABC reporter Arnold Synder, Max Bolte and Gaston Jumelle.

Haiti Opposition Leaders Join to Overthrow Regime

18e(4)

The Pittsburgh Courier

By LYNN GROSSBERG

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—In a prepared statement that was to have gone out to some 40,000,000 Americans over a TV network, three of Haiti's most popular leaders, defeated as presidential candidates in what they brand as an Army-rigged election, proclaimed their solidarity against the increasingly hated and bankrupt Duvalier regime.

They promised to use the influence of their parties, which have the largest followings in all classes of the nation, to overthrow the present dictatorship by democratic means. With the aid of the Army this could be effectuated as Louis Dejoie commands the business community, Daniel Fignole the masses of Port-au Prince and Dr. Gaston Jumelle, in the name of his deceased brothers who died in the underground fight against Francois Duvalier, an important intellectual segment.

■

THE HAITIAN leaders in exile went a long way in resolving their country's fracticidal political internal warfare in making known their willingness to work together in a permanent government. They proclaim their lessons learned from past mistakes which necessitated six provisional governments within six months after their overthrow of President Magloire in 1956.

Hitherto, attempts to work together have failed. They are now meeting regularly three times a week with other Haitian leaders including Dr. Emile St. Lot, who resigned as ambassador to Ethiopia where he was put out of the way by the Duvalier clique and Sen. Luc Stephen, one of six senators crushed by the actual government.

This new development in the turbulent Caribbean area is of special significance in that the American government has backed up the present ruthless group in power for lack of something better to take its place and in fear of a recurrence of past bloody politiacl feuds among the other candidates.

■

EX-PRESIDENT Daniel Fignole, ex- Minister of Interior Max Bolte, representing Louis Dejoie and Dr. Gaston Jumelle, standard bearer for his brother Clement who died in embassy asylum, appeared together for the ABC-TV documentary "Paradise in Chains", to make the joint statement.

This concluding portion of the film, however, the part given the most advance publicity, was cut out at the last minute, giving the appearance of lack of solution to the Haitian problem while this enlightening tape sat in the drawer.

Bolte, Jumelle and Emile St. Lot are slated to go over the airwaves in a one hour forum moderated by Don Lewis in his well rated Sunday night "Controversy" in New York. The leaders have also received a requests to appear on another New York radio forum.

■

AGREED ON THE conducting of a free election, with assistance from the OAS, the candidates are discussing their differences in the form this election should take and the degree of international control. Fignole and Bolte are very adamant on direct elections, St. Lot leans towards local councils and Jumelle a National Assembly decision.

They have no question on their desire for the speedy overthrow of the detested Duvalier reign that has been responsible for many killings and suppresion of the normally gay spirits of the colorful Haitian people. Thousands of Haitians in exile await the day that the U. S. government withdraws all support of the men in power and they fall of their own weight.

Disliked U.S. Supplies 25% Haitian Budget

Chicago Defender P.10

Chicago Ill.

By ANTONY ROUSE

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI — (UPI) — The Haitian Economy is just barely alive, nourished by endless life-saving injections of aid from the United States.

Ninety per cent of the 3.4-million population of this Negro republic does not know this, or is not interested. Of the educated and half-educated 10 per cent, some are aware of American aid, and a few are grateful —and almost all feel that the United States should do more for them.

18e(4)

12-(17-23)-60

Visitors find the beauty of green hills and blue water, the warmth of the sun and people, the cock-fighting of Medieval Europe and voodoo from the Haitian's ancestral Africa.

But for the Haitian Government there is an ailing economy which has been getting steadily sicker since the Republic's Negroes and Mulattos combined, in a rare moment of unity, to drive out their French rulers 150 years ago.

HIGH MORTALITY P.10

Disease, particularly tuberculosis, is widespread. And "there is a limit," a nurse said bitterly, "to the amount you can do with aspirin."

In its laconic "deaths today" column, a newspaper lists seven names. One is an adult. One is a child of nine. The remainder are under two years of age.

But in spite of this high mortality rate, the population increases and Haiti already has a population density of 312 persons per square mile—equal to that of India.

To ease the chronic economic crisis here, the United States has given Haiti over $40 million in the past 10 years. Last year, apart from loans and technical assistance, it contributed $6.8 million to the Haitian economy —equivalent to about 25 per cent of the national annual budget.

DEVELOPING RURAL AREAS

The United States has given Haiti food and medicine. It is developing Haiti's rural areas and has financed, among other things, a large flood control and irrigation project.

In time, this should give Haiti a much-needed hydroelectric system.

To the Haitian who has had some education (only one child in six receives even the vestige of a formal education) American means the color problem.

HATE U. S. COLOR BAR

"I dislike them (Americans) because they dislike me," one Haitian said. The integration problems in New Orleans received ample press coverage here, an the deduction is that Americans look down on colored people and fight to prevent their receiving an education.

The rare Haitian who has money frequently has some strange ideas about the effects of the United States on his personal income.

To the boy carrying the tourist's suitcase to an $18-a-day hotel room, the tourist is a millionaire. The boy probably is earning the minimum wage of 70 U. S. cents a day.

Ask a Haitian who has money what he thinks of Americans, and he probably says that he likes and appreciates them. Press him and he complains "they have no manners." Press him further and you hear the stock criticism that American tourists wear shorts in Haiti's capital city.

"RICH UNCLE" NEVER

The complaints, the misunderstandings, the petty criticisms of the United States are probably inevitable. They were much the same in Europe when that continent was receiving Marshall Plan aid, a European diplomat pointed out.

But there is occasional gratitude voiced for American aid in the past. For example, when Hurricane Hazel devastated parts of Haiti in 1954.

Fortunately, there is something more important than all this.

Your knowledge of it comes as you walk along a dusty road in the blazing afternoon, wiping perspiration from your face. It comes with the sudden brilliant smile of sympathy on the face of the man passing you.

You are perhaps an American wearing shorts in his capital city. He is a Haitian. Neither fact matters. What matters to the Haitian is that you are a human being who is clearly damnably hot.

Vanishing Republic

The Washington Post Washington, D.C. Aug. 12 1960 Pt. 1

Haiti Split by Its Color Prejudices While Facing Collapse From Within

By Tom Wolfe
Staff Reporter

The way an eligible, ebony-hued Haitian bachelor and a proper peaches-and-cream Memphis (Tenn.) debutante can go into a hip-wrenching merengue on the dance floor of a Port-au-Prince resort—without anybody forming a committee either to put a stop to this or give them a brotherhood medal—makes Haiti look like an Eden for race relations.

Many Americans give their racial inhibitions a two-week vacation in Haiti. By and large, blacks and whites get along smoothly in this Negro nation all year long.

Yet among the Haitians themselves the color barrier is a major national problem—more serious than in the United States and probably further from a solution.

The friction in Haiti is not white against black. The white Americans and Europeans, or *blancs* as they are called in Creole, comprise a little caste off to one side.

In race-troubled Haiti the spectrum runs from the blacks, or *noirs*, to the mulattoes, or *mulattes*, who make up an elite caste comprising probably not more than 5 per cent of the nation.

Staff reporter Wolfe recently returned from a tour of the Caribbean nations. This is the last of three articles on Haiti.

Few Haitian *mulattes* would dream of spending a day out in the sun on one of Haiti's dazzling white sand beaches. One occasionally sees *mulatte* women whose faces have taken on a striking pallor—from staying so conscientiously in the shade.

In Haiti, the world's first Negro republic, light skin is a passport not only to wealth and position but to culture, art and all the intangible enrichments of life.

In a curiously revealing twist of the tongue, lower class Haitians will tend to call a rich and successful *noir* a "big *mulatte*" and a down-and-out *mulatte* a "little *Neg*."

Color prejudices dating back a century and a half to French colonial days still split Haiti in the very hour in which the nation could collapse from within unless all elements pull together with something approaching pioneer zeal.

Noirs in Control

Politically the *noirs* have risen up and taken over in the past 10 years. Francois Duvalier's government is a "black" government.

Propaganda links Haiti with the "emerging nations" of Africa. Government ethnologists—"high priests," sneer Haitian cynics—are exalting the Voodoo religion, apparently because of its African origins.

When an American firm in Port-au-Prince picked a coffee-colored employe as queen of its float in a beauty pageant, the government stepped in. "Pick a darker girl," came the adviso.

Yet, if anything, the political triumph of the *noirs*" has intensified racial trouble. The *mulatte* caste still has the lion's share of both this world's goods and social status.

A young *noir* intellectual remarked dourly: "Some of our people talk about a 'black renaissance'—and keep an eye out for a nice *mulatte* girl to marry."

Mulatte Elite Entrenching

The *mulatte* elite is tending to entrench even further in the face of the *noir* threat to its status. *Mulattes* are typically more contemptuous of the poverty-stricken black masses than compassionate.

In Haiti, where a very few dollars and a very few milligrams of pigment can make all the difference, it is apparently felt to be risky to fritter away one's advantages in largesse.

In an abstract way all Haitians have the same pride in their nation as the world's first independent Negro nation. Yet just as the *noirs* are now being urged to identify themselves with Africa, so the *mulattes* have always identified themselves with Europe.

It is not unusual to hear a *mulatte* remark to a white, without any very clear explanation: "I'm really French, you know."

The intense status striving of the *mulattes* is repeated in subtle forms within the ranks of the *noirs*. The fact that almost everyone is in the same fix—poverty—only seems to make minute status distinctions more important.

Ability to speak, read or write French, like the *mulattes*, automatically sets a *noir* above the predominantly Creole-speaking masses around him as well as giving him a shot at better jobs.

A *blanc* educator who tried to teach Haitian peasants systematic Creole—since, by any statistical standard, that is the nation's language—found them opposed to the idea and concluded:

"As bad off as most of those people were, they were worried because they considered Creole socially inferior to French and so they wanted to learn French."

Hard Work Frowned Upon

Similarly, in the countryside where everybody's muscles are needed to eke out an existence, Haitians have evolved a complex system of work roles—all based on nothing more than the fact that the less manual labor a man has to do, the higher his status.

A 35-year-old *blanc* missionary working among the peasantry told this reporter she had had countless experiences like the following:

"I asked a 14-year-old boy to please bring me the broom. He just sat there, pouting. I couldn't figure out what was wrong. Then he told me, 'Carrying brooms is for *ti mouns*'—little boys. I had insulted him.

"I asked an 18-year-old boy to move some benches for me, and that turned out to be work for 14-year-olds. I had to move the benches myself. By the time they're 25—still as poor as can be—they don't want to lift a thing."

Education Has Drawbacks

Education, another potent giver of status, can have sad side effects, too.

A Haitian doctor said, "I'm afraid many of our nurses here have a different attitude from yours in the United States. When a poor, illiterate peasant is waiting for the nurse, he may have to wait a long time and she may look down her nose at him.

"For the average Haitian girl, becoming a nurse is a greater step up in life than you can probably imagine, and her first impulse may not be 'noblesse oblige', but 'Look, I have risen above you.'"

What to do about such picayune status striving—in a land that can't afford it—has Haiti's most selfless and dedicated people stumped.

Much of it—like much of the *noir-mulatte* color prejudice—would fade away if only the people had more money and education.

Which, in Haiti, brings us wearily back to where we started.

Haitian Employes Warned Of Gambling

The Pittsburgh Courier

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP) —President Francois Duvalier has told government employes, particularly accountants, to stay out of the gaming rooms of an international casino here. It is operated here by a Las Vegas group headed by Cliff Jones, former lieutenant governor of Nevada.

Against Duvalier Regime

The Pittsburgh Courier

New Revolution Try Reported in Haiti

Pittsburgh, Pa. 18e (4)

Sat 6-25-60

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti —New evolutionay attempts, directed at the Duvalier government, were reported from Port-Au-Prince, where security forces uncovered a depot of arms, machine guns and grenades recently.

● According to well-informed sources, the July 28, 1958 palace-besieging incident was "child's play," compared to the latest plot.

Security forces, following the smallest movements and meetings of the insurgents, uncovered the plot which sought to direct government forces out of the capital by creating serious disorders in different parts of the country.

■

ONCE THE CAPITAL was without protection, an expeditionary force backed by foreign arms and ammunition, intended to attempt seizure of Port-au-Prince.

Government interception of a coded letter to Dejoie, asking for planes, revealed the plan.

● LeJour, a semi-official French newspaper, claimed that recent government arrests of some state employes was tied in with the Dejoie plot.

By first reports, 120 employes were dismissed at Customs by [illegible] guards with 60 arre[illegible] for thievery. The arrests followed revelations by a special investigating committee, last month, that the payroll was being padded with government supporters, who supplied jobs to many unemployed persons.

■

THE ARRESTS created unrest in the city, and that afternoon a bomb was exploded in the customs house.

With a reform inevitable in ither state and communal services, additional arrests of other employes and public functionaries who are holding their jobs because of politics, looms certain.

EN GARDE!—The Prefecture of Port au Prince, Lucien Chauvet, top leader of the security forces which broke up an anti-government plot in Haiti, seems ready for action as he sits on top of a parked car during a demonstration.

FORMER HAITI ENVOY ACQUITTED IN KILLING

The New York Times 1960

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 26—André Toussaint, former first secretary of the Haitian Embassy in Washington, was acquited Sunday of murder in the killing of the embassy's minister counselor, Samuel Devieux.

M. Toussaint, a former coast guard officer, who shot M. Devieux to death in the embassy office April 14, 1958, was freed after a two-day trial. The trial aroused so much public interest that armed soldiers were brought in on the second day to hold back hundreds of persons who were trying to crowd into the Palace of Justice.

A long list of witnesses, including Fern Baguidy, present minister counselor at the embassy in Washington, testified. The testimony established the fact that M. Devieux had been instrumental in having M. Toussaint dismissed from his position after having falsely accused him of serving as an agent of Daniel Fignole, exiled political leader.

M. Toussaint, 41 years old, spent more than two years in prison awaiting trial. He was defended by six of Haiti's leading lawyers.

HAITI'S AID NEEDS DECLARED URGENT

The New York Times

Eisenhower Project Could Meet State's Worsening Condition, Officials Say

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17—Growing political tensions in Haiti, a slowly deteriorating economy and a resentful President, Dr. François Duvalier, in that Caribbean country are worrying the United States Government.

Some officials see Haiti as one of the most urgent candidates for the kind of aid President Eisenhower suggested last Monday for Latin America.

The central feature of General Eisenhower's program, these officials said, will probably be t he provision of funds with which Latin-American governments could set up agricultural credit facilities. Farmers for the first time would be able to get credit to develop new land and crops and to buy homes.

In Haiti, adjacent to the Dominican Republic and flanked by Cuba, the arrest on Friday of Clement Barbot, chief of the secret police and private secretary to President Duvalier, added an unexplained element to a long period of political violence and recrimination.

A year ago during the illness of Dr. Duvalier, M. Barbot was considered the unofficial chief executive of the country.

New Plotting Accusations

The arrest followed the assassination last March of Dr. Roger Rousseau, general director of the Public Health Service, and the expulsion ten days ago of two frenchmen, Marcel Vive and Emile Weber de Fourcault, on charges of anti-Government plotting.

The tone of Government-inspired press comment of Port-au-Prince was set by a speech by Dr. Duvalier June 23 in which he expressed chagrin at what he called the inadequacy of United States aid and implied that Haiti must choose between "two great poles of attraction in the world today to concretize her needs."

The press made it clear that the illusion was to the United States and the Communist bloc and that the Duvalier regime was saying that the slowness and insufficiency of United States aid abetted communism.

Haiti's population density is almost as great as that of India and the Haitian standard of living is low. In Haiti, 3,750,000 Negroes and mulattos are crowded 308 to the square mile, the densest population rate in the Western Hemisphere. The figure for India is 301. Haiti's average yearly income is $65 to $70, compared with about $60 in India.

President Duvalier said in his June 23 speech that his country was "exhausted." Haiti, he said, is "rotting in misery, hunger, nudity, sickness and illiteracy with a Government fighting unprecedented economic and financial difficulties." His country, he said, needs a "massive injection of money."

Obstacles to Current Aid

But application of the current United States aid program, which has pumped about $70,000,000 into Haiti since 1950, is lagging because of disputes over personnel policies. In addition, the Haitians have found it hard to understand United States insistence on "feasibility studies" and engineering surveys before actually starting work.

Norman Ward, assistant chief for the International Cooperation Administration in the Artibonite Valley irrigation project, was recalled to Washington six weeks ago because the Haitian Government took exception to his outspoken views.

He had complained that a political appointee had replaced a qualified senior technician on the project in spite of a United States-Haitian agreement governing hiring.

As a result of this dispute, the Development Loan Fund has suspended a $4,300,000 loan to enlarge irrigated areas in the valley, this would have extended work already done with $27,000,000 in Export-Import Bank loans.

Development Loan Fund projects for a $3,000,000 sugar mill and a $300,000 road survey have also been held up by differences over hiring.

'Historic Mission'

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

'We Belong To Africa,' Says Haiti

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Sat 10-8-60

Lost amid the torrent of words hurled by representatives of the world's great powers in the current UN General Assembly was the revealing statement that Haiti considers herself "a rightful member of the Organization of African States."

• **Notwithstanding the power and influence of the western and soviet blocs, the fact remains that each nation has just one vote in the UN body.**

The declaration of Dr. Aurele Joseph, head of the Haitian UN delegation could be taken to mean that his country might cast its votes in favor of African proposals if called upon to do so.

■

DR. JOSEPH asserted, "Haiti, an extension of Black Africa in the Caribbean Basin, and the second independent state of the American continent, is very conscious of her ethnic origin, and for more than 150 years, has been vigorously defending the originality of her deeply African culture.

• **"Since she fought alongside Simon Bolivar, the immortal Liberatador, in the emancipation of Latin America, and since her sons died at Savannah in the cause of American independence, Haiti's interest is deepening in the cause of Black Africa which has answered the call of freedom.**

"American by her geographic position, active member of the Organization of American States, still African by race and culture and rightful member of the future Organization of African States, Haiti will not fail in her historic mission as a bridge between two worlds which are inspired by the same ideals of freedom, brotherhood and human solidarity."

THE POLITICAL significance of Dr. Joseph's proclamation cannot be underestimated.

• **It is true that Haiti has more than a perfunctory interest in Africa. Not only has she ties to the vast French-speaking areas of the mother Continent, but she too, has deep rooted cultural ties as Dr. Joseph pointed out.**

In the deliberations which will come before the UN in the future, Haiti's vote could be decisive if she chooses to vote along African lines of "positive neutrality" rather than in league with her fellow Latin American states.

And the attitude of the other Latin-American states will also be colored somewhat in the future by the fact that many of them, including Brazil, the Guianas, Colombia, and Venezuela, have heavy Negro populations.

18e(4) 1960

HAITI

Haiti Would Welcome Negro Ambassadors

HOUSTON — Ambassador Ernest Justin Bonhomme to the United States from Haiti, in Houston to be the main speaker Wednesday night for the annual YMCA dinner said at a press conference that his country would welcome a Negro ambassador.

Mr Bonhomme said, at one time there were two Negroes who had been mentioned as men who could ably serve as an envoy to his country. Those in the know believe the United States is going to have to up its number of Negro ambassadors from the two who are serving in Roumania and Guinea because of the diplomacy need to be demonstrated in sending them to certain countries.

The Haitian statesman said there have been a number of Negro officials who have worked for the Haitian government.

"Most Haitians have the wrong idea of the racial problem in the United States. It takes time to realize what is and what is not," Mr Bonhomme related and he said on the other hand there are misconceptions about racial prejudices in Haiti as in other countries.

"The picture on the other side of the iron curtain, would want it believed that lynching in the United States was an everyday affair," the ambassador pointed up.

One Out Of Twenty

There are some 200 students participating in the governmental student exchange program, but it was learned only about one out of 20 American students going to Haiti were Negro students.

Mr Bonhomme said the launching of the first Russian satellite did not have an impact on the science program in his country. He also said the revenues in Haiti could not support strong public school systems, but the private schools did fairly well in training for those who are able to pay for it on the elementary and secondary levels.

The ambassador admitted that he had been in the United States for 14 months and had spent only a short time in Haiti since Dr Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba, but he had observed that the new prime minister had "a lot of appeal for a lot of people in all walks of life." "I have met him and find him to be a likeable person," stated Mr Bonhomme, but he added, "so many of the things he has done and is doing is hard to understand. He is not helping freedom in the things he is doing."

Mr Bonhomme related things are quite quiet in Haiti today, which means the government is able to direct more of its efforts toward security. He said those who might have hoped to overthrow the government through violent means have less hope of such an uprising at this time.

The ambassador spoke in friendly praise of the US, he said through America, some 70,000 Haitians were saved from starvation during the drought last year. He was high in United States praise for a $6 Million grant extended to Haiti.

He said it was difficult to answer the question concerning Dr Castro and Communism," but when I see a man that walks like a duck and makes noises the same as a duck, I am inclined to think he is a duck."

Mr Bonhemme indicated there is fear in a communist infiltration because a communist infiltration could cause trouble which might mean almost life or death even in the United States.

DUVALIER ASSAILS HAITI CORRUPTION

President Warns Officials of Crackdown—Justice Department a Target

By EDWARD C. BURKS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 11—President François Duvalier assailed today what he called the arrogant, dishonest and grasping tactics of some public servants in his Government.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for Justice and to bureau heads, the President criticized "detestable practices."

He threatened a cracktown on the "adventurers" unless they creased dishonest practices immediately. The wrongdoes were not specified but the tone of the President's statement was such as to indicate that dishonest practices among Justice Department personnel were widesdread.

The President said that each time he looked into details of the administration he found not only a weakness of the structure but also practices that undercut what his regime was trying to achieve.

"I was not elected by the population of the back country in orde rto distribute favors to some pseudo-citizens whose only ambition is to look for, collect and multiply advantages of all sorts," he said.

Many functionaries consider that their job is only an instrument to serve dishonest practices, he continued.

He accused dishonest employes of using their poisitons to serve their personal hate and to sow terror. The President described these employes as saboteurs of his policy of reconciliation and of raising professional standards.

He said he possessed a voluminous file of information on the wrongdoers and announced that he had decided to continue his "purification" program.

Today's statement is one of the most forceful President Duvalier has made since coming to power in 1957. It has not been published here yet but it is understood that the statement will appear in tomorrow's newspapers.

Associated Press

SCORES GRAFT: President François Duvalier of Haiti. He attacked "detestable practices" of some Haitian civil servants.

BIGGEST AID PLAN TO HAITI HALTED

Irrigation Funds Suspended by U.S. in Dispute Over Summary Dismissals

By EDWARD C. BURKS

Special to The New York Times.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 16—The largest United States aid program in Haiti, a $4,300,000 irrigation project, has been suspended.

At issue is the question of whether the Haitian Government can summarily dismiss Haitian engineers and officials on the jointly controlled project ad hire replacements without the agreement of U. S. officials.

Harry W. Yoe, chief of the American economic aid program here, ordered the suspension of loan fund disbursements to the irrigation project. He acted after the Haitian Government's recent summary dismissal of a key Haitian engineer on the project.

The engineer, Nicolas St. Laurent, was highly regarded by Americans working on the project designed to irrigate 20,000 to 25,000 acres of the Artibonite Valley in central Haiti.

After M. St. Laurent had been dismissed without the filing of charges, the Haitian board of directors for the project hired two men without the agreement of United States officials.

One of the new men, who received a top executive post, was Antonio Rimpel, former public works director who had been seized while in ofice in 1958 and held in custody for about four months. No charges were filed against M. Rimpel, but his successor in the public works post accused him of irregularities.

M. Rimpel was named to a new post created by the Haitians. United States officials fear an unrestricted Haitian policy of creating new executive jobs and to discuss officials without charges could make a political plaything out of the project.

Mr. Yoe has been told by the Haitians, who had been hired March 3, that M. Rimpel has since resigned. The situation remains unresolved, however, because M. St. Laurent has not been reinstated and because the basic disagreement over personnel policies continues.

So far nothing has been published here about the suspension o fthe irrigation project loan. A touchy question of national sovereignty is in the background of the dispute, which is still being debated in friendly fashion.

The nUited States stand is that the loan was authorized with the written condition that United States economic aid officials would share in the supervision of the work, including personal policies.

U. S. TO SEND ARMS TO HAITI'S FORCES

Rifles and Transport Items to Be Shipped—Irrigation Project Is Halted

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 24—The United States will begin supplying military equipment to Haiti soon to help modernize her small, obsolete army. United States officials here disclosed that the United States had recently agreed to a request from Haiti for military assistance to re-equip her 5,000-man army.

In another phase of United States aid to Haiti, an ambitious and expensive United States assistance program to revitalize the faltering agricultural economy of Haiti through irrigation of the valley has come to a standstill because of differences between the Haitian and United States Governments.

The nature and amount of the military aid was not disclosed, but it was understood that transportation and communication equipment and modern infantry arms would be provided.

The Haitian army is now equipped with an odd assortment of rifles, some dating back to surplus stocks from the Spanish-American War that it received from the United States in 1915. With only a handful of jeeps and trucks, the army also is short of equipment to move troops through the small but mountainous country.

Top State Aide To West Indies

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Department of State has announced the transfer of one of the top persons in the International Cooperation Administration in Haiti to the West Indies.

The ICA director, Harry W. Yoe, has been serving in the Haitian mission since 1957. Now, he will serve in the same capacity with the Federation of the West

REPORT FROM HAITI:

The Afro-American

Shake-up rocks island regime

Baltimore, Md

Sat. 8-6-60

By LYNN GROSSBERG

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti —Within a week, the two most powerful and most feared leaders in Port-Au-Prince, Clement Barbot, the president's private secretary, and Lucien Chauvet the prefect, were arrested by the man they kept in power.

Barbot was transferred to Fort Dimanche, a detention camp for political prisoners outside the capital. His detention came after a period of surveillance in his home after his arrest ten days ago. He was suspected of planning a coup d'etat.

When Chauvet was arrested, he was taken before President Duvalier who told him: "It is only I who orders arrests for political crimes; the police are charged with suppressing civil crimes."

* * *

CHAUVET THEN was sent home under house arrest and surveillance. The two arrests caused a sensation here. The two men were considered the backbone of Duvalier's strength and the key to his power.

With their arrest, their private army grows thinner; the regular army again looms as a force to be reckoned with. The regular army is headed by young officers promoted from captains to colonels by the president.

One source said the President is building new homes for them Gen. Antony Kebreau, credited with seeing that Duvalier was made president, was the first to go when the ranks of senior officers were thinned.

It was Chauvet who rallied his forces to the Palace in July, 1958 when he received a midnight call from the besieged President that invading forces in control of the palace barracks were demanding surrender.

* * *

IT WAS iron - nerved Chauvet who ran to the President's side and, with Barbot, took command of the soldiers, then crawled on his belly across the firing line to ferret out the Miami, Fla. deputy sheriffs and the exiled Magloire lieutenants who brewed the plot.

Chauvet and Barbot crushed one plot after another. Now, they are under arrest.

Meanwhile, the ministers proposed construction of a jet airport, a new wharf and other projects to cost a total of $10 million. The Erwin Engineering Corp. of Miami is making plans and studies. John C. Peterson Co. of New York will handle construction.

Barbot's Terrorist Gang Disarmed

The Pittsburgh Courier

Haiti Secret Police Chief Arrested

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oct. 7-3-60

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — The arrest of Secret Police Chief Clement Barbot and the disarming of his gang of terrorists mark a gigantic upset on the Haitian scene. This is the man who has done the most to keep D.r Francois Duvalier in power while at the same time costing him the most: lives, honor, reputation, following.

As whispers run through Port-au-Prince that the small, wiry man who had been seen so often at Duvalier's side with sub machine gun in hand, clad simply in civilian clothes or army khaki without insignia, had escaped to Europe via Kingston, Barbot's Syrian friends were being rounded up.

■

THOSE INCLUDED the young and handsome Syrian shop keepers Fusy Laham and Fred Attie who were among Barbot's closest friends.

These young men did not find the friendship unprofitable, it appears, as in the latest change of ownership of Haiti's one gambling casino they became business manager and supervisor, respectively. Anyone who wanted in on the casino had to go through Barbot.

Perhaps Duvalier's move had something to do with the murder last Mardi Gras of his friend Dr. Roger Rousseau, deposed public health director.

This is the word going strong around Port-au-Prince. At the time that high public official was machine-gunned down in front of his home, people believed the Palace itself was responsible.

Rumor was that Barbot was actually called in by the regular police for questioning but no one ever learned of any arrests made in connection with the grotesque killing.

■

NEXT TO the president, Barbot was considered the most powerful man in Haiti, and the most feared. Haiti was not run by law—but by a band of men who were the law.

This private civilian police was a counter-balance to the army as such undoubtedly resented by them.

The present young officers who run the Army were trained in the 40's by the U.S.Army, even as the Haitian soldiers are now being trained by a U.S. Marine Mission.

■

THEY ARE learning discipline and efficiency. The U.S. must certainly have brought pressure to bear to make it the only legal force in Haiti, the regular police are a part of the Army.

The resignation several weeks ago of the unpopular U.S. Ambassador to Haiti, Gerald Drew, may have signified this turning point.

Since the break down of the U.S. Point IV program and the expulsion of one of their key men from supervision of an important U.S. backed project, with a background of mounting complaints against terror tactics in the land, the U.S. has undoubtedly taken a firm stand.

HAITI OFFICIAL JAILED Clement Barbot, recently arrested head of Haiti's hated secret police, is shown last fall with Gen. Pierre Marceron (left, with glasses), waiting for Cuban prisoners to land. Barbot's gang of secret police (civilians) are being disarmed and his close Syrian friends also arrested.

The Pittsburgh Courier, Oct 9-23-60 p. 11

Negro Minister Accused Of Revolt Plot in Jamaica

New York Herald Tribune

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Apr. 11 (UPI).—Police raids swept throughout Jamaica today in the wake of the arrest of a fifty-seven-year-old minister accused of conspiring to overthrow the government of this island.

The Rev. Claudius Henry, head of the African Reform Church in Jamaica, and ten of his followers were held for trial on treason charges. Police said they found an exchange of correspondence between the minister and the Fidel Castro government in Cuba, but refused to make known its contents.

Attacks Planned

On the basis of other correspondence found in Mr. Henry's files, cabinet members were alerted by police against possible assassination attempts. Police said the minister and his followers planned attacks on the House of Representatives, government buildings, police headquarters and even the King's House where the governor of Jamaica, Sir Kenneth Blackburn, and his family reside.

Police seized thousands of detonators, sticks of dynamite and guns and hundreds of sharpened machetes, swords and knives in raids on African Reform Church centers throughout Jamaica.

Police Official in N. Y.

Police Superintendent George Mullen, a former Scotland Yard official, returned late last night from a trip to New York believed to have been caused by information which came to him from files seized from the Negro minister's headquarters. It was reported a letter from a relative of Henry at New York was seized and that it asked the time for the revolutionary outbreak.

It was reported privately that Mr. Mullen sought the aid of the State Department at Washington and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to have certain Jamaicans now in the United States returned to Jamaica, where they are wanted in connection with the Henry investigation.

Bustamante quits party; wants out of federation

The Afro American Baltimore, Md.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) —Evidently smarting over the fact that Jamaica will be subject to higher taxes for its share in the West Indian federation Sir Alexander Bustamante has resigned as leader of the West Indies Democratic Labor party.

Observers say Bustamante took the step in order to devote his energy to demanding that Jamaica withdraw from the West Indian federation.

The Pittsburgh Courier P.3 Sat. 7-23-60 18e (4)

TREASON SUSPECTS — A typical group of Rastafarians, some wearing bands which read "Freedom," is shown in Jamaica during the time that the group's leader, 57-year-old Rev. Claudius Henry, was on trial for treason.—European Photo

U.S. Negroes Involved in Plot

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7-23-60 P.3

N.Y. Police, Jamaica Hold Talks on Treason Suspects

NEW YORK — Secret exchanges are still going on between police authorities here and the Government in Jamaica, West Indies, concerning the background of a number of Negro American citizens who recently took part in an abortive attempt to overthrow the government of the Caribbean island.

Members of a bearded cult called "Rastafarian" and some of the Americans are now under arrest in the island charged with murder; others are being sought.

● **Those arrested are Reynold Henry, Al Thomas, William Jeters, Leroy Malachi and Howard Rollins, who also claims the name Qasim Abdullah.**

The other American citizens being sought are, David Ambrister, otherwise called David Kenyatta, and Lawrence Richburg (Titus Damons).

THE MEN WERE involved along with bearded Jamaican members of the cult in the murder of two white soldiers from England who were engaged in a manhunt of them, and also for the "execution" of three Jamaican Negro members of the cult.

The men were found shot in the head and buried one on top of the other in a common grave.

The Jamaican Government informed the local American Consulate-General of the position of the men and their need for legal representation.

REPORTS indicate that the American authorities will watch the case in order to report to the State Department but will not furnish attorneys for the men.

American citizens are expressly forbidden to take up arms in a foreign country or engage in treasonable activities. That was the reason given for the attitude of the American authorities there.

● **Involvement of Americans in treasonable activities in the island has led to a tightening up of the entry of Negro American citizens into the island.**

This is being done as a security measure despite the complete bias-free atmosphere of which the island had boasted so long.

POINTS OF EXIT from the island are also being closely watched to prevent the escape of cultists involved in the murders and other terrorist activities.

The Jamaican police are endeavoring to get a complete tabulation of all the Americans involved. They are in touch with police authorities here in New York in order to get filled in on their background and the activities of their cult.

Aim of the torrorists had been to establish a "Negro paradise" in the island. Papers found on some of them indicated that they had been in touch with the Castro Government in Cuba. They had also smuggled in such arms as automatic weapons and explosives.

Mr. K's Shadow Over Korea

By Edward Neilan
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seoul, Korea

Reports that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev will visit North Korea early in October have contributed to the general air of sobriety that followed the election Aug. 12 by a joint session of the National Assembly of Yoon Bo Sun as South Korea's second President.

The only other Korean President was Syngman Rhee, whose 12-year reign collapsed following April 19 and subsequent student uprisings.

[An interim government under Mr. Huh Chung ruled South Korea after Mr. Rhee was removed from power. Under Mr. Huh's direction, the country's Constitution was reorganized to increase the power of Parlia-

Associated Press Wirephoto

Yoon Bo Sun

select a Cabinet to administer the government.

Mr. Yoon succeeded Chough Pyung Ok as leader of the Democrats' old faction upon the latter's passing on in Washington in February of this year, one month prior to the March 15 elections in which he was to oppose Mr. Rhee for the presidency. Mr. Yoon is expected to name "new faction" leader John M. Chang as Premier. Dr. Chang was Mr. Chough's running mate and was defeated by Lee Ki Poong in the rigged March 15 elections that set off violence.

Dr. Chang had defeated Mr. Lee by 200,000 votes in 1956 to support Mr. Yoon to "demonstrate unity of the party." Some observers here still believe, however, Mr. Yoon will name another "old faction" representative, Kim Do Yun, as Premier.

"Now that I am elected I am no longer a man of any specific party or faction," said Mr. Yoon. "I will take an impartial stand." Mr. Yoon told an informal press meeting following his election Aug. 12 that he meant what he said.

Mr. Yoon immediately submitted his resignation as a member of the Democratic Party Supreme Committee and also as member of the House of Representatives. He said he would consult representatives of all groups in the legislature before announcing his choice for Premier.

Considerable significance is attached here to the Khrushchev-visit announcement, which served as a reminder of grim days ahead for the republic. The visit comes roughly 15 years after the Soviet occupation of North Korea following World War II. It reaffirms the dominance of Soviet influence in North Korea vis-à-vis that of Communist China.

This was also stated last week by 2d Lt. Nak Hyun Chung, who flew his MIG-15 jet fighter to South Korea Aug. 3. He said there are many Soviet advisers in North Korea.

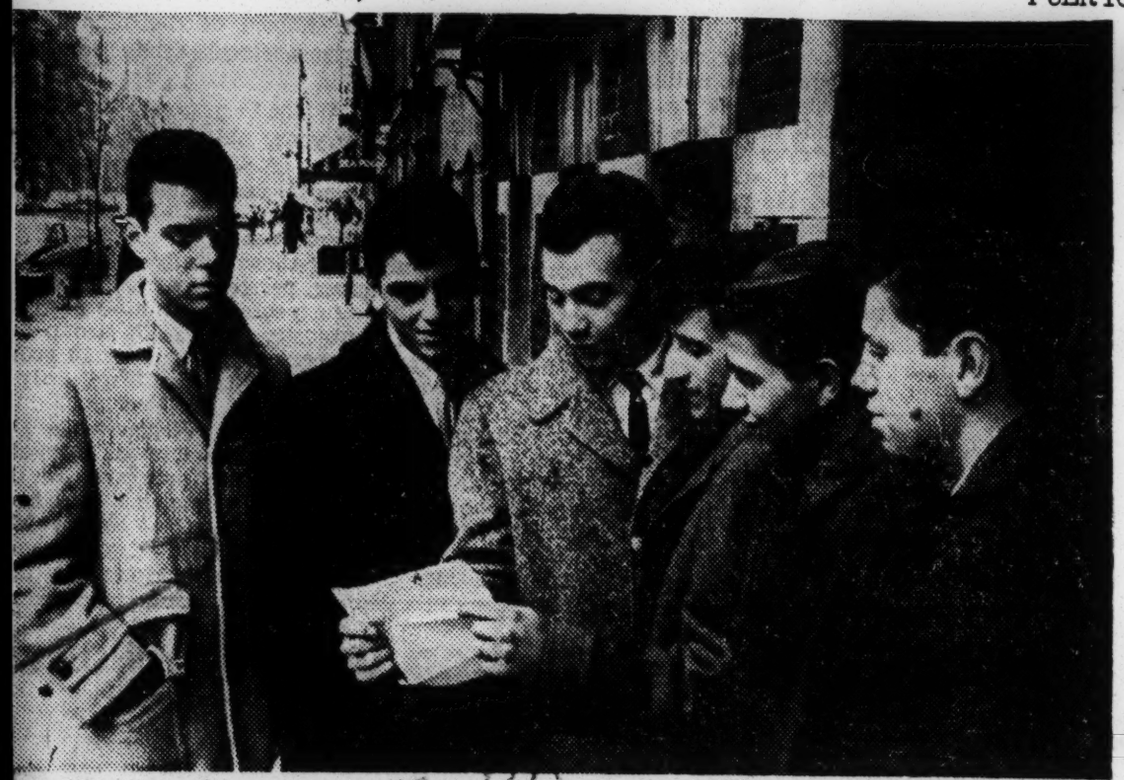
Most observers here say Mr. Khrushchev and North Korean leaders will discuss prospects for taking advantage of the weakened situation in South Korea before the new government can consolidate itself in the face of a harsh winter.

It was the Korean war which firmed South Korean's resistance to Communism in a period when suspicion of American intentions had been strong. The Communists are not likely to repeat the 1950 mistake.

Korea was a crucial issue in the 1952 campaign, when Republicans promised to end the war. Mr. Khrushchev's presence so close to the election could cause Korea and United States policies here to become an issue once again.

18e(4) 1960

PUERTO RICO



The New York Times

COMMEND PUERTO RICO: From the left are James Senescalchi, Anthony Bencivenga, John Munafo, Joseph Proto, Louis De Rosa and Lawrence Totaro. They visited the area.

7 HARLEM YOUTHS HAIL PUERTO RICO

The New York Times

17-Year-Old Boys of Italian Descent Praise Their Slum Neighbors After Return

Sunt 3-60

By MURRAY ILLSON

Seven teen-age youths of Italian descent returned from a five-day trip to Puerto Rico yesterday with praise for the commonwealth and its people.

The 17-year-old boys live in an East Harlem slum area where Italian and Puerto Rican gangs sometimes engage in bloody rumbles. The boys were guests of the commonwealth as part of a program to create better understanding between the two groups.

They had been chosen to make the trip by the East Harlem Puerto Rican-Italian Good Neighbor Committee. The committee is headed by City Magistrate Manuel A. Gomez, who is of Puerto Rican parentage, and Edward Corsi of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. Mr. Corsi is of Italian descent.

Youths Meet Here

Six of the youths met at LaGuardia House, a community center at 311 East 116th Street, to discuss plans for forming a junior committee to lessen or eliminate neighborhood tensions. It was their first meeting since their return by air from Puerto Rico Friday night.

Joseph Proto of 424 East 116th Street said his group had had "a wonderful time" and that everyone from Puerto Rican officials to strangers had gone out of their way to make his group feel welcome.

He said that Puerto Ricans "are a people who love to help each other" and he thought it would be "a good idea to take Puerto Rican boys born here to Puerto Rico to see how wonderful their people are there."

Teenagers, he said, have to express themselves and sometimes they do so by fighting. "But," he added, 'if you don't walk around with a chip on your shoulder no one will bother you."

Louis De Rosa of 217 East 120th Street said he had left 'part of my heart in Puerto Rico." He said his group had been "treated like celebrities instead of just ordinary boys from New York." He expressed surprise as having found in Puarto Rico that 'the poorest homes were kept so clean—even the streets are clean there."

Lawrence Totaro of 332 East 119th Street declared that "most Puerto Ricans who come here come for jobs and more than 80 per cent of them are not on home relief." They are hard working industrious people," he declared.

Anthony Bencivenga of 322 East 119th Street said reports of neighborhood tensions between the youth gangs were often exaggerated. "Maybe I shouldn't say this," he added, "but I think the newspapers play it up too much."

His opinion was shared by John Munafo of 151 East 110th Street, who said that he and his friends "associate with Puerto Rican kids and we don't have serious trouble."

All seemed to agree with James Senescalchi of 525 East 120th Street that cultural exchanges with the commonwealth would promote better understanding. As an example of a step in the right direction he cited a dance that had been arranged for his group during its trip to Puerto Rico.

"We taught their girls rock 'n' roll," he said, "and they taught us Spanish dances."

Powell urges statehood for Puerto Rico

The Afro-American (Baltimore)

SAN JUAN, P.R. — Congressman Adam Clayton Powell told an audience at San Juan's Caribe Hilton Hotel Sunday that commonwealth status for Puerto Rico at its best is a form of colonialism and that the territory should seek either statehood or independence.

Powell, guest speaker at a gathering of "Citizens for 51," an organization devoted to making Puerto Rico the 51st state of the Union, declared that "Any Puerto Rican who thinks Puerto Rico under any form of Commonwealth status is free or proclaims that it is free is practicing self-deception."

"The idea of the commonwealth was a crutch upon which the people of Puerto Rico could limp out the days of colonalism towards what — further colonialism or freedom?

"I believe that every right-thinking Puerto Rican, regardless of party or philosophy, would choose freedom.

"The longer a people limp on a crutch, the longer they postpone the day of freedom. The natural strength of man grows progressively weaker when artificially aided. This is what is now happening to Puerto Rico."

Expressing his "philosophy of freedom," Mr. Powell declared:

"...Freedom under the Stars and Stripes consists solely of one thing...Statehood! Otherwise—independence!"

Sit-Down Pickets In Puerto Rico!

Pittsburgh Courier

SANTURCE, Puerto Rico (AND) — The "sit-down" movement jumped the continental limits of the United States, and overflowed into Puerto Rico which, however, still is within the territorial limits of the United States.

18e(4)

Earlier, this month, a picket line was thrown around the F. W. Woolworth stores in this city, which advocated "Don't Buy in Woolworth Stores," and "For Equal Human Rights."

The picketing was sponsored by the local CRE unit, in conjunction with Local 600, International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Puerto Rico: The 51st State?

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
18e (4)

By RAY JENKINS
City Editor, Alabama Journal

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—The recent entry of Alaska and Hawaii into the Union has stirred much speculation here and in the States over statehood for Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico presently is self-governing, holding a commonwealth status. The island's popular governor, Luis Munoz Marin, maintains that Puerto Rico is nowhere near being ready for statehood. He believes it will be 35 or 40 years before statehood is feasible.

JENKINS

Munoz holds the view that Puerto Rico's economic legs are too weak to support statehood. The island's fledgling government operates on U. S. customs kickbacks and an insular tax on incomes and purchases. The residents are exempt from all federal taxation. With statehood, of course would come all forms of federal taxes, and customs revenues, which now amount to around $26 million annually, would be lost.

Furthermore, Puerto Rico is offering lavish tax exemptions to industries and corporations in a drive to create new jobs for the island's two and a half million inhabitants. If she gained statehood, however, she could ill afford to write off taxes from anyone. Also, the industries which are now flocking to Pureto Rico would be no longer be exempt from federal income taxes.

The Argument For Statehood

THE SUPPORTERS of statehood—mainly Republicans—believe loss of revenue from customs and other sources would be more than offset by federal aid in such areas as public health, highways, education, and housing. The federal aid programs are geared to favor the less developed states, so Puerto Rico could count on a lions' share.

Countering the industries argument, the supporters of statehood say industries which take advantage of the tax write-offs are mostly short-term undesirables which Puerto Rico doesn't need anyway. They believe that stable heavy industry would come if statehood removed all doubt as to the island's political future.

And finally, the statehooders say, entry into the Union would provide a tremendous boost in public morale on the island.

Probably around 60 per cent of the islanders are behind Munoz and are therefore commited to retaining the commonwealth set-up for the foreseeable future. An estimated 35 per cent want statehood. A small, but vocal minority of perhaps five per cent would sever all connections with the United States to become an independent state. Most responsible persons, especially Americans, fiercely oppose independence. Many feel Puerto Rico is not even as capable as Cuba of making a go of independence. They believe independence would be nothing but a fast ride to political and economic chaos. While many are willing to entrust Puerto Rico with statehood, few are willing to give up federal constitutional guarantees.

And lastly, there is a lunatic element — numbering only a few thousand — who want independence by revolution. It was this group who supplied the fanatics who fired shots onto the floor of congress and who made the abortive attempt to assassinate President Truman.

The Language Problem

PUERTO RICO was ceded to the United States in 1899 by Spain following the Spanish-American War. Old-timers who were there when the Americans took over the Puerto Ricans welcomed the occupying troops with open arms.

Nevertheless the islanders have maintained their cultural heritage of Spain. Even the governor seems to prefer the retention of the Spanish language.

This of course cuts off Puerto Rico from America's cultural facilities. Many speak no English at all, and few speak it well. But this picture is bound to change in time; industrialization, television, and increased travel will all promote the use of English in Puerto Rico.

Stealing Cuba's Tourists

LATELY THE island has been getting a lion's share of the tourist trade which formerly went to Cuba. Puerto Rico isn't much further away, and tourists can go there without exeperiencing anti-American hostility. Though some resident of the southern areas of the island are anti-American, Puerto Ricans on the whole are friendly and courteous.

Another Florida?

MOST VISITORS find Puerto Rico much like Florida. Some say San Jaun is just another Miami. At first glance, San Jaun does appear somewhat like, Miami, each flaunting lavish multi-million dollar beach hotels.

But a closer look reveals San Juan has much greater depth than Miami. For one thing, the Puerto Rican capital is one of the oldest cities on the Western Hemisphere. Columbus walked upon its beaches on his second trip to America in 1493. Its rich heritage is reflected in centuries old forts, in quaint narrow streets, and in ancient cathedrals. Moreover, tourist who come to San Jaun are far removed from the outrageously-attired sybarites who cover the beaches of Miami.

The Land Of Sugar And Rum

SUGAR CANE is the principal agricultural product, being the raw material for Puerto Rico's two leading industries, sugar and rum.

Fruit also grows in abundance, but the agricultural potential is still relatively untapped. Likewise, there is a tremendous opportunity in fishing and lumber.

A Racial Melting Pot

THE INHABITANTS are a racial hodge-podge, as is the case with most Western Hemisphere countries colonized by the Spanish.

About 20 per cent of the people are Negroes, descendants of slaves. Most of the remaining people (continental Americans excepted) have some Negro blood. A few show the Aztec Indian features commonly found in Mexico.

The average Puerto Rican, if such a thing exists, is a handsome person. Their hair is wavy, either gleaming jet black or reddish. Men generally wear thin brush mustaches. The women, who are inclined to plumpness, mature early, but like many Latins, they also lose their figures early because of their carefree diet.

An early riser will find Puerto Ricans scurrying to their jobs dressed in plain, but neat and fashionable clothing.

No Discrimination

THERE IS no racial discrimination, either legally or socially. Negroes occupy high positions in industry and government. The Speaker of the House, for instance, is a black.

Since Puerto Ricans are American citizens, another name must be given to the non-Latin white mainlanders. They are called "continentals." The somewhat derogatory term, "Gringo," is also used, as in Cuba.

These continentals get along quite well with the Puerto Ricans. They are completely integrated into the community, although virtually all "continentals" are in the higher income brackets.

Their children generally attend private schools, however, because of the language problem. About 90 per cent of the Puerto Rican children attend public schools, which are mediocre and where Spanish is the medium of instruction. The remaining 10 per cent attend parochial schools where boys and girsl alike wear attractive unifroms.

The Puerto Rican Cuisine

THE STABLE diet is dried beans, rice, and salt codfish, none of which is grown on the island. Americans are surprised to find that such drab food can be made so tasty.

The rice is cooked in a small amount of water and at exactly the right moment, a spoonful of lard is thrown into the pot to prevent the rice from being gummy. Beans, kidneys as a rule, are soaked and boiled and again, at just the right moment. the water is drained off and a spicy tomato and onion suace is added. The beans are spooned upon the rice. The fish, which must be boiled to remove the salt, is prepared in many appetizing forms.

Some Religious Aspects

PUERTO RICO is one of those countries which is called "nominally" Catholic, like France. Probably 95 per cent of the inhabitants, if asked to specify their religion, would say Catholic. But this is a largely spontaneous answer, because many thousands are apathetic toward religion. Masses are largely attended by older women and parochial school children. As in other Latin countries there is a shortage of native clergy. Many priests are Irish-American.

There is a good deal of Protestant missionary activity on the island, but the major denominations, in deference to the Catholic church, do not actively proselytize

VIRGIN ISLANDS ENJOYING BOOM

Tourist Traffic Increases Many Newcomers Are Settling Permanently

WASHINGTON — The Virgin Islands are no longer sleepy eastern outposts of the United States. The climate-blessed Caribbean isles have awakened to a boom that is bringing in new visitors, settlers, and revenue, the National Geographic Society reports.

The 30,000 islanders expect 185,000 vacationers to arrive in jet planes and cruise ships in 1960, compared with 15,000 travelers ten years ago. Many newcomers are settling permanently.

The American Virgin Islands lie just east of Puerto Rico. They include St. John, St. Croix, St, Thomas, and fifty smaller islands.

Columbus discovered the islands in 1493. They were visited by Dutch, English, Spanish, and French adventurers, but Denmark ultimately took possession in the eighteenth century. The United States bought the chain in 1917.

St. John Plays Vital Role

Though St. John covers only nineteen square miles and is in the smallest of the main Virgin Islands, it plays an important role in the growing economy of the territory.

In 1956, a national park was established on almost three-fourths of St. John's land area. Laurence S. Rockefeller, president of the Jackson Hole Preserve and a National Geographic Society trustee, presented 5,000 of the park's 9,500 acres on behalf of the Preserve.

St. John has no newspaper, theatres, signboards, or paved roads. The 749 permanent inhabitants lead a peaceful life in an atmosphere of year-round summer. The average annual temperature is 79. Rain usually falls in ten-minute showers.

Scenic mountain trails thread through tropical vegetation and trees which cover 85 per cent of the island. Hibiscus, bougainvillaea, orchids, ferns, bay plants from which bay rum is made, coconut-laden palms, breadfruit trees, and cacti 20 feet tall flourish.

Sugar Mainstay on St. Croix

Ruins of plantations and mills recall colonial days when St. John was an important sugar island. Sugar cane still is a major crop on St. Croix, 40 miles to the south.

St. Croix, largest of the three main islands, once was one of the wealthiest islands in the West Indies. More than 200 mills crushed cane from its rich fields. In 1812, it shipped 46,000,000 pounds of sugar and countless gallons of rum. The emancipation of slaves changed the island's plantation economy which entered a decline.

Now a Department of Agriculture experiment station on St. Croix is promoting diversified farming. Herds of a special strain of sleek, chesnut-coated cattle developed on the island are increasing.

About 16,000 people live on St. Thomas, most of them in Charlotte Amalie, a picturesque port of steep streets, flower-bordered lanes and modern hotels. St. Thomas has been a major shipping center since colonial days when residents boasted it was "the place on the way to every other place." Today, it is the most important tourist stop in the islands.

Charlotte Amalie is the capital of the territory, which is administered by the Department of the Interior. The governor is appointed by the President. Islanders elect their own eleven-member legislature.

VIRGIN ISLANDS SEEK FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands, May 9—An emergency bill to provide $100,000 for immediate relief and $100,000 for immediate general repairs was introduced into the legislature today as this city began recovery from the worst deluge in its history.

Preliminary estimates of damage ran as high as $1,000,000. Bridges, roads and retaining walls were wrecked by torrents that gushed down the hillsides when more than eleven inches of rain fell in the twenty-four hours ended at 2 P. M. yesterday. Nine inches of rain were recorded in the four hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Half of the main street, Dronnigensgade, was closed today as a bulldozers worked to clear it of mud banks. The airport resumed operations. Hangars and part of the airfield were still flooded.

There were no casualties but some houses were unusable. Inmates of the Corneiro Home for the Aged were evacuated to the Anglican School.

Some cars were swept as much as 300 yards by the flood waters.

Jim Crow Holds No Power There

(Editor's Note: Sterling Sorenson of Pine River, Wis., spent three years in the Virgin Islands and got a first-hand picture of the racial practices there. During his stay he was a reporter for the Daily News in Charlotte Amalie.)

By STERLING SORENSEN

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V. I. — Negroes and whites buried in the same cemetery; church pews occupied by representatives of both races; colored and Caucasians dining and dancing together; mixed classes and faculty and a police and judicial system manned entirely by Negroes!

Mixed sea bathing and public buses aren't restrictive as to seating!

It's all the accepted pattern in this capital city and — Orval Faubus and his ilk, note — the skies have yet to fall in!

Jim Crow holds no sway in an arena predominately Negro. They make up a whopping 85 per cent of the population and if they elected, could discriminate against the white residents or use retaliatory legislation to keep the "minority" in its place.

Here, indeed, there could be a turning of tables.

But this is the United States, too, and such measures would be unthinkable.

Demagogic white supremacists and ignoramuses who prate a fearsome race "mongrelization" have in the Virgin Islands an example of total integration that could purge their fears — real or assumed.

Here, under the Stars and Stripes, in a geographically "southern" setting, Negroes and whites live together in what might be termed a near-Utopian racial accord.

The aquamarine waters of the Caribbean, it appears, have washed away bigotry, interracial frictions and divisiveness.

Here, school segregation, poll taxes, voters' literacy tests, white and colored toilets and other implements of white supremacists could be imposed, in reverse, since the Negroes are in control of the insular legislature.

It could happen here, in an about-face, but Virgin Island Negroes want no truck with such abortive shenanigans.

To be sure, there's great pride of race and ancestry by both Negroes and whites — but sit-ins are entirely unnecessary and you can bet that nary a white vote would be cast for a Senator Eastland or Ellender hereabouts.

And these resident Caucasians are in a good position to know the way of life all-out integration, which is such a bugaboo to Mississippi, the Carolinas, Alabama and other southern states.

And on the basis of many statistics, the Virgin Islands is far and above on the credit side of these states. Examples are the almost wholly absence of juvenile delinquency; there's been but two major crimes in the past quarter-century; unemployment isn't a problem at all, and the "mixed" free hospital facilities are superior to that provided in many a Dixie metropolitan center.

Perhaps a reason for the good record and racial accord is that the Negroes were freed here back in 1848, and no war was necessary to insure emancipation. All it required was an edict of the Danish crown.

Emancipation Park, surrounding a statute of King Christian IX, stands on the waterfront as a testimony to continued employment and enjoyment of this freedom by the Negroes.

Long owned by Denmark and profitable as a sugar cane producing West Indies holding, the Virgin Islands were sold to the United States in 1917 for $25,000,000.

The Danes were free of the deadly virus of race intolerance and discriminatory practices, and set the pattern for today's happy white-Negro rapprochement.

And here's a few additional statistics to instruct or to refute the contentions of the Jim-Crow crowd:

While there are no miscegenation laws on the statute books, intermarriage of the races isn't practiced, indeed it is the rare exception. Consequently, there in lies a direct contradiction to those who claim to fear "mongrelization."

The Negroes have just cause to be proud of their heritage, their background and their physical birthright which makes them tall and sturdy men and graceful, comely women.

In grade and high schools of the insular territory, mixed alike are the classes and faculty, and no one, but no one, has been harmed by the act of sitting alongside a white or a Negro, and sex problems are not on the books.

The record is good on many fronts, and Charlotte Amalie invites all-out inspection of those who want to get an on-the-spot view of integration in operation.

Virgin Islands Bills

Upholding of Veto Is Protested as Discriminatory

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

President Eisenhower recently upheld Governor Merwin of the Virgin Islands in his veto of two bills which would have given to Government employes in this American territory the right to appeal dismissals, suspensions and classifications to the Government Employes Service Commission, whose decisions would have been final. The President said that the measure would not be in accord with orderly processes of the Administration.

No reference was made to the fact that many states of the Union and near-by Puerto Rico have identical laws in effect. In this case, "orderly process" means denial of democracy, the institution of one-man control.

The right of a Governor of a territory to fire a Government employe in the civil service and then to sit as judge to make the final decision as to whether or not the firing was fair and just is a farce and a mockery of our democratic system. There is no place in the democratic world where a precedent may be found for this abhorrent policy.

Why must everything be different in the Virgin Islands? Why must American citizens in this offshore possession be denied rights and privileges which American citizens elsewhere take for granted?

The people are given the power to elect members of the Legislature. But when that Legislature, obeying a mandate from the people, proceeds to adopt unanimously a bill, an officer not elected by the people, but hand-picked by another official, has the power to thwart the will of the Legislature and the people. If the Governor of the islands were elected, it would not be so reprehensible, for he would be answerable to the people for his acts.

Washington officials need to be told again and again that the people of the Virgin Islands are not soft-brained adolescents who, after forty-odd years of American tutelage, must still remain in kindergarten school. Virgin Islanders are mature, intelligent Americans, with the same mental capacity, moral fiber and pride of Americans anywhere else. We will never be satisfied with second-class treatment.

EARLE B. OTTLEY,
Senator at Large, Virgin Islands, Legislature.
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, Oct. 4, 1960.

Says West Indies 'In Birth Pains'

Chicago Defender

MADISON, Wis. — (UPI) — Dr. David Lowenthal described the West Indies Federation as a nation in birth pains in a lecture here Tuesday at the University of Wisconsin.

Sept 3-1-60

Lowenthal, a Geographer and Historian, compared the people of the four-year-old federation of 10 Caribbean islands to those of the United States in the 1780's when individualism was at a high peak.

He said the people "are feeling their way to nationhood. They are as yet, hardly West Indian at all."

Despite 20 years of progress, Dr. Lowenthal said, ignorance, illegitimacy and poverty are still widespread in the islands. Recently pay in one typical job was raised to 76 cents a day on the island of Montserrat Lowenthal said.

"There are a lot of babies in the West Indies — 125,000 a year in a population of 3,250,000," he said. This situation is a problem in a country in which one in five has no work, one in five has too little work and where the death rate will soon drop below the U. S. rate, while the birth rate is double the American rate, Lowenthal said.

18e(4)

Dr. Lowenthal spent a year at Jamaica's University of the West Indies and much of his study has been on the Caribbean area. He is now a research associate in the American Geographical Society in New York.

18f 1960

Indonesians Break Off With Dutch

Washington Post
W.C.
Thurs. 8/18/60

Reuters

DJAKARTA, Indonesia, Aug. 17—President Sukarno broke off diplomatic relations with the Netherlands today—the 15th anniversary of Indonesia's independence from Dutch colonial rule. G, A 10

Relations between the two countries had been strained by their dispute over Dutch-administered West New Guinea, claimed by Indonesia.

Sukarno, making an Independence Day broadcast from his "Freedom Palace" here, said the immediate reason for the breakoff was the recent dispatch of a Dutch aircraft carrier and two destroyers on a "show-the-flag" trip to West New Guinea.

"In such a situation, it is not possible to maintain diplomatic relations with the Dutch any longer," the President said, adding that he had given the order to cut relations this morning.

Announcement Cheered

The announcement was not in the prepared text of his speech. Independence Day crowds in the palace grounds cheered when Sukarno unexpectedly made the announcement.

Mentioning Indonesia's claim to West New Guinea, which this country calls West Irian, Sukarno said it was no use begging.

"One does not beg for one's rights," he added, "one only fights for them."

The diplomatic break had been widely rumored here. Indonesia had called the dispatch of the three Dutch warships an "act of war," saying they would infringe on Indonesia's claimed territorial waters.

2 Parties Dissolved

Sukarno; now wielding virtual dictatorship powers, also called for ending "liberal democracy" in favor of his own system of "guided democracy." He announced that he had ordered the dissolution of two political parties—the Western-inclined Moslem Masjumi Party and the Socialist Party.

He also announced a land-reform program that would mean the abolition of all foreign rights and remaining colonial concessions over land, and the extension of land ownership for the people.

Sukarno, the revolutionary chief who led this 3000-island nation and its 90 million people to independence, said the Dutch were becoming "increasingly stubborn." He added that it was no longer possible to maintain relations with them.

The President tagged The Netherlands "a country of small creditors that has fallen already."

In demanding the end of "liberal democracy," Sukarno urged an intensification of the "revolutionary spirit," the union of Communists, Moslems and a "policy of strength" against the Dutch in West New Guinea.

In announcing the dissolution of the two parties, Sukarno said "this is not a dictatorship." He claimed the authorities must eliminate every force that "endangers safety or the march of the revolution."

Masjumi and Socialist leaders were involved in the 1958 revolt against Sukarno's regime. Under a new law the President may ban a party that has not condemned rebellion.

From now on, Sukarno said, all property will be controlled.

"The land is for those who till the soil, not for those who sit at ease and become fat through exploiting the sweat of the people."

U. S. WILL EXPAND AID TO INDONESIA

The New York Times

Quick Assistance Is Pledged to Sukarno and Nasution

New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 5—The United States has agreed to expand and accelerate its program of military aid to Indonesia, authoritative sources said today. Times 10-6-60

Assurances of continued and increased aid were given to Lieut. Gen. Aboul Haris Nasution, Indonesian Defense Minister, during his visit to Washington last week. General Nasution, who is also chief of his country's army, conferred with Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates jr., and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It was understood that these assurances were repeated today when Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, who received a courtsey call from General Nasution in the capital last week, paid his respects to President Sukarno at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Indonesian President is preparing to leave tomorrow night for his homeland.

Secretary Herter and President Sukarno were reported to have discussed the problem of Netherlands New Guinea, which the Indonesians claim. Trade and economic relations of the United States and Indonesia also were discussed.

Indonesia sells rubber, tin and some oil to the United States. The country buys various industrial goods from the United States.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, who took part in the conversation arranged to stay on after the departure of President Sukarno to continue political and economic conversations with Secretary Herter and other State Department officials.

The United States assurance of expanded military aid and the progressing trade talks appeared to represent a basic United States policy decision that Indonesia is not in danger of Communist domination.

There were known to be doubts in Washington on that score in the past. The existing military aid program was begun with great hesitation on a modest pasis in 1958, following rebel strife in Indonesia. It was felt at the time that it would be better to satisfy the Indonesian Government's requirements of arms to quell internal fighting, lest the Soviet Union be asked for a massive assistance program that would mean certain Soviet domination of the Jakarta regime.

At the same time, the Indonesian Government, as well as the United States Government, did not desire the usual type of military assistance programs that have been carried out in other countries.

Thus no United States military assistance group was set up. The arms were not provided as grants, but were sold for local currency. The total program in the last two years has cost a little more than $20,000,000.

The Indonesians have obtained light weapons, such as rifles and machine guns, small behicles and trucks, thirty-five old-fashioned, surplus bombers and fighters of World War II vintage and about ten transport planes. The Indonesians also ordered a few of the latest jet-prop C-130 transports, of which one already has been delivered.

GGeneral Nasution's Washington talks, including a discussion with John Irwin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, emphasized the Indonesian desire to increase the number of United States military experts to help with officer training as well as the country's desire to build up its navy.

The United States already has made available for purchase by the Indonesians in their own currency a certain number of landing ships and small craft. United States officials were said to have listened with sympathy to General Nasution's proposals that the Indonesian navy be built up.

Apparently, the United States officials were impressed with General Nasution's report on his fight against the rebels. When he took charge last year he promised that within three years he could wipe out the rebels, who were estimated to number 100,000 scattered in pockets throughout central and Northern Sumatra and the Northern Celebes.

The rebels, whose Arsenal was estimated to number 20,000 small weapons, proclaimed they were fighting a struggle against Communist influence in the Jakarta regime. These proclamations won considerable sympathy in the United States, with the result that charges of United States support to the rebels gained widespread attention.

INDONESIA HELD DECLINING FAST

The Times

Speaker at Tulane Says Nation Near Brink

Times

Indonesia is declining rapidly and can be saved from internal destruction only by a miracle, a Southeast Asian expert said Monday at Tulane University.

The ills suffered by this Southeast Asian island group also furnish a classic example of the problems associated with an emerging state, according to Willard A. Hanna, a correspondent for the American Universities Field Staff. p. 13

He listed the ills as political instability, inflation and economic deterioration, lax internal security and inconsistent foreign relations. New Orleans, La.

Hanna said the root of the problems stems from Indonesia's lack of preparedness when it claimed its independence immediately after World War II.

ENORMOUS PROBLEM

"Indonesia shed Dutch colonial rule during a period of economic depression and a time of swiftly mounting international tension," he said.

"When these factors are added to a shattered communication system, no tradition of centralized self-government, and a new government beset with insurrection, there is an enormous problem." Times 10-18-60

Since that time, Indonesia under President Sukarno has not been able to pull itself together, Hanna said. There is no workable plan for economic development, which is hampered by a dangerous inflation, and regional insurrection has developed during the last three years.

A key to Indonesia's problem is Sukarno, whom Hanna described as a revolutioary nationlst.

REDS FAVOR SUKARNO

"He is not a Communist, Hanna said, "but Sukarno is losing the support of other political parties and gaining support from the Communist party."

Whatever happens in Indonesia, it will have an important influence on all Southeast Asia, he pointed out.

Indonesia is the largest nation in Southeast Asia and its population of 90,000,000 is almost half of the population of that total area.

In addition, its geographical situation in an arc around the mainland is of strategic importance, he said. Indonesia also has important natural resources —rubber, oil and tin, in particular.

MALAYA DIFFERENT

In direct contrast to Indonesia, the three-year-old Malaya nation has a high prosperity, internal order, and economic development, and shows signs of significant progress, Hanna said

Malaya succeeded because it became independent in a period of economic prosperity, it enjoys a large core of well-trained administrators and there is no bitterness as a result of revolutionary fighting, Hanna said.

It, too, is strategically important because it is the natural crossroads between the Far East and Europe, and is the world's largest producer of raw rubber, he said. Malaya is still part of the British Commonwealth.

Hanna Monday began 10 days of reporting to graduate and undergraduate seminars and classes in social sciences.

18 1960 BERMUDA

Says Most Hotel Bias Has Ended In Bermuda

Chicago Defender 1/8/60

Chicago Ill

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith said Saturday most anti-semitic discrimination in hotels and resorts in Bermuda has ended.

Sat 8/13/60

The league, in a special report based on an on-the-spot investigation, said that hotel men in the British Island were anxious to get rid of the reputation that the Bermuda resorts spots do not want Jewish customers.

In fact, the league said, the resort managers blame U. S. travel agencies for starting the anti-semitic practices and reports that have plagued the island.

WANT NO BIGOTRY

The league said that "many forces—including morality, business and law—have combined to bring about this salutary change."

"The league found out that today Bermuda and its principal industry—tourism—want no part of religious bigotry," the report said. "The island seeks American tourists who will conform to local mores, but it clearly recognizes that this has no relationship to religious beliefs."

The league said that reports of anti-semitism had been so frequent and well-circulated since the end of World War II that prostests were voiced in the British parliament when the island was chosen as a meeting site for the U. S.

HAVE CODES

Some tourist agencies were reported to have developed codes to identify Jewish, Negro and Gentile patrons who applied for accommodations.

Thet league indicated that most discriminatior in Bermuda is based not on religion but race. It pointed out that two thirds of the island's 45,000 person population are Negroes and that schools are racially segregated.

Restaurants began accepting Negro patrons a year ago, but Negroes cannot get rooms in most of the hotels, the report said.